NATURE'S

For General Debility and Nervous Prostration.

THE HOLMAN

Liver and Stomach Pad There is no known remedy that will so

promptly and efficiently insure a healthy Stomach and Liver, and so thoroughly tortify the system against the sudden changes of our limate, as the wonderful, vitalizing, healthgiving HOLMAN LIVER AND STOMACH PAD. It is not a panacea for ALL the ills of life. but is a most potent power for the relief and cure of many diseases that have and are now haffling the best medical skill of the land. A large per cent of the human family die of diseases contracted during the hot season, and it is this class of diseases, having their origin in CONGESTION OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN, and from which arise so many chronic affec-tions, that we claim for the Holman Pad its

greatest efficacy.

greatest cincacy.

It is worn over the Vitals, the Stomach and Liver, the great sent of most all diseases.

It works by Abserption. Is two-fold in its actions. Gives and takes.

It absorbs and expels every particle of blood poison, whether bilious, malarial, or medicinal.

It gives to the System Nature's true tonic, and is the greatest vitalizer the wrich has ever known.

It creates and keeps up a continuous electrical action. Builds up and restores the nervous system.

It is a certain cure for Fever and Ague, and all billous troubles.

ious troubles.

IT is a sovereign remedy for Rheumatism and Neu-IT is a fact, incontestably proved in thousands upon thousands of cases, that the Holman Stomach and Liver Pad will do all that is claimed for it.

TO THE PUBLIC! BEWARE!

Of fraudulent and poisonous imitations Buy none but the Holman Pad. It has stood the test. It has the reputation, and is all that is claimed for it.

one is never counterfeited. Better be safe than sorry, and get the genuine. Buy none but the HOLMAN.

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FOR SEPTEMBER

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With Eight Illustrations. THE KING COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED GEMS.

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MY WARINER. A Poem. By Lucy Larcom.

WHITE WINGS: A YACHTING ROMANCE. By Chapter V. A Brave Career.—Chapter VI. Brose—Chapter VII. Northward.

AN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY AND ITS WORK. By TOUNG MRS. JARDINE. A Novel. By Dinah Mu-

With Two Illustrations.

HOW THAT CUP SLIPPED. A Story. By Annie "THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER." A Poem. By

MARY ANERLEY. A Novel. By R. D. Blackmore. SUMMER. A Poem. From Spenser's "Fairle Queen

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR. EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.

EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y. COFFEES.

Just received, several invoices of the finest Coffees in the market, which we offer at popular prices. Fresh Roasted every day.

110 & 112 Madison-st.

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THE SIDE-WHEEL STR. "RUBY"

ARCHERY.

GRAND NATIONAL

\$4,000 in Prizes!

Competition for National Medals. LADIES-48 Arrows at 50 yards.

GRAND TEAM SHOOT Of four members from each Club, at the America Round—30 Arrows at 40 yards; 30 Arrows at 50 yards and 30 Arrows at 60 yards.

Shooting will commence at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Music by the celebrated LOESCH MILITARY BAND H. C. CARVER, Sec'y.

The UNITED STATES HOME AND DOWER ASSO-CIATION is at present obtaining an unjust newspaper notoriety arising from the misconduct of J.H. Livingstone, its lare arent at Chicago. As the representative of that Company, it is due to its patrons and the public that I should say that neither now, nor at any time, has the Company given the least justification for assault upon its character orcredit. Its late agent has demonstrated his unfitness for that position by incurring unsuthorized debts (for which the Company is not responsible, but which, being moderate in amount, it has paid), and in converting to his own use moneys of the Company. He has also aroused hostility to the Company by transacting business in an unauthorized and totally unjustifiable manner.

To our patrons, everywhere, we desire to say that The UNITED STATES HOME AND DOWER ASSO To our patrons, everywhere, we desire to say tha this little storm will soon blow over, and their inte

JOHN W. FRAZER, Sup't of Agencies. SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE

The Entire Stock of Mr. R. T. Martin, consisting of

PIANOS, ORGANS, FURNITURE, FURS,

Etc., etc., will be sold without reserve at Public Auction, commencing

THURSDAY, Aug. 14, At 10 o'clock a. m., at the Stores, 265 and 267 State-st.

JOHN HOFFMANN, Sheriff. By BEN H. SELIGMAN, Deputy

After this date offers will be received either at 4: Franklin-st. or at my office, 51 hajor Block, for the balance of Machinery Stock of the late firm of C. L. Rice & Co. Sales will not be made at private sale less than appraised value, send for List of Machinery of

Commons for his arrest for a breach of privilege of the House in offering to control, by bribery the decision of the Private Bills Committee relative to a bridge, has surrendered to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. Ward, who NOTICE.

was under arrest on a similar charge, obtained Storage and Cartage will be charged on all remaining on signed goods, and I shall not hold myself liable for lear safe-keeping, unless by special contract with the wner.

HENRY J. GOODRICH, Assignee. his release on a plea of ill-health. THE BANK OF BOMBAY has reduced its rate of interest and discoun

from 6 to 5 per cent. THE RAILROAD CONFERENCE. LONDON, Aug. 14-5 a. m.-The Standard says it is believed the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Great Western Railway of To Rent, Canada on Monday will not be unanimous in regard to the fusion with the Grand Trunk Road, but that the desire for a large reduction

of the working expenditure of both lines is rapidly extending among the bondholders of outh companies.

ANOTHER REDUCTION. London, Aug. 13 .- Notices were posted at Oldham Cotton Mills to-day of a reduction of the wages of the calico weavers 5 per cent. A sim-

liar reduction of the wages of the fustian weavers is expected. These notices come in force on the 22d instant.

RUSSIA.

IN ASIA. LONDON, Aug. 13 .- The Post's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that in order to colonize the Central Asian provinces Russia has promsed all her subjects residing therein unlimited land-grants and exemption from military serv ce and the payment of taxes.

Gen. Kauffman will not return to Turkestan as Governor-General. Prince Dondoukoff Korsackoff will probably succeed him in that posi-

St. Petersburg, Aug. 13.-Russia has formed an alliance with Persis.

COLLISION.

ONE VESSEL SUNK. London, Aug. 13.—The steamer Corsica, from Cardiff for New York, and the steamer Semiramide, from Boston for Liverpool, came in collision 100 miles off Fastnet, and the Sem ramide went down. The crews were saved

Boston, Aug. 18.—The cargo of the steamer miramide, which was sunk by a collision omprised 46,358 bushels of corn, 40 cases of do nestic cottons, 232 boxes of canned meats, 814 sacks of dried blood, 362 boxes of bacon, 250 ierces of lard, 420 sacks of oatmeal, 299 live cattle and 22 horses, the whole valued at

INQUIRY POSTPONED.
SERAJEVO, Aug 13.—The recent great fire here ostpones the inquiry of the Austrian Commison into the occupation of Novi-Bazar.

NOT YET EXTINGUISHED. dispatch reports that the fire in Serajevo is not yet extinguished. Twenty soldiers of the garrison are reported killed, wounded, or missing.

PER PROVINCIAL TINDER-BOX.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—There are now n Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia 90,000 Turkish troops, excusive of artillery and cavairy. These, together with the forces at Adrianople and Constantinople, make an army of 160,000 men in European Turkey, more than would be required to deal with Greece in the event of war. But the probable consequences of a rup-

troops. Information from Macedonia shows that a Bulgarian rising may be easily produced there, which would cause a dangerous move-ment in eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria.

THE RUSSIAN PLERT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.-All the Russia war-vessels have left Sulina.

SARATOGA WINS.

FOREIGN.

Difficulties Experienced in

Finding a Successor

to Andrassy.

Her Central Asian

Provinces.

the Oldham Cotton

District.

Fifty Persons Killed During

a Recent Storm in

An American-Bred Horse Suc-

ceeds in Capturing the

Runymede Plate.

The Fire at Serajevo, Bos-

nia, Not Yet Extin-

AUSTRIA.

EARTHQUAKE.

VIENNA, Aug. 13 .- At Wieliczka, in the cen-

tre of the salt-mine region of Galicia, in conse

quence of a violent movement of the waters and

the surface of the ground, a row of houses was

split in several places, and the people fled in a

VIENNA, Aug. 13 .- Connt Andrassy stated,

two months ago, that he would retire as soon as

the Russian evacuation of the Turkish province

was completed and the Austro-Hungarian Ad-ministration fairly established in Bosnia and

LONDON, Aug. 13 .- The Standard's correspond

ent at Pesth says that Count Shechen, the Con-

servative Magyar, and Count Potocki, a Pole,

and zealous partisan, have the best chances of

LONDON, Aug. 13 .- A dispatch to the News

from Paris says: "Le Temps announces that

Count Andrassy will return to Vienna on the

20th inst. to wind up his affairs, after which he

CANNOT FIND A SUCCESSOR.

in finding a successor to Count Andrassy. Upon

the choice of his successor will depend whether

the Hungarians will continue their loval devo-

tion to the dynasty. Russia is the only Power

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHOLERA.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Two fatal cases of cholera

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Aug. 13.—Certain parishes in the

Counties of Derry and Tyrone will be placed

THE CROPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—The United

States Consul at Manchester, Eng., says that

the failure of crops is much more serious than

generally supposed abroad. The demand in En-

gland for meats and grain will be enormous.

Business is greatly decressed. Last year more

than 80,000 persons were supported in Manches-

ter by the public. The coming winter will prob

BRIBING. LONDON, Aug. 13.—Charles E. Grissell, Civil

Engineer, who went to France before the issue

of the warrant of the Speaker of the House of

ably witness still greater destitution.

likely to be satisfied with the change.

inder the Peace-Preservation act.

VIENNA, Aug. 13 .- There is extreme difficulty

succeeding Count Andrassy.

will quit the Ministry."

ccurred here last week.

guished.

Denmark.

AN AMERICAN-BRED HORSE CAPTURES THE RUNNYMEDE PLATE. London, Aug. 18.—The race for the Runny-mede plate, at Egham, to-day, was won by the American-bred filly Saratoga. Merle was second, and Janeiro (filly) third. Nine horses ran. Wood rode Saratoga. In the betting before the start First Choice was the favorite at two to one. This colt took the lead and made the running until within fifty yards from home. Notice of Another Reduction in Here he took the last place, and Saratoga, after a struggle with Merle, won a good race by a head. There was a distance of half a length between the second and third horses. The win-

SERVIA.

ner sold for 190 guineas.

CORPS OF OBSERVATION. London, Aug. 13 .- A correspondent of the Times at Belgrade reports that owing to the insecure state of the Servo-Albanian frontier, the Military Council has determined to place a strong corps of observation there during the advance of the Austro-Hungarian troops into

FRANCE. .

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Quettissi, Republican, ha peen elected member of the Council General of Corsica, replacing a Bonapartist.

PARIS, Aug. 13 .- The Republique Francaise and Gaulois have been acquitted of a charge of libeling Don Carlos.

Madrid, Aug. 13 .- It is expected that the Cortes will reassemble about the end of October, when the projected marriage of King Alfonso with the Archduchess Marie of Austria will be discussed. After the adjournment for the wedding the proposed reforms in Cuba will

GERMANY. SMUGGLING ALL ALONG THE PRONTIER.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.
Berlin, Aug. 12.—In consequence of the in crease of duties smuggling has been commenced to a great extent all along the German frontier, and the Custom-House officers are armed with

> SOUTH AFRICA. THE WAR ENDED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.-From a full examination of South African advices since the victory at Ulundi, the Times draws the conclusion that King Cetywayo risked all on that battle, and therefore that the conclusion of the war has been virtually reached.

ROME.

THE POPE. LONDON, Aug. 13 .- The News' Rome corre spondent says the Pope's physicians are renew ing their complaints of his protracted confinement. His Holiness has asked the advice of the Cardinals about Derugia.

> DENMARK. DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13.—A recent storm in Denmark destroyed over 10 farm-houses, killed fifty persons, and did in Deulable damage to ROUMANIA.

THE MAIZE CROP.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 13.—The maize crop is a tailure, and the price of wheat is thereby stiffer ing. THE SOUTH SEAS. MUCH IN LITTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.-Heavy floods are reported in some districts of New South Wales. The beach between Penelarro Head and Pollider Bay, New Zealand, is strewn with the wreckage of a large ship. All hands are supposed to be lost. The volcano of Kilauea is in eruption.

AUSTRALASIA.

ARRIVED. San Francisco, Aug. 13.—The steamer Australia, from Sidney, via Honolulu, etc., bringing British mails, has arrived.

THE FORTNIGHTLY BUDGET. Sidney, July 17 .- The Council having persisted in its amendment to the Land bill, the Government abandoned the measure, and the Premier gave notice to the Assembly of a series of resolutions condemning the Council's re-peated rejection of the Assembly's carefullyconsidered measures, and proposing the introduction of a bill to make the Council elective Docker, in the Council, introduced a series of ounter resolutions. Both motions were considered vesterday, but the debate in each Chamber was adjourned to to-day. An Appropriation bill covering the expenditure of nearly five millions and three-quarters passed both Houses. The Public Works Loan bill, authorizing the Government to borrow nearly six millions for railway works and nearly a million and a half for water supply and sewerage, was read a second time and passed the Committee of the Assembly. The Criminal-Influx-Prevention bill was read secondly. The act abolishing the duty on gold comes into operation on the 1st of October. The Queensland Land bill was read

econdly in the Assembly. G. R. Harding, barrister, has been appointed o the vacant Puisne Judgeship. The New Zealand Parliament opened on the 11th. The Governor's speech promised the inroduction of measures for the following, among other objects: Manhood suffrage; representation in Parliament on the basis of population; trienpial Parliaments; the regulation of Chinese immigration. The revenue of the year exceeds the estimate by £190,000, but there is a great falling off of the land revenue. An income tax is proposed. Parliament will be asked to sanction an additional loan of \$5,000,-

000. O'Rorke was elected Speaker. Over 100 Maoris are now awaiting trial for plowing settlers' lands in New Plymouth. The position of native affairs is quieter.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 13.—George C. tevens, a well-known business man and politician of this city, died very suddenly this morning, common report says, of typhoid-pneumonia but, more common, of an overdose of morphine. The Chambers of Commerce passed formal resolutions of respect.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BURLINGTON, is., Aug. 13.—The Rev. John Armstrong, D. D., the founder and President of Parsons' College, Fairfield, Ia., died at that place this morning, after a short lilness. Mr. Armstrong has been a faithful and energetic worker, and his loss will be severely felt by the College and community. His remains will be taken to New York, his native State, for inter-

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 13.-Stephen D. M. McDonald, long a much-esteemed citizen of Fort Smith, died at his residence in Scott County a few days since.

DECLINE IN COAL.

A. T. STEWART.

Revival of the Excitement Created by the Celebrated Grave-Robbery.

Indubitable Evidence that the Body Has Not Been Recovered.

Thieves Determined to Make \$250,000 Out of the Job.

Mrs. Stewart Said to Have Been Deceived by Judge Hilton.

Hilton's Contemptuous Treatment of the Legal Go-Between.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune NEW YORK, Aug. 13 .- The Hera'd publishes an extended account of negotiations alleged to have recently been made between Hilton and the robbers of Stewart's body. Another New York paper a few days ago published a story that the remains had been recovered, and would soon rest in the splendid tomb in the Garden City Cathedral. The Hera'd's story includes a long interview with Judge Hilton, who not only expressly denies that the remains have been recovered, but affirms he has good evidence that the thieves are still in New York; that the authorities are closing in on them, and there is a prospect of their being brought to justice. The Heraid's story is that not long ago a certain Nassau street lawyer received a letter from Montreal signed

" ROMAIN." The writer wanted to know if he would take charge of negotiations for the return of the body of Stewart and securing of the sum demanded for its delivery,-namely, \$250,000. The letter contained a fee of \$100, and referred to an express package which had been forwarded containing indubitable proof that the writer was one of the original robbers, and acting in good faith. In case the lawyer was willing to go ahead he was to signify the same in the Herald personal column. The express package was found to contain the silver knobs and pare of a handle of Stewart's coffin. The lawyer replied through personals, and received another letter, inclosing \$250 dollars more, and another express package containing the coffin-plate and other handles and knobs. They had, so the letter of the Montreal "Romaine" party said, been taken to Boston from Montreal and forwarded thence. The letters were in a disguised hand. The lawyer took his letters and ghastly proofs

A PERSONAL INTERVIEW with Superintendent Walling, greatly to that officer's astonishment. A line of policy was decided upon, and Judge Hilton sought. He declared the payment of \$250,000 preposterous. He would not pay one cent. He wanted nobody but the robbers, and would have nothing to do with the lawyer. The twain parted angrily, and Judge Hilton had the lawyer "shadowed" by detectives. The lawyer still kept up a correspondence "with Romaine." He tried to convince the Canada parties of the utter impossibility of obtaining any such enormous stake, but the Canadians kept up the cor-respondence, and persisted. At last communication with Judge Hilton was closed entirely, and a transcript of the letters was laid before

MRS. STEWART. emains had been recovered, and that they were then reposing in Hempstead Cathedral. Mrs. Stewart, after due consideration, communicated with Judge Hilton, and was assured by himso the account goes-that all was as had been represented, or, in other words, that the re-mains were at Garden City. The lawyer and an ex-detective who had been employed on the case letermined to ignore Judge Hilton, keep together at work with the Canada parties, and bring the Judge to terms whenever the work of securing both robbers and body had been effected. The rest of the Herald's story consists of

AN INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE HILTON, in which he characterizes the persons engaged in the negotiation as "a pack of rascals and scoundrels." The alleged lawyer, he said, was under the espionage of the police. The letters and the copies were on the same kind of paper. It was a New York and not a Canada plot. He would not pay one cent until he could see with his own eyes what he was paying for. There were men in New York on whom as particepe riminis he could at any time lay his hands, who knew more than they ought to know, and, as to their engaging a lawyer, that was all bosh. As to the alleged lawyer receiving the coffin-plate, it was no surprise to him when he received them. He professed to be insulted when the Judge, at one interview, told him he would prosecute any man, no matter who it might be, who was suspected of baving the least connection with the robbers or their

is Gen. P. H. Jones, ex-Postmaster of this city. So far from denying his connection with the matter, Gen. Jones told a Times reporter to-day a story of his brief, but remarkable experience as counsel of the grave-robbers, how he received the missing coffin-plate and some other articles, and what conversations he had on the subject with Police-Superintendent Walling and Judge Hilton. For months past it has been pretty generally believed the body was recovered and placed in the unfinished crypt at Garden City, which is now guarded by four watchmen, a greater number than necessary to protect the heavy masonry of the place. Moreover, Mrs. Stewart had recovered her former cheerfulness, and mingled with her friends, and from this it was argued the great source of her grief had been removed. But it is now asserted that Mrs. Stewart had simply

BEEN DECEIVED. and that Judge Hilton's composure and the engagement of extra watchmen at Garden City were in accordance with a plan designed to produce the impression it was successful in producing. That no compromise has been effected with the thieves, and that they are still beyond the reach of the law. Jones says he has been thrust into a false position by Judge Hilton, who, indeed, says plainly he believes Jones knows more of the matter than a mere agent should, and is satisfied both originals and copies of the letters shown him by Jones were made in New York. Jones neans, he says,

TO HAVE JUSTICE DONE HIM if he has to publish all the letters in his possession to get it. He had Mrs. Stewart see the Canada letters because he thought it cruel in Hilton to deceive her, and because it was none of his business or Hilton's if she concluded to negotiate with the robbers. The Times tells another story showing the clew followed by Inspector Dilks for months. Guiseppe Sala, who made the Cardiff Giant and other stone hoaxes, went to the police shortly after the Stewart robbery, and told them he knew the parties. In 1876 he was engaged by

POLITICAL.

were tried on people in Ireland with little success. On the way home the party discussed new schemes, and Sala says robbing Stewart's vault was decided on. He is certain the party by which he was then engaged did the robberr. Judge Hilton did not furnish enough money to work up the clew and satisfy Sala, and the parties still live near Troy, known to the police.

CROPS.

MINNESOTA.

Receist Dispatch to The Tribune.

Rochester, Minn., Aug. 13.—Quite a num ber of our farmers are threshing from the shock, and the wheat is turning out, both in quality and quantity, if anything, better than their expectations. Some fields yield twenty and twenty-two bushels to the acre. Stacking is half through, and in a few instances the fall plowing commenced. In Goodhue County, north of Olmstead, they are ahead of in stacking. Oats are heavy and plentiful, the price now being 25 cents per bushel, but with the immense crop that will soon be marketed the price will be much lower.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 13.—This section of untry within the past few days has been visited by refreshing rams, and the backbone of the drought is now broken, to the great im-provement of vegetation of all kinds. The rains have come in a very opportune time for corn, polatoes, and fall feed, all of which were suffering more or less from the long-continued dry weather.

THE EXODUS.

Costly Effort to Stop the Emigration Negroes to Kansas-Eleven Cars Full of Ne-

Negroes to Kansas—Eleven Cars Full of Negroes on a Tour of Inspection.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

St. Louis, Aug. 13.—There was a great flurry in the Health Commissioner's office to-day, due to a dispatch from Dr. Rauch, of the Illinois State Board of Health, announcing that twelve car-loads of human freight direct from the South were headed for St. Louis and needed sanitary inspection. With visions of 100 vellowever cases to the car, Commissioner Francis hustled his inspectors across the river. The train arrived in East St. Louis on time, and the inspectors were fairly dismayed when they saw there were eleven car-loads of negroes and one of white men. Mayor Joyce had the train balted on a high trestlework, so nobody could get out to scatter any fever around, and then, while two policemen with big clubs stood at each corridor to ruin any one who poked his head out, in-spectors went through. They found everybody in an excellent state of health except one dilapspectors went through. They found everybody in an excellent state of health except one dilapidated man, and an examination of him proved it was whisky which disabled him. The eleven car-loads were run up to Venice and side-tracked, and the car-load of white men was brought over to the Union Depot, as they proposed stopping here. Their sanitary condition having been determined safe, an inquiry as to the character and purpose of the multitude was set on foot, and a remarkable discovery was made. As may be remembered, the exodus of negroes from the South to Kausas created widespread alarm among Southern planters, who contemplated a splendid cotton crop with no hands to harvest it when it should mature. There was a cessation of the exodus for a time, but the prophecy on all sides was that, with the coming of fall, thousands would move where only hundreds had gone before. A general movement of this kind means another long season of stagnation in the South, and the prospect awakened the liveliest apprehensions on the part of moneyed men there. The negroes who have gone to Kansas have suffered great privations, and will suffer more as the mercury goes down to the zero vicinity, but no representations of this kind would convince Southern aggrees that Kansas wasn't Cansan. In fact, when told stories of suffering they regarded them as a white man's trick. Two Mississippi men of large means, after studying all the prospects, determined upon a strong enterprise to save their part of the country. They made arrangements with the rallroads to carry an immense train of negroes, in first-class

carry an immense train of negroes, in first-class style, from Mississippi to Kansas City and back again for \$10 the round in first-class style, from Mississippt to Kansas City and back again for \$10 the round trip. The difference between real cost and this nominal figure is borne by these men, whose names are J. H. Mathews and H. H. Hogg. They sent agents through the State of Mississippi and told the negroes to select a number of representative men on whose representations they would rely to make the trip. Thus a party of 500 of the most intelligent negroes of the State was made, and excellent traveling accommodations were furnished for the round trip at the price named. A car containing a store and bar-room was attached, so that they were independent of the outside world, and then, accompanied by thirty planters, a start was made. They will be shown Kansas as it is, and the suffering emigrants who have gone before as they are, and it is confidently expected that when they go back and report they will effectually prevent any extensive fall exodus from Mississippi. The train goes by the Chicago & Alton route to Kansas City to-morrow morning.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14-1 a. m.-Indications: For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, slight increase in temperature, and stationary or slowly-falling barometer. For the lake region, local rains, partly cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds, nearly stationary temperature, and slight rise in ba-

rometer.
For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri
Vaileys, whos shifting to easterly and southerly, slight rise in temperature, and partly cloudy
weather, with areas of rain in the Missouri Vai-

The Upper Ohio River will fall slowly. Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. R'u. Weather

FINANCIAL

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.-L. Macker, pr

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Testimony Before the Wallace Election-Law Inquiry in Boston.

The Hand of Butler Visible Throughout the Proceedings.

Facts Showing the Weakness of the Democratic Attack on Raum's Letter.

THE WALLACE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Boston, Aug. 13.—The Committee to investigate the political bulldozing here last fall got fairly at work this afternoon, and heard evidence concerning the men who were arrested for fraudulent voting for Butler last November, and the duties of United States Commissioner Hallett, the Chief Supervisor. Judging by today's proceedings, the investigation will cover much more ground than the alleged intimida-tion of voters. The whole Supervisor system. about which there was such a notly-contested battle at the last session between the President and Congress, will be a leading feature in the investigation. Such a national interest as that far overshadows any local excitement in the Butler campaign, and that the question will be made prominent was foretokened by to-day's proceedings, during which the chief point made by the Committee, Wallace and McDonald being the Demo and Bigir and the absent Platt the Republi was that the Federal laws interfere with the enforcement of State laws under the present Supervisor system. Senator McDonald led up he questioning to make Mr. Hallet admit this side of the case, and Senator Blair lab equal tact and zeal to make him admit that there was a clear line of distinction, so that the Federal law did not interfere with the State law. The discussion was keen and broad enough to show how important this question will become. It is stated by ops of the party that the first part of the investigation will be chiefly occupied with the examination of Supervisors as to the expense of enforcing the present Federal Supervisor Election law. So it appears that the object of this visit (though Butler's hand was in the bringing of them here, and he hopes by the teatiment to the general welfare of the National Democratic party, and help it to find arguments with which to counterbalance the President's vetoes.

Boston, Aug. 13.—The Wailace Committee continued its investigation. Hallet, Chief Supervisor of Elections, testified that Supervisors and Marsbals were demanded by both parties, and the appointments made equally from the most responsible men of each party. All persons warned by him not to vote admitted when before him they were not entitled to vote. Warrants of arrest were kept secret until after the parties voted, so that no honest voter should be deterred. equal tact and zeal to make him admit that

be deterred.

Senator McDonald inquired whether the orderly and regular conduct of an election justified the intervention of Federal election machinery to influence the State election. Witness was undecided, though he believed it to be within the power of the State to remedy any irregularities.

PROMPTLY ANSWERED. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—The Democratic press is circulating a very plausible attack upon the late letter of Commissioner Raum in regard to the amount of revenue collections during the past year and his statement that all of it has been accounted for during the past year, except \$2,768. To make this appear as a munication to Congress stating the amo as \$3,760,000, and that this sum remained in default up to the 31st day of Mar. 1878. They failed to state, however, that about \$3,000,000 under the Andy Johnson regime, balance has been considerably reduce compromise, Congressional bills of relief, and the collection of judgments; but about compromise, Congressional bills of relief, and the collection of judgments; but about \$3,000,000 of it is considered as probable loss, although constant efforts have been made .o collect it. Of this sum, that distinguished Democrat, Gen. J. B. Steedman, of Ohio, failed to account for \$359,000 which he had collected. The fact remains, however, that the total shortage under President Hayes' Administration has been about \$2,708, and that the bondsman who are responsible for this are amply able to pay.

Another form of attack upon the same letter calls attention to the decrease in revenue receipts, and points to that as a reason for holding that the collection of a sum several millions less than that collected in preceding years is no great credit to the Administration. This decrease, however, is accounted for in the main by the enactment of Democratic legislation in extending the time for the time under consideration was reduced by about \$2,700,000. The continual agitation of the question of reducing the tax of whisky, and tobacco also, had a tendency to unsettle the market and decrease the production. The estimated loss from the reduction of the tobacco-tax for the first year was about \$3,000,-000. These two items, with the general depression in business for the two years named, fully account for the decrease in the revenues, without supposing any dereliction of duty upon the part of the Collectors.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 13.—After weeks of beeitancy, during which time positive statements that he would and would not be a candidate for re-election have frequently been made, Gov.
Talbot says this morning that he has determined to retire, and that nothing will change his decision. He has only deferred the announcement of his decision until now in deference to the urgent representations of friends. "If the Republicans of this State felt is to be a party Republicans of this State felt it to be a party necessity that I should accept a renomination," he said, "I might consider it my duty to reconsider my determination, but I do not recognise any such necessity. There is no such party necessity that I can see, and I shall not therefore, allow any consideration to change my mind." It may, therefore, be accepted as a fact that Gov. Talbot will not be the standard-bearer of the party in the approaching campaign. The Republicans are far from being united on a candidate. Lieut-Gov. Long and ex-Congressman Pierce both have a large following. The Butler men are jubilant over the situation, and declare the course of Talbot has given them 10,000 votes at least.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jug. 13.—The Republican County Convention has nominated for Superior Judges Davis Lauderback, F. P. Duns, John F. Finn, A. D. Scripture, James C. Carr, J. M. Allen, W. H. Fifeld, T. K. Wilson, C. B. Darwick, J. G. M. Gudder, W. T. T. C. W. Davidson, C. B. Darwick, J. G. M. Gudder, W. T. T. C. W. Davidson, C. B. Darwick, J. G. M. Gudder, W. T. C. W. Davidson, C. B. Darwick, J. G. M. G. M. G. M. C. B. Darwick, J. G. G. M. G. M. G. M. G. M. C. B. Darwick, J. G. M. G. M Allea, W. H. Fisela, T. K. Wilson, U. B. Darwin, R. Guy McCiellan, S. W. Dunnelle, and John Hunt, Jr. The Convention adopted resolutions piedging the candidates for Supervisors to oppose a ratio of taxation in excess of 1 per cent, a reduction of the gas and water rates and school expenses.

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—Congressman Hendrick B. Wright, the Chairman of the Labor Committee, addressed an immense audience of workingmen at Union Hall last night on labor and the Chinese question, advocating the expulsion of the Calnese by peaceful measures.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

mecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—Seer Sherman will leave for Ohio on Tuesday with the expectation of speaking at Steville Wednesday. He will next go to Man for rest, and then expects to speak aid Hamilton or Dayton.

a Ginger, and g substitute for all Dyspepsia, Flatu-f Food, and every

ances of the Stomr months; prevents or Climate: cures Morbus; breaks up promotes perspirarengthens and In-Vervous Forces, and or curing Colds l Fevers, Pains in matism, Neuralgia irculation and De-For the young, the urist, on land or sea. his Grand Panacea vast and bulky catuted and worthless

JAMAICA GINGER.

LS Fine whole Pearls, mounted in novel styles, from I, SHOURDS & CO.,

LOR'S SYSTEM

GORE & CO., A NOTE AUCTION SALE OF

sday, Aug. 13.

ug. 14, at 9:30 a. m., DE BALE y&Glassware

HEIM, BARKER A n Sale To-day, commer 30 a. m., is at the R AUCTION HOUSE. RANDOLPH-ST.

ehold Goods,
D PARLOR DESKS,
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FLERSHEIM. BARKER & CO. EDMAN & SON, 199, 201 and 203 Randolph

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TER on the wrap-

roprietors have genercontains one-quarter

ONDS Exquisitely set, from \$20 up.

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TION SALES.

oes & Slippers

the Retailer of Boots and Shoes is sale, and following our custom sold, and in most lines largely duare guaranteed perfect and regulated yold "as are." ods ready for inspection Monday, GEO. P. GORE & CO., So and 82 Wahash.ay.

nd C. C. Ware in open lots. nd Yellow Ware ountry merchants.
P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

d Chamber Suits,

Championship of America Russia About to Colonize

PROGRAMME-LAST DAY-Thursday, Aug. 14.

GENTLEMEN-72 Arrows at 100 yards, followed by LADIES' HANDICAP-30 Arrows at 60 yards, and

The winners of the Champion Medals will be decided

A CARD.

EVERY IMITATION is an emphatic indorsement of the Genuine Article. A poor

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leave Clark-st. Bridge every day at 9:30 a. m. south and Hyde Park Fishing and Fienle Grounds, the youthere until 4:30 b. m. Round trip. 25 cts. or all the Works Crib. South Park, Hyde Park, and present Fier at 2:30 p. m. every day. Round trip. 26. Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at clock. Fare only 50 cts. band on board.

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EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE. REDUCED TERMS. The Classical, the Scientific, and the Grammar chools, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11. For fur-her information apply to

mation apply to
Dr. STEVENS PARKER.
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis OPTICIANS. MANASSE SIGHT DETICIAN RIBUNE BUILDING

Fine spectacles suited to all sights on scientific prin-iples. Opera and Field Glasses. Telescopes, Micro-copes, Barometers. &c. DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between the un-rasigned under the firm hame of Stoll & Claussen, is reby dissolved by mutual consent.

chicago, Aug. 12, 1879. Signed, NICOLAUS STOLL. C. C. CLAUSSEN. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership herectofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The linolities of the late firm will be assumed and all debts collected by Charles Munson, who will carry on the business of the late firm at the old stand under the name of Munson & Co.

CHARLES MUNSON, CHARLES W. OSBORN,

Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co.,

e, Samples, and Prices sent on applicat

PAPER WRITING, AND WHAPPING

BOSNIA.

TURKEY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—At the auction sale of 50,000 tons of Lackawanna coal to-day, grate brought \$3 per ton; erg, \$2.121/4; stove, \$2.321/4;

war. But the probable consequences of a rup-ture are not to be estimated by the number of from the previous sale of Lackawanna.

three men and a woman, now living near Troy, to aid them in

MAKING MONEY BY DISINTERRING BODIES, or substituting a petrified bout for that of some celebrity. Attempts were made to steal Benedict Arnold's remains, but the London Police were too vigitant. Various hoaxes

NASHVILLE, Tebb., Aug. 13.—L. Macker, proprietor of a large coopering establishment on Front street, made an assignment to day for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities, \$5,155.94; assets, machinery and fixtures.

EAST SAGINAW. Mich., Aug. 13.—F. G. Wilken, clothier, made an assignment to day; liabilities, \$3,100.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Aug. 13.—The Prohibitory party of this State will hold a convention Sept. 24.

TON SALE

bargains. EO. W. BECKFORD, Salesman. NESDAY) at 10 o'clock sharp. CHAS. E. BADDIN & CO.

lealth, says: "My resignation as member of

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 13.—Twenty-three new

cases in all were reported to the Board of Health

to-day-seven whites and sixteen colored.

Among the number were Dr. J. W. White and

wife, Mrs. Lelia Jones, and John McLaughlin.

Two additional deaths have occurred, Nettie

Forbes and Carrie Doyle, the last-named col-

ored. Miss Johanna Ostmann, sister-in-law to

Mrs. Wilhelmina Ostmann, whose death was re-

official report of the Board of Health was made

REPORTED DOING WELL

J. D. Plunkett, President of the State Board

of Health, telegraphs from Nashville that the

resignation of the Hon. John Johnson, tendered

The thermometer to-day has ranged from 6

CORINTH, MISS.

R. M. Young, President of the Board of Health, and W. S. Reynolds, Mayor of Corinth,

Miss., telegraph as follows: "Not a case of

VARIOUS

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 13.—Quarantine restric-

ions against New Orleans will be removed afte

ON SHIPBOARD.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18 .- The Spanish steamer

Enrique has arrived from Havana with one case

FIRES.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 18.—The store and residence of G. D. Schumacher, and a dwell-

ing adjoining, occupied by a tenant, in this city.

were destroyed by fire with all of their contents

this morning. Loss, \$2,500; insurance, \$2,000,

n the Pennsylvania Fire Company. The fire

was so sudden that the occupants of the upper story barely escaped with their lives, jumping out of the window. Michael Mehrtin's dwelling, in tis city, burned this afternoon. Loss, \$900 or \$800; insurance,

AT PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 18.—A fire early this morning did \$10,000 damage to Allaire, Woodward &

Co.'s manufacturing pharmacy, and \$3,000 dam

age to Smith & Strong's spice mill, both being in the same building. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

AT DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Disperies to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 18.—The Key City mail

ress factory was burned this morning. Loss,

IN BALTIMORE.

house of Davis & Miller, 12 North Howard

street, destroyed the stock, valued at \$20,000, and damaged the building \$5,000; insured.

NEBRASKA NOTES

Railroad and Other Matters-Crop Reports

and Other Items.

n Nebraska are again looming up in a lively

way. The long-expected fight between the two

nenced in sernest. The fight commenced at

Kearney, last week, over some cattle shipments,

between the Union Pacific and B. & M. Rail-

roads. It is understood that Mr. Vining, General Freight Agent of the U. P., has instructed

the agent at Kearney to take and contract stock

from that point to Omaha for five cents per

hundred against 63 cents charged heretofore.

Unless some terms of settlement are made be

tween the two roads the fight will be a lively

one and give a good deal of genuine satisfaction

to those who ship from Kearney, as well as busi-

to those who said from kearney, as well as ousiness men in Omeha and the East.

Full returns from Gage County on the bond proposition are not yet in, but as far as known the vote was about double for as against the bonds.

Several patients of the Insane Asylum have

escaped within the past two weeks, and com-plaints are being made of irregularity in the management of that institution. However, the Superintendent, Dr. Matchewson, is a thor-

Superintendent, Dr. Matthewson, is a thoroughly able man, and it will take strong evidence to convince the people that he is guilty of any irregularities.

The Directors and managers of the State Fair are in the city working up the different departance.

ments. The booth privileges have been sold at a high order.

Presidum-Elder H. C. Davis, of the Nebraska
City District of the M. E. Church, has been
given charge of the Omaha District for the

Harvest is over, wheat and oats are out of the

way, and the farmer is happy. The yield averages very good, and all concerned are satisfied.

EQUALIZATION.

A Dies Non.
Special Dispatch to The Tribung.
Springfield, ill., Aug. 13.—The Board of

Equalization was in session but a short time

this morning, there being no business before

them, owing to the non-receipt of returns from

Franklin and Hardin Counties in tabulated

ditor, and will be laid before the Board to-mor-

James F. Irish, of the Fourteenth District, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned

by the resignation of W. L. Moflitt, took his

seat to-day. As yet the Committee have done

nothing, but the usual disposition is manifest to

inquire particularly as to what changes are necessary to be made in the Cook County as-

sessment, the special bete boir of the bucolic

members being the real estate and capital stock

INDIANAPOLIS.

The President Will Again Swing Arous

the Circle-Pastoral,
special Disputch to The Tribuna

received this afternoon from Secretary Thompson, announcing that President Hayes accepts

the invitation to visit this city during the week

of the State Fair. He will be accompanied by the members of his family and two Cabinet

Dr. Houghton, of St. Louis, will be appointed to succeed Dr. Bayliss as pastor of Roberts Park Methodist Church. Dr. Bayliss goes to Detroit

Indiana Polis, Ind., Aug. 18 .- A dispatch wa

orm. The returns were received by the Au-

greatest corporations in the State has com-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 13.—Railroad

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13 .- A fire in the drug

this morning, was not accepted by the Board.

ported/at noon, died late this evening, after the

All the prominent sick were

fever of any kind in Corinth."

Friday.

of yellow-fever.

Board of Health."

Louis.

Inability of Two Masterly Sheriffs to Find Any Trace of Him.

Another Monstrous Fall River Defalcation Just Made Public.

The Rascal a Philanthropist and Mogul, Like the Others.

A Respected Citizen of McKeesport. Pa., Also Steals About \$15,000.

Wife Murder in Charleston

Mercer County, Pa.

American Print Works. He was one of the A PECULIAR ESCAPE. most active members of the First Baptist Church, the former President of the Young Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 13.—A murderer, hear Men's Christian Association, and was always inckeled, in charge of a Sheriff and Deputy, actively engaged in mission work in this city He has always been considered one of the most ens in the Union Depot, at about 8 upright men in the city, and noted for his conclock this morning, was allowed, by a remarkble combination of circumstances, to wal etly away, and has disappeared beyond hope THE ZECREST MURDER. oture. The escape is one of the most CHETOPA, Kas., Aug. 13 .- Fuller and more ac curate particulars of the Zecrest murder have J. Derry, an Arkansas murderer, being returned reached here. Capt. Zecrest, contractor on the Little Rock under charge of Sheriff Hender mail route from Vinita to Las Animas, N. M. son, of Tremont County, Colorado. Derry is wanted at Pine Bluff, Ark. He was the Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson County up to the 21st of last February, when he was returning from the latter point, accompanied by J. Carlson, once Sheriff of this county, and a clock-peddler by the name of Young, who has, for some months, lived at Vinita. On Sunlled William H. Davis and fled the State. On day, July 27, they took dinner at Bruner's, some eighty-five miles west of Vinita. This is the last the night in question Derry, who was intoxicated, went in O'Connell's saloon, at Pine Bluff ime they were seen. Some eight or ten days and met Davis, a well-known gambler. They afterwards the buckboard and harness used by went back in the card-room and sat down to a them were found several miles from the game of poker. Derry lost heavily, and finally road, east of Bruner's. Search has been made accusing Davis of cheating him, arose from the table, drew his revolver, and fired two shots for their bodies, or some trace of them, but as yet this is all that is known of the matter. into Davis' brain, killing him instantly. He was arrested at once but made Four armed men were seen in the neighborhood his escape, and eventually succeeded in reaching Leadville, where Sheriff Shaffer discovered him. The Sheriff began a correspondence with the Arkansas authorities, which resulted in the arrest of Derry after a desporate struggle at Leadville last Friday. The party of three arrived at the Union Depot from Kansas City this morning, and went into the gentle-mang watting-room to await the departure of a trails for Little Rock over the St. Louis, from Mountain & Southern Railroad. The room was crowded with arrivals and departures by the morning trains, and Derry, heavily shackled, was the observed of all observers. The bustle and confusion about the depot aroused Sheriff Shaffer's curiosity, and he strolled out on to the platform, leaving Derry in close conversation with two inquisitive strangers, guarded by Deputy Henderson. The Sheriff returned to the waiting-room to find neither Henderson nor the prisoner. Thinking he had, through mistake, walkedjinto the wrong room, he went into the ladies' apartments, and there found his Deputy, who anxiously inquired the whereabouts of Derry. Sheriff Shaffer put the rame question to Deputy Henderson, and then it came out that the latter had been laboring under the impression that the prisoner. escape, and eventually seen, and the headquarters of the gang of desperadoes is thought to be situated not more The supposition is that these three men have to a certainty, as such characters in the Territory were never known to do things by haives. Zecrest incurred the haired of some of these ruffians by helping to get some of their number n the Penitentiary some years ago, and the had sworn vengeance on hin Special Dispate: to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 13.—James McCullough, scale-maker, formerly of this city, but for ome time a resident of Charleston, near lercer, Pa., while under the influence of jealousy yesterday, shot his wife Julia in the head with a revolver, inflicting a mortal wound. He iso made an attempt to shoot his wife's sister, Alma Foster, but was prevented. McCullough was arrested after a determined resistance and then it came out that the latter had been laboring under the impression that the prisoner had gone out with the former and had paid no further attention. Then the search was taken up, each of the two cursing their simple folly. It was by that time twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, and Henderson presumed that Derry had walked out something like a half-hour before. After searching and making numerous inquiries for another half hour, one of the depot employes was found who remembered seeing a shackled man, accompanied by two others, assisted on board an outodged in jail. Advices to-night state that the injured woman is rapidly sinking and cannot survive till morning. This is the first murder that has ever occurred in Charleston, and the citizens are greatly excited over it. YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

who remembered seeing a snackted man, accompanied by two others, assisted on board an outbound train on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway.
He had thought them two officers, and paid the
matter no further attention, as prisoners from all
parts and portions of the country are seen at the
Union Depot arriving or departing on almost
every train under the espionage of Sheriffs and
who have a classification of the country are seen at the
Union Depot arriving or departing on almost
every train under the espionage of Sheriffs and
and sheds, also two horses, several valuable Union Depot arriving or departing on almost every train under the espionage of Sheriffs and Marshala. This was at least a clew obtained, and, on further inquiry, it was elicited that the train in question had departed for Cincinnatia 1:50 o'clock. The conductor in charge of the train was telegraphed at one of the way stations to see if a man answering Derry's description was aboard. In a few minutes an answer was flashed back that no man of the description sent was on his train. A prisoner heavily sheekled but not handcuffed had left the Union Depot with him, but, not finding him at St. Louis, he supposed he and his party had left the train, either at that point or at the stain-Street Depot. The collector of bridge-lickets, who took over the train, when fained, declared that he had met no shackled man on making his rounds, and if he started out on the Onio & Mississippi train he had either got rid of his shackles or leaved off in the tunuel. On receipt of this intormation, Sheriff and Deputy concluded that the most appropriate thing under the circumstances would be to search the tunnel. The search, when made, groved a futile one. As Derry was very popular at Pine Bluff, the supposition is that he managed to communicate the fact of his arrest to friends, who were in waiting here for the express purpose of adding him to make his escape. He is 24 years of age, five feet eight inches in stature, stout-built, with square shoulders, and weighs 151 pounds. He wears a full black beard. There is a good deal of queer talk about an escape occurring under such singular circumstances.

A SOUTHERN DUEL. Special Disputes to The Tribuns.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—Several days ago a quarrel arose between two young men residing in this city over certain remarks made by one of them in regard to the character of a third person, and a difficulty was prevented only by strenuous efforts on the part of mutual friends. Yesterday morning one of the parties received a challenge from the other to fight a duel on Sulphur Spring Bottom, near Summer street. The challenge was accepted, and revolvers were selected. It was agreed that the two would meet at the appointed place at fifteen Promptly at the time mentioned the challenged person reached the spot, and a few minutes person reached the spot, and a few minutes afterward, a hack drove up and the challenger, accompanied by a physician and another gentleman, alighted. The recipient of the challenger, aid his intended antagonist had violated his agreement by bringing friends with him, whereupon the physician replied that he was not aware of the agreement, but that he would act as his second. Candles were lit, and the aggreeved mortals, with revolvers in their hands, faced each other. The physician was instructed to give a signal for firing, but, before he uttered the word, the challenger discharged his weapon, the builet passing through the shoulder of the coat of his antagonist, hear the neck. The other then fired, and started toward the challenger, but was stopped by the physician, who examined the challenger, and found that the ball had entered his left arm, inflicting a slight wound. The two men then shook hands, and the party dispersed hastily, fearing that officers might discover them. This morning the challenged received a note from the challenger, in which the latter stated that he was perfectly satisfied. Thus the matter was dropped and balmy peace reigns once more. The parties to this affair were Pat Mulioy and Lewis Bryan.

GON BE

Special Disposes to The Tribuna.

Pittabura, Pa., Aug. 13.—James F. McMullen, of McKeesport, in this county, a prominent politician, lately a candidate for the Legislature, and for some time Treasurer of the Mutual building & Loan Association of that place, has skipped with about \$15,000 belonging to that Association. The first intimation that anything was wrong was received this evening, when his wife and his brother and partner in business, E. L. McMullen, each received notes that he had left for parts unknown. He also wrote a note to his brother-in-law, Michael Munhall, of Pittsburg, stating that he was going away, and asking him to look after Mrs. McMullen. He had been a Director in the First National Bank at McKeesport for years, was a member of the Borough Council for two terms, was twice a candidate for Burgess, and came within a few votes each time of being elected. He was siways at the front in any public demonstration, took an active part in solitics, and was one of the leaders of his party

in all local contests. Aside from his promi-nence and the respect and esteem in which he was held by his acquaintances, he was consid-ered perfectly honest, his word being as good as his note. He leaves an interesting family, consisting of a wife and five children. He is be lieved to have gone West. The Association is

fee, his brother-in-law, at the Mechanics' Mill. The stockholders will meet next week.

of his loss, while another rumor credits his plac-

ing the amount at \$175,000. Paine is between 50 and 60 years of age, and the son of Walter

Paine, of Providence, who was Treasurer of an

insurance company in that city. He married the eldest daughter of Jefferson Borden. George B. Durfee married another of Bor-

den's daughters. He holds many important of-

fices in the city. He was for several years a

member of the City Council, and at one time President of the Board of Trade. He was Treasurer of the American Woolen Mills,

Trustee of the Fall River Savings Bank, Di-

rector of the Metacomet National Bank, Director of the Fall River Granite Company,

Trustee of the Public Library, and one of the

Trustees under the new management of the

A WOMAN-KILLER.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 13 .- Chief Slack

of the Police, has discovered the incendiary that

sleighs, carriages, fences, and other material. He cooily coniesses the acts, and says he did it for fun, to see people run, and the hose-carts turn out. He is a case of total depravity, and will doubtless be sent to the State Reform

"LUCKY" BALDWIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13 .- E. J. Baldwin,

whose distillery at Santa Anita Ranche, Los

Angeles County, was seized and himself arrest-

ed for violation of the Revenue laws, waived ex-

sum of \$3,000. In examining witnesses in order to fix the amount of bail, Buldwin's agents testi-

fied that it had been a regular custom to refill

stamped packages for retail business, and that Baldwin said he was paying the Government well enough, and it stood him in hand to get the best of them when he could.

HELD FOR ROBBERY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 13.—Two men named Ben Marks and Dan McGinnis were ar-

coid, of Galesburg, Ill., on the charge of rob-bing the Merchants & Mechanics' Bank of that

city. The robbery was committed on the 2d of July last, and over \$9,000 were taken. Until

recently McGinnis has been a news agent on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and Marks has been known here as a professional yambler. Both were taken to Galesburg to

HELD FOR TRIAL.

court in the Catskills, has postponed until Oc

Supreme Court will sit) the case of Ald. Clarke

of Cincinnati, convicted on a charge of tamper-ing with the taily-sheet of the Congressional election, and who seeks release on the ground

SUSPECTED PARTIES.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18 .- There were ar-

rested here this evening four young men giving their names as Henry Smith, Frank Hibber,

James Wilson, and George Kinter. On their

persons were found several new revolvers and kinves, supposed to be stolen. Owners are wanted for them. The prisoners say they came from Fort Wayne and Cuicago.

BURGLARY.

East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 18.—A boarder at the Wallin House, on a business street, was

robbed of a gold watch and a sum of money this morning by burglars, who gained access to his room by a ladder from the outside.

SHOT AND STABBED. SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 13.—Dr. Gulick, of Hyde Park, while intoxicated last night, assault-

MURDER AND ROBBERT.

hat the Election law is unconstitutional.

is fixed at \$5,000.

ober (when a full Bench of the United States

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 .- Judge Strong, holding

Report says Paine would make no statement

DEALT IN FUTURES. FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 13.—Walter Paine the third Treasurer of the American Linen Com-pany, has been dealing in "futures" with the mill's money, and has lost \$100,000. His transactions were similar to those of George B. Dur

Resignation of Dr. Johnson, Member of the State Board of Health.

The Report of the Pest at Corinth Wholly a Canard.

BAD. Special Dispatch to The Tribune MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 13.—The day has been cloudy and warm, with the thermometer ranging 83 to 87. Twenty-seven cases were officially reported to the Board of Health to-day. Eleven were white and sixteen colored. Thirteen deaths were officially reported, of which ten were white and three colored. At half-past 6 o'clock an unofficial report was handed in of sixteen new cases, of which four were white and twelve colored, and one death.

Mr. S. H. Gibson, bookkeper for the Appeal, nentioned in these dispatches last night, has a had case. The A. U. O. W. Order is attending

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR report fourteen on the sick list, of which six are convalescent, and the balance doing well, with the exception of Messrs. Punch and Getz, who have severe attacks.

Mrs. Judith White and Dr. J. D. White are AMONG THE NEW CASES this morning. The Doctor has been actively at work among the suffering, and now he and his wife have bad cases. They are related to Dr. E. A. White, the physician who saw a dozen cases

number at the outbreak. Phillips, colored, taken last night, is the South Memphis Market Master. He is said to be very

James Schools, mentioned as found without attention for two days, died this morning at his

Mr. C. H. Smith, telegraph operator, is con ralescing at the City-Hospital. timulants were furnished.

It was rumored on the streets to-day that diferences existed between Dr. R. W. Mitchell, Dr. Cochrane, and the Hon. John Johnson, of the National Board of Health, and that they were of a nature so irreconcilable that Mr. Johnson had resigned his official place. A number of telegrams, it is stated, have passed between the several gentlemen, and it is further said that, if they and the correspondence were made pub lie, it would show up a state of affairs not altogether lovely. However this may be, it is ertain that Mr. Jonnson has resigned, as will be seen by his subjoined letter to the State loard of Health. The text of the letter discloses no reason for this action, and Mr. John son declines to state the cause thereof, except

be fully investigated THE LETTER

is as follows: is as follows:

MEMPHIS, Aug. 13.—J, D. Plunkett, President of the Board of Health, Nashvitte, Tenn.;—My resignation as a member of the State Board of Health of the State of Tennessee, and. as a consequence, as Superintendent of Quarantine, goes forward by next mail, and all official connection with said Board as a member thereof, for as Superintendent of Quarantine, ceases from this time. Reserving to myself at the proper time the right to ask an investigation and accision upon my acts by the State Board, Iam, respectfully yours, John Johnson.

JOHN JOHNSON. A telegram received from B. H. Rot Corinth, denies that there is yellow-fever at that place. Dr. Young, Health Officer, and Mayor Reynolds are all right, and the information sent to the Appeal by James G. Simpson is

THE CASES The following is the list of new cases officially

Mrs. Lelia Jones, 874 Union. Edgar A. Ropes, 374 Union.

Dr. J. D. White, 169 Desoto. Arthur M. Reynolds, corner South street and Dion avenue. John McLaughlin, 211 Linden.

James Johnston, 124 Elliott, William Tice, 118 Pontotoe. Annie Fletcher, 78 Pontotoc. Jennie Jones, 109 Pontotos. Millie Dodson, 69 Avery. V. Burns, 46 Alle

Mary English, 4 Gaines. Wilhelmina Ostmann, 50 Ross avenue.

Miles Owen, corner Third and Madison. Thomas Bateman, 228 Vance. Joseph Schooles, corner St. Martin and Vance Willie Dalon, 108 Hill.

COLORED. Moses Lewis, Hernaudo Road. Florence Hopkins, 150 Broadway. Carrie Doyle, Broadway and Larose, Patrick Igoe, Poplar boulevard. Christian Riser, 29 Ross avenue.

COLORED. lawley street. Joseph Williams, 100 Robinson. Nettie Dandridge, 190 Alabama. Oscar Ridley, 10 Alabama avenue George Fleece, Carfield Orphan Asylum. Sarah Lewis, near race-track. Walter Lewis, 171 Orleans.

ed Dr. Gibbs, at his house, and was shot. Gulick then stabbed Mrs. Gibbs, probably fatally. Gu-lick and Gibbs are well-known physicians: Laura Brown, Donahue street. Catharine Phillips, north gate of Elmwoo emetery. BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Felix Moonshower, of Emmittsburg, has been arrested for the murder and robbery of James Mentzell, with whom he went out gunning a few days ago. Thomas Robinson, rear of 358 Beale. Laura Hester, rear of 358 Beale. UNOFFICIALLY DEAD.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13.—John Crampton colored) was shot dead while at dinner with his wife and children at their home in Prince George's County. No arrests.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 13.—George C. Heberling. Deputy United States Marshal of this division, resigned his position to-day. The reason assigned is the failure of the Democratic Congress to pass the Appropriation bills.

is in receipt of a letter from the President, of which the following is a copy:

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: It gives me great pleasure to accept your invitation to visit kansas, to be present at the Agricultural Fair to be held at Neosho, Sent. 25.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Forty-three Cases of Fever and Fourteen Deaths at Memphis.

The New Cases Principally Colored, and the Deaths Nearly All Whites.

MEMPHIS.

Mr. Benner has a light case of billions fever.

and could not define a genuine case among the

Mr. Ed Schloss is better. The fever left him ate last night. This morning nourishment with

as he says, after such time as the matter shall

eported:

Edward Barns, corner of Orleans and Broad-Mrs. Judith White, 169 Desoto.

COLORED. James Farran, 191 Lt

Mary Scott. 48 All W. H. Phillips, 27 Allen avenue. Lydia Smith, 10 Howard row. Henry Lewis, 10 Howard row. Annie Johnson, corner St. Martin and Elliott William W. Williamson, 312 Jefferson. Harriet Williams, corner Linden and Turley. Fannie Haywood, 187 Gayoso.

Elmer Forbes, corner Lauderdale and Walker. Nettie Forbes, corner Lauderdale and Walker.

Elsia Gresbam, Jackson street.

UNOFFICIAL CASES REPORTED. Lizzie Markey, 71 Winchester avenue William Russell, Central Point.

Lillie Montgomery, corner Ross avenue and Green Jones, 171 Orleans. Lucy Pollard, corner Beale and Myrtle. Fannie Pollard, same place.

Johanna Ostmann, white, 50 Ross avenue.

The following story is told of Judge Parsons, of Massachusetts: Being about to try a mercantile case, he ordered a jury to be summoned, and among the names was that of Mr. Thomas H. Persins, a leading merchant of Boston, and a personal friend of Judge Parsons. When the officer made his return he laid down a \$50 bill before the Judge. officer made his return he laid down a \$50 bill before the Judge.

"What is that for?" said the Judge.

"Mr. Perkins says he is very busy to-day, and prefers to pay his fine."

"Take that back to Mr. Perkins," said the Judge, "and tell him to come at once; and, if he reluses, brug him by force."

When Mr. Perkins appeared, the Judge looked steraly at him and said: "What do you mean, sir, by sending money when you are summoned to sit on this jury?"

Mr. Perkins replied, "I meant no disrespect to the Court, your honor; but I was extremely MEMPHIS, Tend., Aug. 18.—Eight new case were reported to the Board of Realth this morn ing, five of whom are colored. Ten deaths from yellow-fever have been reported by the under Owen, Lillie Todd, Thomas S. Bateman, Willie Dolan, Wilhelmina Ostmann, Florence Hopkins (colored), Emma Forbes, Maria English, and Moses Lewis (colored). The last-named three died beyond the city limits. to the Court, your honor; but I was extremely busy fitting out a ship for the East Indies, and I thought if I paid my fine I would be ex-cused."

Ed Moon was still alive at noon. He drank the juice of a watermelon this morning, which had a good effect upon his kidneys. W. W. Guy rested well last night. His symptoms are more

cused."

"Fitting out a ship for the East Indies, sir?"
houted the Judge: "and how happens it you are able to fit out a ship for the East Indies?"

"Your Honor, I do not understand you."

"I repeat, then, my question: how is it that you are able to fit out a saip for the East Indies? If you do not know, I will tell you. It is because the laws of your country are properly administered. If they were not, you would have no ships. Take your seat, sir. with the jury!" The Hon. John Johnson, member of the State Board of Health and Superintendent of Quar-antine, in a telegram this morning to J. D.

the State Board of Health of the State of Tennessee and Superintendent of Quarantine at Memphis goes forward by the next mail, and all official connection with said Board as a mem-ber thereof or as Superintendent of Quaran-Prof. Linck's Experiences in the Mansion of the Ex-Govtine ceases from this time, reserving to myself, at the proper time, the right to ask for an inves-tigation and decision upon my acts by the State

A Defense of Mrs. Sprague by Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm.

Suggestive Reminiscences Recorded by the Washington "Post" (Dem.).

> PROF. LINCK. HIS VERSION.

German Professor whose name has been connected with the affair is looked upon as a scape goat, and who in the first place received a share of Sprague's anger. The Professor to-day publishes a long statement. Linck begins by relating the manner in which he was introduced to Mrs. Gov. Sprague in December, 1878, through Miss Young's School Agency at New York, with a view to an engagement as private tutor to her son Willie, then at Washin He was engaged at a salary of \$50 a month for the first three months, beginning with the 1st of July. Then follows a very lengthy and uninteresting account of his trip from New York for Narragansett Pier with Willie, and his first meeting with Gov. Sprague, whose appearance altogether did not impress him favorably. Subsequently Sprague took Willie to Newpor without consulting his tutor on leaving, which

MRS. SPRAGUE WROTE TO THE TUTOR, saying: "In view of what has occurred at Narragansett, which has greatly shocked and disressed me on account of its apparent discourtesy to you, I rejoice that, governed by mature reflections, I concluded to trust you. thank you sincerely for the good judgment you exhibit, both as to the manner in which you treat Sprague's erratic proceedings and as to the firmness you exhibited with Willie. I have written to Gov. Sprague, expressing my great disapprobation as to his disturbing Willie, and have requested him to return the boy at once to your charge, making it indeed a condition of my remaining at Narragansett. I scarcel think there will be any further delay or trouble

about it." THE NARRATIVE GOES ON. ernor walking in front of his house. Instead of returning my salute, he turned to me savagely with: "Why did you not obey my orders to leave this house? What business have you here at all?" To this pledsant address I replied coolly: "I am here by Mrs. Sprague's orders, and have nobody else's orders to obey. If my being here is a stumbling-block in your way you should have settled it with Mrs. Sprague. I have awaited her directions, and am expecting her here from day to day. I did not think it ecessary to move. Send me, however, a convevance to take me to the Pier, with my luggage, and I am willing to clear out this very noment, as it is undesirable to live under the same roof with a man who seems to have lost his senses.

"D-N YOU AND YOUR LUGGAGE," was the man's rejoinder. "If you don't get out of here at once I shall find help to turn you out." "I am not afraid of you nor of your help," replied I. "But I have enough of Cathet and of you, and will go walking off. The Governor used another unpleasant epitnet to me, and I could not help calling after him: "It was an unmanly thing for you to carry off my boy clandestinely." "Your boy," he called ack, with a sneer, and those were his last words. He disappeared among the bushes and trees. I went up to my room, packed my trunks, to be called for next morning, and bid

thought. the 16th at the Wadawaunck House. That day Mrs. S. went to Providence, while I accompanied the children and their governess to Watch Hill,

"HAVE YOU SEEN THE GOVERNOR,
Mr. Linck?" was the question she addressed to
me, not knowing of any crouble at this moment.
Looking around the corner, I perceived the
Governor sitting on a chair on the north piazza
in a drooping position, watching the children at play. He had not then seen me, but
must have heard my name called. I instantly
turned to the right-about to avoid a scandal in
the presence of so many church people. I
stepped firmly, but quickly, across the lawn on
the plank-road between the chapel and hotel.
Immediately I heard footsteps following quickly
in my wake. I crossed the road, and turned
down a foot-path leading to a shanty near the
Larkin House. I knew the Governor was near
benind, but awaited his coming up to me. At
last he hallooed. I halted, turned, advanced
three steps, and faced him.

HE RAISED HIS CANE, "HAVE YOU SEEN THE GOVERNOR,

three steps, and faced him.

HE RAISED HIS CANE,

as if zoing to strike, but he did not do so. I listened caimly to what he had to say: "Now, you d—d—, if I find you again near my children or place, I will surely kill you; I will, and take my word for me." Last week I saw the Governor quite frequently passing our cottage with one or more of the children, either in a carriage or on horseback, without noticing me. On one of these occasions the ladies on our plazza cried out with fright, seeing the young lady's saddle almost over the pony's neck. She was actually thrown into the road, as I afterward heard, without sustaining any injury. Mrs. S. was then absent. During the week just ended Mrs. S. sent for me to confer with her on this business. On the assurance the Governor was absent, I consented, though most reluctantly. Our interview was but of a few minutes' duration, and without any apparent

A CUP OF TEA WITH THE CHILDREN.

stealthily, as I could discern. He was by the side of the buggy, and bent forward and looked hard at me, and suddenly, as if I were a valuable prize, grasped me firmly by the left arm, giving it a good shake. It was not like a riend's. I pushed his hand back, and prepared for a hand-to-hand fight, should the attack be renewed. It was not. He turned on his heels without a word, rushed up the steps, and disappeared in the corridor. I did not know, but I felt, what this strategic move implied. I was not prepared to be shot down by an infuriated man. I turned to Perry, bloding him to drive me off instantly, if he would not be a witness to

SPRAGUE-CONKLING.

ernor.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 11.—The

It was on the evening of the 9th of July that, returning home from the Pier, I saw the Gov-

adlen to Canouches, probably forever, as I then

MRS. SPRAGUE arrived from Washington with the rest of the family on the 14th of July, and I was desired to join her on the 15th at the Westminster Hotel. Pending conclusion of the arrangements we be near Narragansett. Accordingly, Mrs. S. and family started on the 15th of July by rail. 1 followed later by steamer, joining the family on where it was proposed that Sunday should be spent quiently. We took lodgings at the Ocean House. Mrs. 8. returned in the atternoon, bringing Willie with her. After our Sunday

Mrs. 8., having left the dining-room first, re-turned, begging me to keep out of his way for awhile, as he seemed to labor under the effects of drink. I found the demand natural, and did keep out of the way, visiting first the beach and then the afternoon service at Watch Hill Chap-el. At last my patience gave out. I ventured back to the hotel in order to gain my room. Seeing the children at play and the governess on the piazza, I stepped up to her to exchange

minutes' duration, and without any apparent result. On the occasion of the second inter-view I only entered the house to have

A CUP OF TEA WITH THE CHILDREN,
Mrs. S. being engaged with other visitors on
business with reference to a final settlement of
our difficulties. Again Mrs. S. sent her coachman, Perry, on Friday, to bring me to the bouse,
believing a mode of settling my matter had been
reached at once. More rejuctantly than ever i
consented and was driven off, alighted at the
entrance-hall of Canouchet, and waiked up the
front steps, while Perry, the coachman, drove
round back of the bouse. A servant-maid
opened the front door and desired me to step
back into the buggy, which and been brought
around again. No sooder was I seated when I
heard footsteps in the corridor approaching the
door. They were not a lady's: I knew who it
was before Perry, who occapied the outer seat was before Perry, who occupied the outer seat on the right, whispered: "IT IS THE GOVERNOR."

I could not see him without leaning forward Not being particularly anxious to see him first. I gave him a chance to step down, which he did steatthly, as I could discern. He was by the

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER. Perry hesitated, but at last yielded to my solicitations and drove off. When we reached the P.er, Perry felt reluctant to drive me near the station, and not wishing to compromise him any more, I directed him to set me down at Mrs.

Beecher's wine-house, opposite the Elmwood House, where I had on two occasions treated myself and Perry to a glass of lager. I entered. He drove off. I scated myself at a table in a front room, talking to the landlady's daughter, who appeared to know who I was. My glass of lager had not been served when I saw the Governor coming along in a bugey behind a fast ernor coming along in a buggy behind a fast mare. I fancied he would drive past. He did mare. I fancied he would drive past. He did not, but stopped short in front of the very house. Who told him I was there? I called the landlady's daughter. There is harm intenced, what is to be done? She pushed me into the back dining-room, from which I found my way into the kitchen, not so much to seek a hiding-place as to find some weapon of defense, should he penetrate so far. I saw what I wanted, and kept my eyes on it. Three or four minutes passed in suspense. At last the door was thrown open, but by

THE LANDLADY'S DAUGHTER. "Why," she exclaimed, in astonishmet "was the Governor going to shoot you. I rushed in wildly with a gun in his hauds, peer rushed in wildly with a gun in his hands, peered into every corner in the front rooms, and inquired for you. I told him you had gone down into the village. Thereupon he jumped, with his gun, into a buggy, and drove off at a furious rate toward the pier." I replied that there was no doubt of his intending to shoot me, and that I was much obliged to her for her protection. She suggested the advisability of hiring a fast conveyance and driving off. I assented, and she bailed a buggy instantly. I jumped in and was driven home, out of harm's reach.

THE CAT'S-PAW. Such is the Professor's story, but as he fails to say anything about Conking, it is generally believed that he is a cat's-paw to hide the scanbelieved that he is a cat's-paw to inde the scan-dal created by the altercation between Conkling and Sprague, which is now believed by some to have occurred after Sprague's return from his chase after Linek. Conkling is now in New York, and is understood to be preparing a state-ment relative to the affair, and which, in turn, if reflecting on Sprague, will be followed by one by the latter.

REMINSCENCES. SENATORIAL SIGHTS.

Washington Post (Dem.).
The intimate relations existing between Sena tor Conkling and the wife of ex-Senator and ex-Gov. Sprague have been talked over in under tones in Washington society and political circles for upwards of three years. It has been binted at darkly in newspaper correspondence quit requently, but a feeling of regard or pity for the woman in the case " has induced the press generally to suppress instead of parading ac essible information. Last spring, when Senator Conkling so energetically advocated the bill to relieve Mrs. Sprague's estate from taxation verybody was set to talking.

Mrs. Sprayue wanted the assessment of her ountry estate, known as Edgewood, reduced, and the penalties that had accrued because of non-payment of taxes remitted. It required an act of Congress to effect this, and Conkling was a man of power in the then Radical Senate. He very readily acepted the commission given him by lady, and worked with such diligence as to pass the bill through the Senate. The House, however, did not accept it so readily, and the result was a compromise in the conference. The high contracting parties met frequently at the Capitol, as was natural, but it was not long before employes of the Senate stated "in confidence" to one another that Mrs. Sprague was in the habit of meeting Mr. Conkling in his committee-room (he was then Chairman of the Commit tee on Commerce), and that they were sometimes locked in there together. This reached the ears of some of the reporters, who, upon investigation, found the statement to be true. Conkling's trusted agent was a clerk under Secretary Gorham, named Griffith. He would bring Mrs. Sprague to the Capitol in a carriage, and escort her to the committee-room, and then notify Conkling, and while the couple were together Griffith would stand on the outside and

prevent intrusion. During lest winter and spring both parties seemed to grow more and more regardless of public opinion. Mrs. Sprague boldly displayed public opinion. Mrs. Sprague contains the partiality for the distinguished Separor, and her conduct at the Capitol became a subject of her conduct at the Capitol became a subject of separor and reverend Separor. ner conduct at the Capitol became a subject of comment even among grave and reverend Sen-ators. She was often to be seen in the Senate gallery, and generally occupied a front seat. It was rare that she failed to be on hand when Conkling was advertised for a speech, and was often on such occasions demonstrative in her expressions of approval. During the closing days and nights of the extra session Mrs. Sorague was a regular attendant upon the Senate. She was invariably accompanied by the ratificial Griffith, and on more than one occasion in the property gallery. wrote notes to the Senator, which her attendant would deliver to him at his seat. Then the lordly Senator, smiling acceptance and approval to his fair correspondent in the gallery, would indice replies, which Griffith would promptly deliver. Scenes of this character have amused they recovered the recovery times, and caused them to the reporters several times, and caused them to ose sight entirely of the business before the

lose sight entirely of the business before the Senate.

The night of the difficulty between Senators Lamar and Conkling, Mrs. Sprague betrayed her deep interest in the latter to the most careless spectators. She occupied her usual seat in the gallery during all the weary hours of the session. When Mr. Lamar gave Conkling the lie, and the latter advanced to reply, she arose in her seat, and iseaned over the balcony, with a blauched face, and intense interest. She suddenly dropped in her seat, and it was whispered that she had fainted, but this was not true. Her alarm was apparent to everybody, however, and the moment Conkling ceased speaking she sent Griffith to him with a message. Mr. Conkling found time to send word back to her by the same messenger, which seemed to reassure her. All this occurred in full view of many scrutinizing eyes, and from that night the relations between the twain became a common topic of conversation on the floor of the Senate. It was rumored soon after that Mr. Sprague nad heard of the night scene in the Senate, and had declared his intention to bring the affair to an issue. Apparently this rumor did not reach Conkling, for he remained in Washington for had declared his intention to bring the affair to an issue. Apparently this rumor did not reach Conkling, for he remained in Washington for some time after the adjournment, and spent the larger portion of it at Edgewood. It was a com-mon thing for frequenters of the road to meet them driving after the Senator's fine time, and about the time of Mrs. Sprague's arrival at Long Brauch the telegraph gave notice of Mr. Conk-ing's presence there. He seems, however, to have gone too far when he followed the lady to her husband's residence near Providence.

PUBLIC OPINION.

DEFENSE OF MRS. SPRAGUE BY MRS. SWISS To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 13 .- When I went to Wash ington, in the winter of 1849-'50, Salmon P. Chase and John P. Hale stood alone in the United States Senace to represent Freedom. They stood and breasted the storm during that Bull Run in which the Slave-Power triumphed, and the Fugitive-Slave bill was forced upon the people of the North. They were the germ from which grew the party which saved the Union and emancipated the slave. I never spoke to either of them; but, when I forget

right hand forget her cunning.

I learned that winter the feeling of the Southern women who ruled this land for profit, and flogged slaves for amusement; and, when one what Has Shaken Fall River.

"A pair of Abolitionists!" as Joshua R. Giddings and I went into the reception-room of the White House, I felt homored by her livid rage.

That event, and all I learned of society at that time, throws a new light on the Congling-Sprague scandal, when coupled with the overwhelming intelligence that "the Blairs, the Singreaves; and the Jessops frequently ignored" Mrs. Sprague last winter, and that Miss Blair finally disposed of her by alluding to her as "that person."

What extensive the statement that, like the Blairs, their sympathies were and are all with the Rebellion.

This statement lets a flood of light in on the whole last winter scandal. It is a feature of the social revolution by which Southern women have captured the Capitol.

Kate Chase, as the representative of the Republican regime, the woman most competent to thwart any scheme they might have on hand, is to be gotten out of the way. As her father's daughter, and the wife of a Union officer, they hate her, of course, with such haired as only a Southern woman can know, and as she can feel for nothing but the Union and its friends.

Of course, they were Intent on capturing Conkling; and if she stood in the way, they vasit her with a double measure of spleen. It is of them stepped back baughtily, drew aside her skirts, tossed back her head, sniffed the air like a bloodhound taking a scent, and exciaimed: "A pair of Abolitionists!" as Joshua R. Giddings and I went into the reception-room of the

a woman's fight for precedence and supremacy; and Mrs. Sprague, having a fool for a husband, has gone down in the melec. Just here I call upon every loyal man in this land to stand back. Don't one of you set a foot on that woman! She is Saimon P. Chase's daughter. You owe me something, gentlemen I understand women better than you do, and pledge my life for her innocence of the crime charged against her.

She has been hunted down by the Biairs, the Sitgreaves, and the Jessops. Do not join the pack of baying Southern hounds! Fad her husband been her friend, and possessed of a small modieum of common-sense, she would not have been where she is to-day. Which of you would have come roaring into your house like a common ruffan, to insult.

not have been where she is to-day. Which of you would have come roaring into your house like a common rufflan, to insult your guests, and especially that particular guest who had done a very great service to you and your family, and a service you had accepted either with or without thanks!

We do not hear that Mr. Sprague had any objection to Mr. Conkling acting as his wife's attorney or friend in the matter of the tax-mission. He must have known from the time he first knew her that she was a political power in the land; that she won and maintained her ower by the very means now charged as evidences of crime. Did he object to using those means in order to save her estate from official thieves?

thievest

Not at all. But, when envious women concentrated on her their hatred of the party with
which she is identified and their jealousy of her power, he meanly turns and becomes the tool of their base conspiracy. The poor, miserable As for that old Columbus scandal, I know the bottom facts, and believe her simply to have been reckless and defiant; and these qualities as often go with unusual innocence as with

guit.

I know an American lady, in Leipzig, who was "tabooed socially," as our Cincinnati Enquirer says Mrs. Sprague is, because she rode out, in an open carriage, in broad day-light, with the gentleman to whom she was engaged, and whom she afterwards married! It was his own carriage, and the driver was on the box, but the Leipzig Mrs. Grundy does not allow young ladies to see gentlemen without a chaperone.

erone.

Now, Kate Chase has always been running tilts at Mrs. Grundy. From the time she was a little girl she had been petted by one of her father's friends,—a handsome married man.

The Columbus Mrs. Grundy held up her hands, The Columbus Mrs. Grundy held up her hands, and Kate got out her little galvanic battery and set about shocking her.

One of the old lady's emissaries got a key,—aye, a whole bundle of keys,—watched her opportunity, and got access to Kate's room. The poor child was in a boarding-house, and her father Governor of the State. This conservator of public morals got down on her two urceious knees before Kate's trunk and tried her kera

one and another, and another and one, until one was found which opened the trunk. This the excellent woman ransacked until fully aware of its contents, and from among these she took a package of letters, smoothed things up, locked the trunk, and retired with her

up, locked the trunk, and retired with her oundle of letters to her own room.

Those letters were from the handsome married man; and, after perusing them carefully, their captor was thrown into spasms, and betook herself for treatment to the family-physician of Gov. Chase. The physician took the case in hand, kept the letters, read them carefully, concluded that Kate's father ought to know about them, tied them up carefully, took them to the Capitol, and banded them to the Governor. Next week the handsome married man and

his wife gave a large party in residence. Gov. Chase and his there; everybody was radiant; and Kate and the handsome host danced together, while the The winter after the Chicago fire I was in Columbus, and met this old family-physician,—the man who had read the letters and given them to her father. I was anxious for information tion, and he it was who told me about the letters,—all that I have here told,— and also their contents as nearly as he could remember them. They had been written by this handsome man, who was a clerk in the Cap itol, and might have been intended to lead to early or might have been intended to lead to evil, or might have been the result of a con-spiracy between him and Kate to give that inquisitive lady a turn. No doubt the trunk had been searched before that, and Kate would be ant to know or suspect the espionage under which she lived. She was then but 16; and I have known schoolgirls "salt" places likely to be searched with epistles which should repre-

be searched with epistles which should represent wonderful discoveries.

The letters contained no evidence of guilt, actual or intended, on her part; and the whole affair was so like the scrapes into which boarding-school girls of that day were apt to get that it would bave passed off with little comment if she had not occupied the position she did. She had made no special effort to conceat the letters, which were invitations to ride, and walk, and row, with terms of endearment which might have been addressed to her as child or woman; and, at worst, showed some possible woman; and, at worst, showed 's

woman; and, at worst, showed some possible evil purpose on the part of the writer, but none on that of the receiver.

There was also one of the State officers who told wonderful stories; but I came to know him personally, and would not believe him on any iron-clad, double-twisted oath that could be administered. I am intimately acquainted with the man who was Gov. Chase's private secretary, and with his wife, who were on most intimate terms with him and his family. She is one of the best and wisest women I know, and always speaks of those Columbus scandals as the result of Kate's willfulness, and recklessness, and defiance of public opinion.

WASHINGTON.

The Silver Question-Watching the Mor-mons-Blank Cartridges. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.-Mr. Walker, Agent the State Department, having in charge of the matter of the proposed internsional conference upon the silver question, has left for Europe, accredited to our Ministers at the Capitals of the principal nations, with instructions to ascertain through them upon what basis these Powers will be willing to confer in regard to the question of silver comage, and as to the scope they desire to give to the consideration of the subject. His work will be entirely preliminary and informal, the expectation bei that during the progress of these informal con-ferences upon the subject some one of the Great

The Administration is closely watching th present aspect of Mormon affairs, but as yet no special reasons for anticipating an outbreak no special reasons for anticipating an outbreak have been discovered. The Secretary of War is of the opinion that there are sufficient troops in Utah to enforce the decrees of the Courts and protect the Gentile population. But, in case any further assistance is needed, the troops are now so stationed that they would be immediately available in case of my trouble at the principal centres of the Mormon population.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—Frank T. Tablor, aged 19, and Robert E. Barnard, aged 16, former clerk in the office of Casey Young, the Tennessee Representative, and the latter Young's nebbew and trivate secretary, had a duel this moraling near Bladensburg. Shots were exchanged, when Mr. Young appeared and put an end to further hostilities. It was the stated that the pistois were fired with blank cartridges.

international conference.

cartridges.

The State Department says that Germany is disposed to regard favorably the proposals of this Government for the further joint consideration of bi-metallic subjects, and hopes that the present efforts will result in a bi-metallic con-gress, in which all the leading States of Europe

THE CITY

All Creation Rushe Staten

Billy McNeil Make ing His Allege

Huber Says that A Bulldez

And Ald. Cook Makes He Die

Other Statements by oluding Fran

The Examination Mr. Cleaveland was rec Investigating Commit

day morning, and was day before. He had r and found that the crush was about 393 tons to the of 400, tons, as he had p Cleaveland said be knew were going in that they but they were a very fine better than ordinary, an let them go in. While sewer-brick, they were of that it was thought there difference. He believe f brick would benefit t tain extent,-perhaps \$ but one thing for them the work or accept the Mr. Grinnell asked if

cost of sewer-brick an not offset the extras tractors. was not prepared to say strictly sewer-brick, b though rough. He belie ity of sewer-brick wou

which appears in one o he was asked what he t Mr. Cleveland replied t wall. The latter was a b no further; it supported Ald. Throop said it se change of brick was a ge

tractor, and contracts d to much. That was the from the testimony of th In reply to a question upon the part of anybod down for the benefit of t were some changes that some that increased it offset the other. A settlement there was a 20,000 brick, which had no yet. The claim of the br based upon the assertic the stone was not up to there was any difference count was kept by Mr. J. McNeil, and from time to nare their floures and m the stone was thinner t called for, the difference if thicker, it was taken brick extras comprised and supplying shortages had nothing to do with t

could, but he did not get at that if the plans not followed. Ald. Phelps asked contractor was not afte Continuing his test stated that there was n in letting the contract. of plans in existence by

Ald. Throop said the

before that he wished to

A LONG DIST over the plans regard there appeared to be it the understanding of Cleaveland asserted that facing the brick wall was facing the brick wall was even line, showing an stone. Taking it for era thinner than was called extras for brick-work w Aid. Riordan thought more than the cost of County Building.

Mr. Cleaveland repeat Meyor Heath in regard t about the brick arches. they would let him bu and cover them with a terminal stone.

they would fet him but and cover them with a t nothing more about ex stood that the claim for the whole basement.

Ald. Phelps said that the fire-proof brick arch present agreed with him Quite a sensation was in memory between t Billy "McNeil, the bric stated that Mr. McNeil several different parties work,—

MR. ANGUS, MR. EDW "Uncle Billy," who said he never mention Wilkie to witness.

Mr. S. S. Kimball, age cott Stone Company, v that the Times had bee with being seen for a should say the Times ha men. He always thous teress in the County Bu he believed that is had; work of the City-Hall.

Mr. Cleaveland, in stated that he had seen ing a dozen or twenty when they were putting told him that "Uncle B when he saw them goin all along that the piers brick. Walker was also times to have the piers

times to bave the piers here desired to make a been insinuated by Mr. told him certain parties brick-work. He never Wilkie was interested. wilkie was interested.
at that time.
Mr. Cleaveland said b
to the time, and did so,
nied ever having said so
Mayor Heath and Mr.
and talking together a
entrance, when be came
Heath, if you want a
better let me build th
will plaster them and pu
There was nothing sai
time. Mr. Heath said 1

the timid-looking draug make a statement in c had made the day befor that he had been "seen that he had been "seen then went on to po plans that he considere out in the construction made in the plans after He did not know who made to benefit the coding not think changed, and so were made thinner. the Committee was try for the contractors. Has manship was good. The contractors or manship was good. The contractors or manship was good. The contractors is manship was good. The young man thou ought to have been do cut. In regard to the per, witness said that

for precedence and supremacy; e, having a fool for a husband, a in the melee. Just here every loyal man in this back. Don't one of you set a nan! She is Saimon P. Chase's owe me something, gentlemen men better than you do, and or her innocence of the crime her.

thanks! ar that Mr. Sprague had any ob-Conkling acting as his wife's and in the matter of the tax-mis-bave known from the time he shar she was a political power in she won and maintained her very means now charged as evi-Did he object to using those to save her estate from official

But, when envious women con-retheir hatred of the party with entified and their jealousy of her dy turns and becomes the tool

d Columbus scandal, I know the and believe her simply to have and defant; and these qualities fifth unusual innocence as with

American lady, in Leipzig, who socially," as our Cincinnati Ens. Sprague is, because she rode in carriage, in broad day-light, man to whom she was engaged, afterwards married! It was his and the driver was on the box; g Mrs. Grundy does not allow see gentlemen without a chap-

irundy. From the time she was to had been petted by one of her to handsome married man. Mrs. Grundy held up her hands,

Mrs. Grundy held up her hands, at her little galvanic battery and ing her.

I lady's emissaries got a key,—nolle of keys,—watched her opgot access to Kate's room. The fin a boarding-house, and her rof the State. This conservator a got down on her two precious ate's trunk and tried her keys, r, and another and one, until, which opened the trunk. This woman ransacked until fully steats, and from among these age of letters, smoothed things trunk, and retired with her as to her own room.

were from the handsome maralter perusing them carefully, a thrown into spasms, and betook tment to the family-physician of the physician took the case in a letters, read them carefully, to kthem up carefully, took them and handed them to the Goy-

nim and Kate to give that in-turn. No doubt the trunk had before that, and Kate would be suspect the espionage under. She was then but 16; and I colgirls "salt" places likely to h epistles which should repre-

discoveries.

Intained no evidence of guilt, ed, on her part; and the whole is the scrapes into which board-of that day were apt to get that issed off with little comment if upied the position she did. She pecial effort to concean the letter invitations to ride, and walk, terms of endearment which an addressed to her as child or worst, showed 'some possible he part of the writer, but none cefter.

ceiver.
one of the State officers who stories; but I came to know and would not believe him on uble-twisted oath that could be am intimately acquainted with a Gov. Chase's private secretawite, who were on most intimand his family. She is not wisest women I know, and those Columbus scandals as ate's willfulness, and recklesse of public ociunon.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM. JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

SHINGTON.

estion-Watching the Mor-Blank Cartridges. Disputch to The Tribune, D. C., Aug. 13.-Mr. Walker, ate Department, having in ter of the proposed interna-upon the silver question, has accredited to our Ministers at the principal nations, with in-ertain through them upon what rs will be willing to confer in redesire to give to the consider-ect. His work will be entirely informal, the expectation being progress of these informal con-esubject some one of the Great-ethe formal proposition for an

Merence.

ration is closely watching the
of Mormon affairs, but as yet
as for anticipating an outbreak
overed. The Secretary of War
that there are sufficient troops
ree the decrees of the Courts
of Gentile population. But, in
assistance is needed, the troops
med that they would be immein case of my trouble at the
of the Mormon population.

D. C., Aug. B.—Frans T. TayRobert E. Barnard, aged 16,
the office of Casey Young, the
resentative, and the latter
wand private secretary, had a
ling near Bladensburg. Shots
when Mr. Young appeared and
further hostilities. It was then
plately was the formany is

partment says that Germany is and favorably the proposals of for the further joint considera-ic subjects, and hopes that the will result in a bi-metallic con-ol the leading States of Europe

as Shaken Fall River.

Correspondence New York Sun.

The has resigned the Presidency

Mill, and William Lawton

meted to the vacancy. The mill

mision of credit some months

ting of stockholders has been

resday, to take action on the

of the mill.

member of the numerous Fall

urfees, and is the subject of a

a centennial book edited by a

, and published at the expense

Treasurer of the Mechanics' essed that he took the money into the amount of \$35,000, and peculations. He has not been resignation of the Presidency lill is the natural sequence of the Bordens and Durfees have on a time beyond the memory it would probably be difficult ation in which their names dometimes one man holds sev-

ce, George T. Hathaway, and es, all of them ex Senators of them ex-Presidents of banks, men of the highest standing, seors of Mr. Durfee in defalcaxient of which will probably but which amount to more thousands of dollars. There of getting out a new centures if and ex-Hank and Mil Fressed heads and in convict attrebe likely to subscribe to it.

THE CITY-HALL.

All Creation Rushes In to Make Statement.

Billy McNeil Makes One Regarding His Alleged Partners.

Huber Says that Ald. Cook Tried to Bulldoze Him,

And Ald. Cook Makes a Statement that He Did Not.

Other Statements by Other Fellows, Including Frank Lawler.

The Examination of Witnesses Is at an End.

Mr. Cleaveland was recalled by the City-Hall Investigating Committee the first thing yesterday morning, and was permitted to make a few corrections in his testimony of the day before. He had revised his calculation, and found that the crushing weight of the piers was about 393 tons to the square foot, instead of 400 tons, as he had previously stated. Mr. were going in that they were not all sewer-brick, but they were a very fine grade of brick, much better than ordinary, and he thought he would let them go in. While they were not strictly sewer-brick, they were of such a good quality that it was thought there would be very difference. He believed that the change of brick would benefit the contractor to a certain extent,-perhaps \$1 per 1.000. There was but one thing for them to do,—either to stop the work or accept those brick.

Mr. Grinnell asked if the difference in the cost of sewer-brick and the brick used would not offset the extras called for by the contractors.

Witness thought it might possibly, but he was not prepared to say. The brick were not strictly sewer-brick, but they were hard, though rough. He believed that a good quality of sewer-brick would have made a better

The attention of the witness was called to THE CRACK which appears in one of the brick walls, and he was asked what he thought should be done

Mr. Cleveland replied that nothing should be done with it. The crack was no damage to the wall. The latter was a basement wall and went no further; it supported no weight but its own. Ald. Throop said it seemed as though the change of brick was a good thing for the contractor, and contracts did not appear to amount to much. That was the inference that he drew from the testimony of this witness.

In reply to a question by Ald. Throop, witness said there was no desire upon his part or upon the part of anybody to cheapen the work down for the benefit of the contractors. There were some changes that decreased the cost, and some that increased it; he believed that one offset the other. At the time of the settlement there was a dispute upon some 20,000 brick, which had never been fully settled yet. The claim of the brick men for extras was ed upon the assertion that the thickness of the stone was not up to the specifications. If there was any difference in the stone, the account was kept by Mr. Jordan and also by Mr. McNeil, and from time to time they would com-pare their figures and make their estimates. If the stone was thinner than the specifications called for, the difference was added to the brick; if thicker, it was taken from the brick. The orick extras comprised the fillings in the piers and supplying shortages in the stone-work, but and nothing to'do with the basement.

Ald. Throop said the Mayor testified the day before that he wished to avoid all the extras he could, but he did not see how he was going to get at that if the plans were not right, or were

Ald. Phelps asked the witness if the brick contractor was not after all the extras he could get. Witness thought that he was. [Laughter.] Continuing his testimony, Mr. Cleaveland in letting the contract. There was no other set of plans in existence but the set then before the Committee. Everything was just as the Com-mittee saw it there before them. Every man in

the details.

A LONG DISPUTE AROSE

over the plans regarding the stone-work, and there appeared to be a diversity of opinion in the understanding of the specifications. Mr. Cleaveland asserted that the line of stone-work facing the brick wall was intended to be an uneven line, showing an uneven surface to the stone. Taking it for granted that the stone was thinner than was called for, Ald. Phelps said the extras for brick-work would be enormous, and Ald. Riordan thought that the cost would be more than the cost of the brick-work in the County Building.

Mr. Cleaveland repeated the testimony of ex-Msyor Heath in regard to what Mr. McNeil said about the brick arches. He told them that if they would fet him build the arches of brick and cover them with a tile floor he would say nothing more about extras. Witness understood that the claim for extras would comprise the whole basement.

Ald. Phelps said that he would rather have

stood that the claim for extras would comprise the whole basement.

Ald. Phelps said that he would rather have the fire-proof brick arches than the stone, and all present agreed with him.

Quite a sensation was caused by a difference in memory between the witness and "Uncle Billy" McNeil, the brick contractor. Witness stated that Mr. McNeil told him that there were several different parties interested in the brick-work,—

work,—
MR. ANGUS, MR. EDWIN WALKER, AND MR. WILKIE.

"Uncle Billy," who stood near the witness, said he never mentioned the name of Franc Wilkie to witness.

Mr. S. Kimball, agent for the Singer & Talcott Stone Company, volunteered the remark that the Times had been charging other people with being seen for the stone-work, and he should say the Times had been seen by the brick men. He always thought the Times had an interest in the County Building contract, and now he believed that it had an interest in the brickwork of the City-Hall.

Mr. Cleaveland, in response to questions, stated that he had seen Mr. Wilkie on the building a dozen or twenty times. At one time, when they were putting in the bonds, Wilkie told him that "Uncle Billy's" heart was broken when he saw them going on, for he had hoped all along that the piers would be filled up with brick. Walker was also at witness a number of times to have the piers filled with brick.

MR. M'NEIL.

here desired to make a speech. He said it had been insinuated by Mr. Cleaveland that he had told him certain parties were interested in the brick-work. He never told him that Franc Wilkie was interested. Wilkie was in Europe

Wilkie was interested. Wilkie was in Europe at that time.

Mr. Cleaveland said be would call his attention to the time, and did so, but "Uncle Billy" denied ever having said so. He said that one day Mayor Heath and Mr. Cleaveland were sitting and talking together at the Washington-street entrance, when he came along and said: "Mr. Heath, if you want a fire-proof wall you had better let me build the arches of brick, and I will plaster them and put a tile floor over them." There was nothing said about extras at that time. Mr. Heath said in a word, "Do it."

MR. HUBER,

MR. HUBER,
the timid-looking draughtsman, here desired to
make a statement in correction of the one he
had made the day before. It had been charged
that he had been "seen." This he denied. He
then went on to point out things in the
plans that he considered had not been carried
out in the construction. There were changes
made in the plans after the contracts were let.
He did not know whether the changes were
made to benefit the contractor or not, but he
did not think changes were in the interest
of the city. Some of the joints were
changed, and some of the stone
were made thinner. His impression was that
the Committee was trying to save all they could
for the contractors. He did not think the workmanship was good. There had been some
ornamentation taken off a keystone since Mr.
Kirkland had come in.
Mr. Kirkland explained that it was in the
rough, and he thought it could be better done
after it was set.

The young man though he knew better. It
ought to have been done when the stone was
cut. In regard to the suggestions of Mr. Trapper, wimess said that one suggestion that he

made was that some rosettes should be cut into the stone instead of raised upon the surface. He thought they would look better and would

He thought they would look better and would not cost so much.

The testimony of the young man thus far had been no improvement upon his first statement. Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Kirkland paid no attention to him, and the Committee were evidently not prepossessed in his favor. When he made the last statement, Mr. Tapner jumped up and denied that he had ever made any suggestions about the rosettes at all.

Mr. Huber and Mr. Long both charged that he did, and things were getting lively.

Mr. Grinnell asked Mr. Huber why he did not make those statements before.

make those statements before. Witness replied that it was

BECAUSE HE WAS APRAID.

Mr. Grinnell—Of what?
Mr. Huber—I don't know.
Ald. Phelps—Don't you know that a contractor has a right to change plans? [Sarcastically.]
Mr. Huber—I don't know; but—
Ald. Phelps—Of whom were you afraid?
Witness did not like to tell, but, as he was told that nothing should harm him there, he became reassured, and hesitatingly answered, "Ald. Cook." He said that gentleman came to him last Thursday or Firday, and asked him if he intended to go before the Investigating Committee and tell the story that he had told to the experts; that if he did he would run him out of town. out of town.

Ald. Phelps—Mr. Cook is powerless here. Tell

all you know.

Witness said he was threatened by Ald. Cook, who told him that he must take back what he had said to the experts before the Committee.

In response to questions by Mr. Bonfield, witness said Mr. Cook did not ask him to suppress anything or tell a lie: but he said that it he did not make it right he would run him out of town. Witness was so afraid of Mr. Cook that he could not screw up his courage to the sticking point. all you know.

ing point.

Mr. Boufield—Did Mr. Cook ever make any Mr. Bonfield—Did Mr. Cook ever make any changes in the plans, or ask you to?
Witness—No, sir: not that I know of.
Mr. Bonfield—Did vou have any idea other than that Mr. Cook did not wish you to convey to the public any impressions of skullduggery on the part of the Building Committee?
Witness did not know exactly what he thought, only that he was afraid.
Continuing, witness said he thought the stone workmanship in the City-Hall was as good as he ever saw in any building in his life. he ever saw in any building in his life.

MR. TAPPER
asked and obtained leave to explain. He denied the statements made by the draughtsman.
He said there was a great deal of feeling against
him in the drawing-room because he had compelled Mr. Long to make some corrections in pelled Mr. Long to make some corrections in his part of the plans on the north side of the building, which it was impossible to follow on account of discrepancies, all of which he explained fully. He had a row with Long at the time, and Long had never treated him decently after that when he came to the office for instructions. Long came down to the yard and asked him not to tell the boys at the office that he had to alter his plans, or that he had made mistakes in them. ristakes in them. Then, as statements were in order, Mr. Long

Then, as statements were in order, Mr. Long desired to try his hand. He said that the only truth in what Mr. Tapper had stated was the point of his asking Mr. Tapper not to tell the bows at the office, etc.

Bad blood was rapidly rising, and a conflict was imminent, but the parties were pacified.

The Committee took a recess for dinner. In the afternoon

" UNCLE BILLY" M'NEIL appeared with two affidavits and a very red face. He could not allow the statements of Mr. Cleaveland to go uncontradicted, he said. His own affidavit, which was read by the Committee, disclaimed ever having told Mr. Cleaveland that Mr. Franc Wilkie was interested in the brick-work of the City-Hall. The other affidavit was precisely in the same form, with the difference that it stated that Franc Wilkie was not interested in the brick-work, and was signed by Mr. Angus. Mr. McNeil stated that Mr. Reed had told Mr. McNeil stated that Mr. Reed had told him that this statement was doubtless made in revenge for the attacks which the Times was making upon them, upon which Mr. Reed jumped up and said, "Why, no; I didn't. I never thought of such a thing. Where did you get that from?" Turning to his colleague he said, "Now you see what a slippery fellow he is?"

Criminations and recriminations seemed to be

EX-ALD. A. B. COOK wanted to make a statement. He had heard of the proceedings of the forencon, and wanted to correct the impressions made. He went into Mr. Huber's office and asked him if he had ever Mr. Huber's office and asked him if he had ever asked him to change the plans. Mr. Huber replied that he had asked him to change the pose of Liccoln's and Douglas' profiles, as they did not suit him. Mr. Cook then asked him again if he had ever suggested any changes in the plans, and Mr. Huber said "No." "Well," said Mr. Cook, "I have been in this town twenty-five years, and I can't afford to have my reputation destroyed in any such way. I want you to go before the Investigating Committee and make a statement, and set me right." Mr. Huber told him that he was going to make a statement before the Commitgoing to make a statement before the going to make a statement before the Commit-tee. Mr. Cook said, "Very well; I want you to state things just as they are, and set me right, if you, wish to avoid a libel suit; for can't afford to let it go this way." Mr. Cook stated that he said nothing about trotting Mr. Huber out of town, or offering him persona

MR. JOHN S. DIXON, of the Law Department, was cailed in, he having been present at the conversation between ex-Ald. Cook and Mr. Huber. He fully verified the statement of Mr. Cook, and said there was nothing said about running Huber out of town, or any threats, whatever used except that Mr. Cook told Huber that if he did not take back what he had said he would make him prove it; and Mr. Huber said he was willing to retract everything that he had said to the experts.

The prevailing impression was that the young

man Huber was trying to gain a little cheap nowas the first witness called by the Committee in the afternoon. He had been in charge of the works of the City-Hall about six weeks. He was the instance and over the committee in the afternoon. He had been in charge of the works of the City-Hall about six weeks. He examined the small piers, and thought they were not strong enough to bear the weight which they were called upon to bear. He also, in looking further, discovered that there were no bond-stones. He thought it singular, and asked Mr. Huber, the draughtsman, about it. Huber said that the contractors did not think they were called upon to put them in. Witness thought they should have gone in. Witness thought they should have gone in. Witness was of the opinion that the brick-work was the special bearing factor of the pier, and that the stone-work was simply a matter of ornamentation. In this belief witness thought he was borne out by the experts. He would not say that he examined every stone. He was surprised to see so large a work being put up in that manuer. There was a diversity of opinion regarding the strength of the piers. There had been a great deal of talk about the expense to the taxpayers in taking down the work and building it over again. He could honestly say that he thought the work could all be done for \$5,000. He did not call any stone a bond-stone unless it ran clear through the wall. He thought a stone overlapping a few inches would have no bearing weight whatever. Mr. Kirkland differed from all the other witnesses in the bearing weight of the piers. He placed no reliance whatever in the stone-work. He took the whole thing, brick and stone, as a brick pier simply, and they would not carry over thicty or forty tons. He considered that the piers would be better solid than hollow, the testimony of all the other builders who had been before the Committee to the contrary notwithstanding. He knew nothing about the foundations more than what had been told him. He regarded the plans and the specifications as one and inseparable.

plans and the specimeations as one and inseparable.

Mr. Bonfield said that he was perfectly willing to submit the matter, on an agreed case, to any judge in the city,—let them get all the evidence they could. If a superabundance of weight of a stone rested upon the wail, that was all the contract called for.

Mr. Kirkland insisted that the blue lines must be followed exactly.

Ald. Lawler, who explained that he had been detained at bis saloon during the forenoon, made all present aware of his presence by one of his characteristic bursts of bombast, in which he said there had been enough "crooked work" going on on that building for the past two years, and he for one did not propose to have the people swindled any more.

Mr. Bonfield suggested that the people were perfectly safe with Ald. Lawler for a protector.

Mr. Kirkland said he did not think

at the Washington street entreace should come out. One of the small piers the contractors had agreed to take out. He did not insist upon it, but a new one would look better. He did not know anything about the long anchors; had been told they were not in. He thought it would be better if they were in. He regarded the brick as a good quality of merchantable brick. The walls would have been better built of sewer-brick. Witness said he had been an architect for thirty-three years, most of his experience having been in Glasgow, Scotland.

Ald. Lawler wanted to know if witness had ever heard of any intimidation in the office.

Witness said he never heard of any intimidation until be heard of the matter between Mr. Cook and Mr. Huber the night before last.

Lawler said that Huber told him Saturday THE CRACKED STONE

that he had been intimidated, although he testified directly to the contrary on Friday. MR. G. P. RANDALL

was called, and testified that he had been an architect in this city over thirty years. He had thoroughly examined the plers in the new City-Hall. He had seen an estimate by a gentleman who was there the day before, and he could not quite agree with his conclusions; thought them too high. A compound wall was never so strong as a wall of either brick or stone. He thought, however, that the piers were abundantly strong enough to bear the weight of the building. He considered that the majority of weight would be carried by the stone wall. This was necessarily the case, as he thought it should be. In regard to bond-stones, witness thought that sometimes it was nice to have long bond-stones running through the wall. He oelieved the walls were stronger as they were now than they would be with the long bond-stones. He said every brick wall would settle, and would shrink away from the stone. If the long bonds were in it would throw undue weight upon the stone wall. Mr. Randall If the long bonds were in it would throw undue weight upon the stone wall. Mr. Randall backed up all his theories with illustrations which were near at hand, and he made his deductions so clearly that all might understand. He regarded the act of building the piers hollow as a very judicious move on the part of the builders, as it enabled the mortar to dry out. He should say- that the stone-work had been put up according to specifications. He illustrated by the lines upon the plans, and explained that ninety-nine out of every 100 brick contractors would figure from the line of the ashlars, and every stone that extended into the wall beyond this line was regarded as so much clear gain to them. He believed that the contractors of the City-Hall figured in just that way.

MR. JORDAN was recalled and questioned regarding his fig-ures upon the stone courses, all of which had been gone over.

Mr. Van Osdel was recalled, and asked with

reference to a superabundance of the the walls.

Ald. Lawler begged the indulgence of the the I "crowd" for a few moments.

Ald. Phelps said if Frank told all he knew, and nothing else, it would take but a very few minutes. [Laughter.]

minutes. [Laughter.]

MR. LAWLER

went on to explain the history of the Court-House from the time of the appointment of the Building Committee by Mayor Heath. According to his statements, nearly all the contractors for the work were not the lowest bidders, but were given the work by the Committee, himself always voting against the rest. He told his story with the air of a man who believed himself to be the only honest one in the Committee. A great deal of preference was shown by the Committee to certain parties. Mr. Hinsdale told him that it didn't make any difference how many bids were put in, the Court-House would be built of Bedford stone anyhow. Witness understood that Himdale had about a dozen bids in for Bedford stone. The Alderman took up the set speech containing the charges which have been so often reiterated, and so often exploded, about the collusion in letting the stone ploded, about the collusion in letting the stone contract. He knew enough about law to know that an injunction to restrain the signing of a contract would hold just as good after the contract was signed as before, which piece of legal information opened the eyes of all the lawyers oresent.
Mr. Lawler was asked to state how this inves-

Mr. Lawier was asked to state how this investigation came to be inaugurated. He said his attention was called to a "voylation" of the contract by cutting the stone in Indiana instead of in this city.

When he finished his statement, Ald. Phelps said: "The whole thing in a nutshell, then, is, that the row was started by the stone-cutters." Ald. Lawier—Not exactly, Judge.

Ald. Phelps—You have repeatedly told me, Frank, that if the stone-cutting had been done in this city the rest of the work was all right.

Lawier—Now, Judge, don't make me get you into a box.

Phelps—You can't do it.

Lawier—I, merely said that if the stone-cutting had been done in this city the stone-cutting bad been done in this city the stone-cutting bad been done in this city the stone-cutters would never have brought on this unpleasant-

ting had been done in this city the stone-cutters would never have brought on this unpleasantness for the contractors.

Mr. Grinnell said that the Committee had simply allowed Mr. Bonfield to come before them and ask questions. This was only courtesy, however, on the part of the Committee, and he thought there should be no speeches made except those made by the Aldermen in the Council.

Mr. Bonfield wanted to say a word in defense of his clients, but it was decided to put the arguments into writing and submit them to the

guments into writing and submit them to the Committee.

Ald. Phelos said he would call the Committee together at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The Committee then adjourned sine die.

THE COURTS.

Divorces Asked For and Granted-New Suit Criminal Matters, Etc.

Milton T. Zimmerman filed a bill yesterday complaining that his wife, Frances, has been guilty of adultery, and asking for a divorce. Christina Anderson complains that her husand, John Anderson, induced her to emigrate from Denmark with him in 1874, and then, after abusing her for a year or so, left her and her 2-year-old child to get along as best they could. And for this reason she claims to be entitled to

Judge Tuley granted a divorce to Lemuel B. Frisbie from Sarah M. Frisbie, on the ground of

UNITED STATES COURTS. George Wilkinson filed a bill yesterday against Susan Donaldson, Eva B., William E., Henry A., Charles W., and Eben H. Donaldson, to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,000 on the S. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 2, 30, 8.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Tilghman S. Albright and Joseph Keenan began a suit yesterday for \$1,000 against Julius C. Becker and Henry Berlin.

George P. Bay, Waldemar Lund, and Fritz Frantzen filed a bill against Anne Sophia John-son, Henry E. Johnson, Waiter L. Johnson, Jesse M. S. Johnson, George I. Hoffman, trus-tee, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,200 on Lot 9, Block 25, in Ognen's Addition to Chicago.

\$1,200 on Lot 9, Block 25, in Ognen's Addition to Chicago.

S. H. McCrea, County Treasurer, filed a bill against R. T. Martin and Sheriff Hoffmann to restrain the sale under execution of Martin's property, consisting of pianos and other musical instruments, which was advertised to take place yesterday. The Treasurer claims Martin owes \$696 taxes, which he refuses to pay. An attempt was made to levy on this stock of goods after the seizure by the Sheriff, but the officer was ejected when he went to make his levy. Judge Tuley allowed the Sheriff to go on and make the sale, but ordered him to retain \$750 subject to sale, but ordered him to retain \$750 subject to

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Frederick O. Miller, deceased, the will was proved and letters testamentary ordered to issue to Sophie and Diedrich H. Miller on filing bond of \$5,000.

In the estate of Peter Joseph Schanck, deceased, letters of administration were granted to Ernst Prussing, and bond of \$1,000 approved. In the estate of Henry Bastian, deceased, letters of administration were issued to John B. Demers; bond of \$2,000 approved.

The will of Joseph R. Hemingway was admitted to probate and letters of administration were granted to Henry L. Osborn, and bond of \$7,000 approved.

CRIMINAL COURT.

In the Criminal Court yesterday William Shay pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was remanded for sentence. Edward and Catherine McNichols were tried for larceny and acquitted. George Borst got one year for larceny, and his trial on a second charge of a similar character is still pending. This morning the only call will be of cases passed yesterday, and to-morrow the petit jury will be discharged.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CITICAGO, Aug. 13.—In a game of seven-up,
evn my partner bunch my hand after the cards
have been run once, if I object? Subschiber. Yes. Your partner and the dealer have absolute control of the trump and of the deal; and you have no right to raise your eards from the table, much less object, until the trump is set-

The singular question of who has the first claim on a man's dead body is to come before a New Jersey Court to decide. The fineral of a man named Eoff occurred at Hoboken on Wednesday of last week. When the cemetery was reached the father of the deceased directed the coffin to be deposited in a receiving vault until a grave could be dug on his own lot. The widow was too fill to accompany the remains to the place of interment, but her father, Mr. Wallace, had caused a grave to be opened on his own lot, and designed naving young Eoff buried there. His protest against any departure from the original programme was ineffectual; but he has since obtained a temporary injunction against farther proceedings by the paternal Eoff, and the Court is now called on to decide who has the best right to the remains, the father or the widow.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

The Lake Bluff Meeting Closed Out by a Violent Rain-Storm.

Denominational Services and Other Exercises at Chautauqua.

LAKE BLUFF. Yesterday was the closing one of the meetings at Lake Bluff. The rain the night before had put the grounds in splendid condition, laying the dust, which had all through the meetings been the greatest inconvenience to those in atendance. There was every indication that the last day would be the most pleasant and profitaple of all. Time and tide, however, wait for no man. A very heavy rain came just in the middle of the closing exercise, and partially drowned them out. Notwithstanding this, the last meeting of the rural worshipers was full of interest, and attended by a goodly number of people. Taken as a whole, this season has been an unqualified success. Without exception, the meetings have been of a very high order, and the attendance has been all that the management could have wished. If, however, any one service were to be pointed out as especially benefical, the choice must fall upon the believers' meetings that have been held in Clark-Street Chapel. Here have gathered daily many believers who have soont a couple of hours in a man. A very heavy rain came just in the midstreet Chapel. Here have gathered daily many believers who have soent a couple of hours in a most profitable conversation upon all the subjects that are of most interest to a Christian. Not a few conversions have been made here, and an indefinite number of believers have gone away from this chapel with a firmer and more consistent religious faith.

an indefinite number of believers have gone away from this chapel with a firmer and more consistent religious faith.

Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock a called meeting of all the property-holders on the grounds and the officers of the Lake Bluff Association was held at the office of the Association to consider certain propositions for improvements necessary to the future success of the camp-meetings. The necessity of a system of water-works was discussed, and it was unanimously resolved that some system was necessary, and that work should be begun on the same this fall. No definite plans have yet been adopted.

A meeting of the Executive Committee, afterwards held, ratified their action. It also appointed Dr. John Williamson and the Rev. A. W. Patten a committee to make all arrangements for the next year's Sabbath-School Convention. Messrs. A. R. Scranton and S. McChesner were appointed members of the Committee on Grounds, to fill the vacancies made by the absence of the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst and the resignation of Dr. W. C. Willing.

A special programme was arranged for yester-day meaning. A loye-feast was held at 9 o'clock

and the resignation of Dr. W. C. Willing.

A special programme was arranged for yesterday morning. A love-feast was held at 9 o'clock in the tabernacie, in which great interest was manifested. At 10 o'clock: Dr. Willing came forward and made a prayer which was intended to precede the sermon by the Rev. W. H. Gloss, of Joliet, but, just as he had finished asking a special blessing upon the reporters, rain began to descend in torrents, and the sermon was postponed on account of the noise made upon the tent. The sacrament was then administered to the many present, and the Lake Biuff camp-meeting for 1879 was ended.

DESPLAINES. After Lake Bluff, Desplaines. The Chicago District Camp-Meeting will hold its twentieth annual assembly at the last-named place from Aug. 19 to Aug. 29, under the superintendence of Presiding-Elder Willing. The grounds are said to be in better condition than ever, and the police and sanitary measures have been properly looked after. Special attention has been paid to the care of the cottages on the grounds, and the tages on the grounds, and the place generally has been improved and beautified until it is one of the most attractive camping-grounds in the country. The tabernacle, seating nearly 2,000 people, will perfectly protect from sun, rain, and cold. Camping or tenting ground will be furnished free to all who wish to attend the meeting. Tents, ticks, and bedding must be provided by campers. Transportation will be furnished at certain times. Board will be furnished on the ground at reasonable rates, and supplies can be purchased at the general store. Tickets will be sold at excursion rates at all stations of the Chicago & Northwestern Railstore. Tickets will be sold at excursion rates at all stations of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad as far north as Harvard. Parties of twenty-five and upward, coming from any station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, can obtain the benefits of reduced rates to Chicago and return by applying to E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, at Chicago. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company make a round-trip rate to Chicago. Parties of not less than twenty-five can apply at any ticket station on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the ticket agent will communicate with the head office and obtain fare and a fifth rate with ticket of time limit to meet requirements of passengers. The Committees this year are as follows: On Granuela, E. & Kannley. Allington Heights. to meet requirements of passengers. The Committees this year are as follows: On Grounds—J. E. Kennicot, Arlington Heights; S. E. Bradley, Evanston; W. S. Verity, 85 North Oakley street, Chicago; and J. A. Pierson, of Evanston, Active Superintendent of Grounds. Finance and Subsistence—C. Busby, 30 Indiana avenue; E. P. Kingsley, 218 Marshfield avenue; George B. Swift, 358 Mouroe street. Railroad and Transportation—B. Schermerhorn, 89 Washington street; T. C. Hoag, Evanston; A. G. Lane, 171 Randolph street. The Committee on Railroads and Transportation are busy perfecting arrangements for reaching the grounds, and the time-tables will be furnished in a day or two. Besides the local clergy who will be in attendance, and endeavor by their efforts to make the meeting a thorough success, the management have assurances that the Rev. Thomas Harrison, the samous Eastern revivalist, will be present during a portion of the meeting and lend his powerful aid. Programmes of the exercises will be forthcoming in a few days.

ercises will be forthcoming in a few days.

BIBLE CONFERENCE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Aug. 13.—A conference for Bible study will be inaugurated here on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Aug. 19 to 22, and will be in charge of the Clit-ton Springs, N. Y., Bible Conference, which, for the past four years, has been so signally blessed by the Lord.

The meetings will be held in the grove nea the seminary grounds, on the shores of the lake, and, in inclement weather, in a large tens capable of seating 800 people. A very large attendance is anticipated, and many participant in the conference will bring tents and camp our

in the conference will bring tents and camp out upon the ample grounds, which are furnished free of charge. Arrangements have been made to furnish meals upon the grounds at the rate of 75 cents per day, and lodgings can be obtained in the village, near at hand.

Among the well-known workers who will be present and lead in the exercises will be Mai. D. W. Whittle, B. F. Jacobs, C. M. Morton, F. M. Rockwell, A. T. Hemingway, H. D. Spofford, and others, of Chicago; William E. Blackstone, of Oak Park, II.; George C. Needham, of New York; Jämes H. Brookes, D. D., of St. Louis: the Rev. A. T. Pierson, of Detroit: James F. Whittle and others, of Lake Geneva. James McGranahan, of Chicago, will conduct the singing.

The hours for study will be from 9 to 11 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m., 7:30 to 9 in the evening. The topic for study will be "Christ Our Life, Christ Our Redeemer, Christ Our High Priest, Christ Our Hope, as in the Pentateuch, the Prophets, the Gospels, and the Epistles." with an hour each day upon the "Holy Spirit."

CHAUTAUQUA.
CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—This is one of Chautauqua's great days. The opening exercise was a concert by the Northwestern Band, from Meadville. There are many thousand new comers on the grounds. The daily devotional conferences are becoming a prominent feature. They are conducted by Dr. L. W. Munhall, of Indianapolis; the Rev. H. H. Wells, of Ohio; Maj. Cole, and other eminent Christian workers. Several conversions are reported. At the conference this morning, Ira D. Sankey spoke, prayed, and sang. He said that the seving of one soul was worth more than all the infel-

lectual and literary results of Chautauqua.

Maj. Cole made a most thrilling address.

Prof. C. C. Case, of Cleveland, took charge of the Chautauqua Musical College this morning.

of the Chautauqua Musical College tais morning.

The Rev. Dr. Warren gave a most interesting lecture on "The Earth as an Astronomical Body."

Joseph Cook lectured to about 8,000 people on "Alcohol and the Human Brain." He was greeted with tremendous applause, and his points were well received.

The Rev. Dr. Hodges' lecture on "Augustinian Theology" was a masterly effort, and was listened to by an immeose number of clergymen, professional meu, students, and others.

Denominational meetings of the Bartists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians. Methodists, and Wesleyans were held. The Congregational and Presbyterian meetings were especially large. The Rev. Frank Russel and the Rev. Minor Frankfield participated in the Congregational services.

The Rev. Dr. F. L. Peloubet, the Rev. Dr. Ly-

man Abbott, C. M. Nichols of Ohio, the Rev. J. L. Maile of Michigan, and Otis F. Presbrey were appointed a committee to report on Thursday a plan for a National Congregational Sunday-school Convention.

plan for a National Congregational Sunday-school Convention.

The Rev. W. W. Case, of Akron, was chosen President of the Methodist Episcopal meeting. Its object was to consult as to the interests of the Book Concern at New York.

The question of Church Lyceums was also taken up. It was suggested that Sunday-schools should be taught in the catechism, and should be managed according to the disciplinary plan according to the Chautauqua idea.

The Rev. J. A. Worden presided over the Presbyterian meeting, and the Rev. Mr. Hill, of Michigan, was Secretary. The Rev. W. H. Wells, of Ohio, was one of the speakers.

Normal Sunday-school work was commended to all churches; also the formation of literary unions.

unions.

The day we filled out by a lecture and readings by J. W. Churchill, a lecture on Confucius by the Rev. Dr. Fradenburg, singing by Sankey, a Chautauqua chalk-talk on the pencil and crayon in Sunday-school by Frank Beard, and answers to question-box queries by Joseph Bok. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. N ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS pairons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charred at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 of clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays;

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123

J. & R. SMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Pancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NERBE, Printing and Advertising Agant. News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells. PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per ertion. Each additional line, 10 cents. DERSONAL-M. TO-MORROW (FRIDAY). J.

PERSONAL-BEAUVOIR: WILL COME MONDAY Could come Saturday, 18th, not before. State th day: if Sasurday, must know by Friday. PERSONAL-H. J., BE AT SAME PLACE FRIDAY evening at 8:15. If not, answer when. J. H. CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-\$2,500: \$700 DOWN-FIRST-CLASS 7. room cettage, barn, and lot, 49x125, east on Forrest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. T. B. BOYD, Boom 7, 179 Madison-st. Madison-st.

POR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTYeighth-st., 38 feet, east front, very cheap, at a
hargain; an elegant lot for a house with side light. J.
C. MAGILL, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LUTS ON INDIANA AND OTHER
avenue, at Sixty-seventh-st.; cheanest lots near
the city; tille perfect. I.P. JOATES, 123 Dearborn.

POR SALE—STORE 313 STATE-ST.; GOOD LOCAtion; low rent. J. G. HAMILTON, 108 Washington-st.

TOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house (first-class) near corner Division and State-sta.; \$4,000, J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

POR SALE—NO. 23 BLUE ISLAND-AV. TWO houses and lot, the front house 22x70, store front, store 70 feet, 9 rooms above store; the rear house 24x 24, containing 6 rooms. Willisell at a rasonable price. Call is rear of 23 Blue Island-av. AUG. WELCHLIN. FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED, PAYING real crtate in the heart of the city at \$80,000. Prospective \$193,000, and egual now to \$150,000 4 per cent bonds. E. H. CUMMINGS, 73 East Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE-150X167 ON FORTY-SIXTH-ST., Brtween Greenwood and Woodlawn-av.; \$15 a foot, the property is only two blocks from Kenwood station. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES MORE or less; excellent improvement, near Joliet, Ill., no better land in the State: \$50 per acre. J. H. KEEL-ER, 103 Clark-st. ER, 103 Clark-St.

LOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR CLEAR PROP-erty, best agricultural and grazing lands along the Texas Pacific Raliway. M. C. KELLEY, 104 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. W ANTRD — MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE OR COT-tage: party will assume and put in one or two de-strable residence lots in first-class location. J. C. MAGILI, 89 Washington-st. WANTED—A SMALL STORE AND LOT: ALSO, a small pleasant residence, for eash customers. HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st., Room 7. WANTED-TO BUY-50 TO 75 FOOT LOT ON West Washington, Monroe, or Adams-st., Park or Warren-av. Must be desirable and chesp. Address V. S. BOGGS, 114 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

5outh Side.

17 EAST HARRISON-ST. NEAR LAKE-NICELY furnished front square room, with board.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE-Pleasant rooms, nicely furnished. Good board at reduced rates, if desired. Day-boarders accommodated. 967 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST.

-Handsomely furnished rooms and first-class
board. References. 1081 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH

West Side.
19 NORTH MAY-ST. -STRICTLY PRIVATE FAM-ily, English-Very pleasant alcove room, all mod-ern improvements. well furnished. Price moderate. 7 NORTH CLARK-ST. FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge; new boarding-house. Front rooms with board. \$3 to \$5 per week.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sta., 4 blocks south of Palmer House-Board
and room per day, 81.59 to \$1.00; per week, from \$6 to
\$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

PNGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON.ST.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week,
Transients, \$1 day. Restaurant tlokets, 21 meals, \$3.50.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, WABASH-AV., CORNER
Congress-st.; tha coolest hotel in the city; elegant
rooms; table the bast; prices the lowest; go sec.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House-Room and board, \$5 to \$7
per week; transient, \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—FOR CHILD 2 YEARS OLD. GOOD REF-

BUARD-FOR CHILD 2 TEARS OLD. GOOD REF-th advance. Address T 73, Tribune office. MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS-IF YOUR HOMES ARE INFESTED WITH bugs or cockroaches, I will guarantee their extermination. Call or address COMAN, 1470 South Dearborn-st. PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES BY NEW LAWS ARE now due soldiers and widows. No fee in advance. Capt. G. R. SIMS, U. S. Claim Agent, 53 North Clark-st. QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-ment; best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison. The TURKISH, SULPHUR, MERCURIAL, ELEC-tric, and Russian Baths at the Palmer House, en-trance 35 Monroe-st., have no equals. WANTED—GOOD PASTURE, :REASONABLE, for 50 to 75 cattle, within 15 miles of Court-House: owner will flut his own herder. Address MARTIN, 250 Thirty-fitch-st.

WANTED—SHOT-GUN, 14 BORE, CENTRAL OR pinfire; must be cheap for cash. Shooting Gallery, 163 South Clark-st.

WANTED-TRADESMEN'S BOOKS TO ENTER UP and balance, by an experienced bookkeeper, well up in double and single entry, and having a few hours apare time daily. Charges moderate. Address F 61, Tribune office.

POR SALE—THE FINEST MEAT MARKET IN It the city; long and theroughly established trade; extensive backing and ice rooms; four horses and wagons; everything in complete running order; location and patronage best in Chicago; nothing to do but step into a large paving business. Apply to ROBERT SHEPHERD, Room 34, 128 Washington-84.

FOR SALE-RARE CHANCE-GROCERY STORE in a live city of 7,000; splendld location; stock, \$1,000; good reason for selling. Address TS1, Tribune. POR SALE-RESTAURANT, WITH BUILDING Fand lease of lot, on one of the most prominent corners, paying net profit \$400 per month. Price, \$800 cash. J. H. KEELER, 183 Clark-st. FOR SALE-LEASE OF HOTEL AND FURNITURE, in a Western city, making a net profit of \$7,000 a

ear. Address J. I. THOMAS, Kearney, Neb. FOR SALE-THE WHOLE CONTENTS OF A first-class restaurant, a complete and elegant outfit, singly or in bulk, at a bargain. E. OLBRICH, proprietor, 18d west Madison-st. proprietor, 193 West Madison-st.

I HAVE A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY TO present to a man with a moderate capital. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

CPLENDID OPENING FOR CHEAP, CASH FAMILY grocery store: a frat-class brick store, with fixtures complete: oldest crocery stand in Evanston, Ill., for rent. Apply to H. G. POWERS, at Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, or T. C. CHAPMAN, Evanston.

RORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME AND FAST young mare: trotted last year, when 4 years of age, in 2:40, and I have every reason to believe, with a little handling, she would trot in 2:30; she is very saylish, and without a fault. Also, a very reliable family horse 6 years of age, and can trot in a minutes: they are both warranted in every particular, and I will give a trial of ten days with either, and will sell low for eash. Apply at No. 24 Thirteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

Indiana-avs.

Two First-class top delivery wagons, at strong leather top phaeton, and nice yacht-top buggy, at a sacrifice; must be sold. 1119 West Lake.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST FROM AN EXPRESS WAGON, BETWEEN & and 9 o'clock last evening, a trunk containing valuable property. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Palmer House.

LOST AP POCKET BOOK—SOMEWHERE FROM 450 Randolph-st. to sheldon, on Sheldon to Washington, on Washington to church oo sangamon-st. Whoever will return the same to 480 kandolph-st. will be suitably rewarded.

rewarded.

LOST-ON THURSDAY, NEWFOUNDLAND DOG and alut. Edward given at 752 West Van Buren. 8t.

LOST-KING CHARLEN SPANIEL-SMALL. HAS long ears and bushy tail: old, and answers to the name of Spright. Ton dollars reward if returned to Metjarry's saloon, 120 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WANTED-MALE HELP. In this column, three lines or tess, 25 cents per sersion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Traces WANTED-TRUNK BOXNAKERS BY CRIPPEN WANTED-AN A NO. 1 CUTTER FOR FINE shirts and underwear. Address, with reference, P. O. Box C C, St. Paul, Minn. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDISH TAILOR dressing WM. C. WALKER, Honnepia, III. WANTED-GOOD JOBBING BRASS FINISHER
at 45 and 47 South Citaton-st. GRAHAM & WANTED-BARBER TO GO TO ATTICA, IND. WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDISH NURSE GIRL WANTED-TWO GOOD BLACKSMITHS THAT have worked on farm wagons at H. WEBER'S. WANTED—A CABINET-MAKER WITH BENCHclamps. Steady job. In rear of 107 Throop-st.

WANTED—A PAPER-RULER. STRADY JOB TO
a good man. Alise an errand boy. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 188 Ulark-st. WANTED-TOOLMAKERS AND ADJUSTER Apply at Wilson Sewing-Machine Company factory, Grand Crossing.

Ceachmen. Teamsters. &c.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF
a horse: must live near Tweaty-ninth-st, and
State. Apply at J. Rising, show-case factory, 46
State-st. Employment Agencies

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS AT \$1. per day; free fare. 50 farm hands; good wages year's work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-WANTED-50 LABORERS FOR SAW-MILLS IN Michigan: wages, \$15 to \$20 per month and board free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. WANTED-50 GOOD LABORERS FOR DITCHING WAYER, \$1.50 per day; work one year, or will by the piece. CHRISTIAN & CU., 288 South Wate WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS TO out to-night: free fare; 50 for city; \$1.50 day; 25 for saw-mill. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Car WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORERS FO Lake Erie & Western R. R. \$1.25 per day; board from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week; plenty of station work free fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph

Miscellaneous

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL NEW book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven," by best authors; profusely illustrated; handsomely bound. It bleases everybody. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Ohlcago.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE FOR OUR
new combination; big pay guaranteed on small
capital. Send stamp for papers. Morrill Manufacturing Company. 27 and 29 North Clark-st. WANTED-RETAIL SHOE SALESMAN OF EXPE rience and unexceptionable reference, to go Wost, none other used apply. Salary \$15 per week. Call, from \$10 12, at 202 west Adams st. WANTED-MEN TO SELL THE "GRANT RE volving, Self-Cleansing Water-Filter." Good pay HAMMOND BEOS., 142 LaSalle-st. WANTED-AN ELDERLY GERMAN COUPLE I
a family of two persons; \$14 per month. Call
Room 78, 164 LaSalle-st. WANTED—THE SILEX FILTER COMPANY NEED the services of several men of culture and interrity to introduce their goods to families and merchanis of this and other Western cities. THOMAS SMYTH, sole manuracturer, 147 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD MEN (CATHOLIC) CAN FIND steady employment at the Catholic Book Concern, 180 Wabash-av.

WANTED-BOY THAT HAS HAD EXPERIENC on the West Side. Address, in own handwriting, T76 WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELI W crockery, glassware, and lamp geods in the States of Minneaota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, and the Territories; none need apply unless fully posted in all branches of the crockery irade. Address, with refer-encea, A B 100, Tribuno office. WANTED - EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER T 77, Tribune office. T 77, Tribuae office.

WANTED—AGENTS—I AM APPOINTING FROM four to eight agents a day on my new combination; men on the road one week have cleared from \$1 to \$35 profit; don't delay if you want a chance to de the same. W. L. COSSAR & CO., 196 Randolph-st. WANTED-A GOOD BUTCHER TO TEND STALL. Inquire of BREWER & KOCH, 61 Adams-st.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY—A PERSON WITH little money to act as Treasurer to travel; first-class star and dramatic company. Call or address 283 East Erie-st. WANTED-A SMART. INTELLIGENT BOY IS years: one willing to work and obey instructions will find a helping hand for advancement. Address T 86, Tribune office. WANTED-AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, HONES' and willing to work as porter in a drug store. In quire at 243 Blue island-av. WANTED-25 MALE OR FEMALE EXPER enced hands for overalls and jumpers; goo wages. 781 State-st.

TO RENT_ROUSES. TO RENT-594 CARROLL-AV., A COSY COTTAGE, fully and comfortably furnished, to a respectable party. Apply at above number.

TO RENT-HALF OF AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE. unfurnished, to a small first-class family for light housekeeping; large grounds and barn; house has every modern improvement. Call at 308 Ashland-av.

South Side. TO RENT - MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTY.
first-st., good house with 11 rooms: all modern
improvements; good yard and barn. KESLER BROS.,
143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house. 123 Superior-st. Inquire Room 1, No. 215 State-st., 9 to 10 a. m., or 2 p. m. TO RENT-WELL-LIGHTED, NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen only, 376 State-st., over Pekin Tea Co. 's store.

Agorth Side.
To RENT—ON NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR LINcoln Park, a sleely-furnished room in private family to gentlemen only. Address T 74. Tribune office. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-DESK-ROM, WITH USE OF GOOD library and vault; central location; elevator in building. Address Y 2. Tribune office.

TO RENT-FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE TWO-teorth-st. and Indians-av., with use of engine and boiler.

TO RENT-WELL-LIGHTED, LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with power for manufacturing, at 63 to 69 West Washington-st. A. E. BISHOP. WANTED-TO RENT-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with water, for light housekeeping, by gentle-quired Muse bounded from the first and required Muse bounded from of from minute walk from Tribune office. Address, stating location and terms, N 20, Tribune office. WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD FLAT OR COTtage in good neighborhood and convenient to cars.
Address, stating location and price, Test, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED house, thirteen to sixteen rooms, on South Side, by responsible party. For adults only. Address T 72, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. PIANOS-Stoddard...SECOND-HAND SQUARE ORGANS. ON INSTALLMENTS.

PIANOS. TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE -200 ACRE IMPROVED FARM. 2 good he weel-log dwellings, good barns, orchards, water, and fonces; 80 head of cattle, horses, hogs, and all the farm implements, free and clear, in palls county, Mo. Want hotel and furniture, city, or improved suburban property, or goods. This is one of the best farms in the county. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CREAR CHICAGO PROPERTY
for furniture, carpets, or anything good that will
help to furnish houses. KESLER BROS., 146 LaSalle.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF FURNITURE,
Jewelry. or boots and shoes for real estate. E.
SLOSSUN & CO., 153 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL FURNITURE, AND
I lease, in the top for a last real catate, all
clear, for a farm with stock and implements from \$3,000
to \$6,000. Address P 84, Tribune office.

SQUARE,

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with \$2,50%, to invest in a first-class wholesale cash business in this city. Best of references given and required. Address 7.7%, Tribune office. required. Address T 75, Tribune office,

PARTNER WANTED—FOR THE MOST IMPORtant invention ever been introduced; great fortune in it. Parties with \$2,000 to \$1,000 will please address for particulars T 80, Tribune office.

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PARTNER WANTED—\$20,000—SPECIAL, WITH the above capital, to increase and extend a business already established. Communications strictly confidential. Address I 70. Tribune office.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggles, etc., t cheapest and best in city: advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY 180 W. Monroe CAST OFF CLOTHING.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Inquire at 546 Huribut-st. WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE GERMAN OR Norwestan girl for general housework; refer-ences wanted. 531 West Washington-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work for a small family. 1565 Indiana-av. WANTED-TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, ONE FOR general housework and one to cook, wash and tron: references required. 200 West Washington-st. WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and fron in a family of two persons, where a second girl is kept. The best wirk only will answer; everything to work with that a reasonable woman need sak: wages \$4, and more if perfectly suited; the right woman end of the cook of the house will be mistress of the house. T \$2, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 784 West Washington-st. WANTED-AT 528 WEST INDIANA-ST., A GER-man girl. Good pay. W ANTED-A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR SWE dish woman to do housework in a small family in a town wast. Good home, and transportation furnished. Address M M, Tribune office. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO A GIRL to do family housework, both to go to Evanston, Ill. Apply at office 34 West Chicago-av., with recommendation. WANTED-A GOOD, STRONG, AND COMPE-tent girl to do general housework; also a good nurse girl. Apply at 696 Wabash-av.

WANTED-AT 248 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. A thoroughly-competent girt to cook and do isundry work; none other need apply.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family: one that speaks floor. WANTED-GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework. Call as soon as possible. 12511 Indi-WANTED-A DINING-ROOM GIRL AT NORTH-western Borel, 86 West Water-st. WANTED— COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. 10 Bryan place. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family: must be well recommended. Apply at 451 Michigan-av.

WANTED-DRESS-MAKERS, WITH AND WITH-out machines. MRS, REISS, 307 State-st. WANTED-A WET-NUKSE. APPLY TO DR. FOSTER, 10 Warren-av., between 1 and 2. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDInavian girls for every kind of housework; wages
from \$1 to \$5. 226 North Clark-st., Room 7. MisceMancoma.

WANTED-FOR A FIRST-CLASS DRAMATIC company, a lady that can play Marco, Paulina, Julist, and other leading roles; must be a good dresser. Address MANAGER, 51 Frankfort-st., Cleveland, O.

Address MANAGER, 51 Frankfort-st., Cleveland, O.
WANTED—A LADY CASHIER AND BOOKKEEP
or in a grocery store; one that can come well racommended, quick and correct at figures, and a good
penman. Address, with references and by letter only,
T, 823 Indiana-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. STUATION WANTED—ANY KIND OF OFFICE Work by a competent married gentlemun; emologment more than salary the immediate object. Address 741, Tribuse office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN CAPABLE OF Odoing any kind of office work; exception and in free-log the positions, and well acquisated in the cityr first-class reference. Address A B 61, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT or foreman, by a thoroughly competent man, as quainted with building masonry, railroading, surveying, estimating work-eic. Address 74%, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom cutter; one who can influence first-class custom. Best of city references given. Address 7 %, Tribune office. STITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG, SOBER S wine-cooper, German, in a wine or liquor business. Address Y S, Tribune office.

Address Y 3, Tribune office.

Conchimen. Teamsters. &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CARRIAGE DRIVER,
by an American; can give good references. T 68,
Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CIASS
Canchiman or teamster; young man (Norwegian);
understands the care of horses and garden. & D.

HOLTFORD, 162 West Polk-st., care of Tollofsen.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH 20 years acquaintance with Chicago and Northwest, and who nas had extensive experience in banking, merchandise, and general bostnest, wishes a connection or engacement where faithful services in counting-room or otherwise will secure a moderate income. Canadity and references first-class. For interview, address J. H. BOWEN, Boom 4, Ogden Building. Situation wayten—A young Lawyer, McM.
Sher of New York Rar in one of the largest Eastern offices, cestres a position as manaring clerk in a
rood office in the West; a good opening more of an object than salary; best of references. Address P 85,
Tribune office. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL CIVIL
and mining engineer; experienced in mining; would
prefer position of Superialsendent or Arsistant Superintendent for some coal company; chaice employments
more than salary. Address C. W. HUGHES, care
Alfred Cowles, Kaq., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-IN AN OFFICE FOR BOY of 17; active; intelligent. Address T 55. Tribune.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED dry-goods salesman, who can give best city and country seference. Address T 75, Tribune. COUNTY reference. Address I 79, ITIDANE.

SITUATION WANTED-A POSITION IN THE
bardware business, in or out of town; seven years'
experience and A No. 1 references. T 71, Tribune. CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS ence in a Philadelphia wholesale dry-goods l Good reference. Address T 85, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NO. 1 MEAT AND pastry cook in hotel, restaurant, or a No. 1 hosel-ing-house. Best city reference given. Call at 480 Wabash-av. Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL

Stode cooking or second work. Apply at 122 Ohio-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE

French couple in some first-class house; the wife is
a No. 1 cook or housekeeper; the husband as incide man
or coachman, Best reference. Address 77 East Van
Buren-st.

or coachman, Best reference. Address 77 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family: is a good cook and laundress. Call at 311 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do second work in a private family: no objection be children. Reference gives. 165 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A VERY NICE Swede woman to do general housework; hara girl 2 years old. Best references. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress. Best references. Call for two days at 207 Dearboga-28.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS: one as cook, and the other to do second work. Best city reference. Call at basement of 738 Wabash-sy.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY CAPPROCH COOK. Also for her husband: capable for any department, botel or restaurant; city or country. 51 E. Van Buren. SITUATION WANTED-BY GOOD AND RESPECT-able swedish girl for general housework. Please call at 124 Townsend-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL S do general housework in private family. Best c reterences. Apply at 1525 Dearborn-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY BELIABLE GIRL FOR general housework. 8 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as nurse. Can furnish the best of references. Also, a good cook. Call at 226 North Clark-st., Room 7.

Nurset. Room 7.

Nurset.

Nurs CITUATION WANTED-FOR WORKING HOUSE-Sikeeper: Protestant Scotch woman; understands her business. 51 East Van Buren-st., between State and Wabash-av. Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandinavian or German female belie can be
supplied at G. DÜSKE'S office, 195 Milwanked-av.

Miscellancous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY, GRADUATE OF a New York State seminary, and for several years past teacher in a city High-School, desires a pleasant home and the care of children. Satisfactory references given. Address L 93, Tribune office. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Booms and 6, 120 (andolph-st. Esetablished 1854, ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND Planos, without removal. 151 Handolph-st., Boom 4.

Room 4.

Any amounts to Loan at Lowest Rates
Any on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. C.
B. Wilson, Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st. Office (Reensed), 69 East Madison-st. Emalphene less.

I OANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REmoval, planes, and other good securities, in sums
to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms it and is.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIAMOS,
sums to suit. 142 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

M ONEY TO LOAN AT 8 TO 8 PER CENT,
on farms and city property. D. W. POTTER,
illo Dearborn-st., Room 8.

WANTED-92 000 ON IMPROVED INSIDE PROPerty worth 84,000 at low interest, without commissions: will pay semi-annually. W. G. WITHEMELL,
ROOM 23 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED - FIRST-CLASS CYLINDAR DESK; state price. Address T 87, Tribune office. WANTED - A SECUND HAND SAFE OF ABOUT 5,000 be: approved make, and combination-lock. Address J. care Wm. Todd. 38 lilver-st. MACHINERY.

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Die DEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., Chicago Constitution free, personally of of letter, on direct of male and female disease. Cures warra, tiel. Fitness linear state book examing 7, 309 pages, beautisants bedress prescriptions for all diseases. Price \$1.00 cm.

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A and baking powder to families: goods guarantee
outh free. PaoPLE'S TEA GO, Box 300; or Life

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Fig. Prinkers maried to any address, possessar, per month.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to The Tripuxe office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small advertisements by telephone. This office is supplied with both the Bell and the Edison instruments, and responsible parties can send their advertisements at any hour from 8 to 12 p. m. by telephone direct to this office. Orders for the delivery of The Tripuxer at Evapaton, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room allivective prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre.

Haverly's Theatre.
Rearborn street, corner of Monroe.
the Union-Square Theatre Company.

Lake Front, Michigan avenue, foot of Madison

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14: 1879.

President Hayes has accepted an invita tion to be present and form one of the at tractions at the Agricultural Fair at Neosho Kas., on the 25th of September.

The cable chronicles another victory in England by an American horse, the filly toga having won the Runnymede plate at Egham yesterday against a strong field.

The Russian Government is extremely anxious to colonize its Central Asiatic provinces, and, in order to hasten the develent of the country as well as to get rid of a troublesome excess of Nihilist population at home, large inducements for emigration are held out in the shape of unlimited gifts of land and exemption from military service and taxation.

Fall River, Mass., has furnished another shocking instance of a breach of trust by a man in high standing. This time it is WALTER PAINE, Treasurer of the American Linen Mills, whose defalcation is estimated at \$175,000. He is a man between 50 and 60 years of age, of fine family, and holding many important positions of a civic, finan-cial, and religious character.

According to the report received at Washington from the United States Consul at Manchester. England, the estimates by European journals of the crop deficiency have fallen short of the facts. The Consu represents that in England the demand for ats and grain will be enormous, and that great destitution is apprehended in Manchester during the coming winter.

Gov. Talbor, of Massachusetts, has positively declined to be a candidate for ren ination. This determination, however. I accept and make the fight against BUTLER if insted by the Republican Convention, and it would seem to be extremely hazard ous to forego the advantage of a candidate so thoroughly acceptable to the anti-Butler-ites of all parties as Gov. Talbor would be.

Acting Superintendent O'DONNELL has is med an order which, if faithfully executed, will correct numerous abuses at the police stations. It is designed to rid the stations of the professional bailers, to prevent the fleecing of prisoners by hangers-on, to afford ible assistance to persons having legitimate business at the police courts or stations, and in a general way to improve the management of this branch of the police

It is now denied that there has been any rellow-fever in Corinth, Miss., from whence reports came on Tuesday that the Mayor and President of the Board of Health were both attacked, and that the inhabitants were panic-stricken and fleeing to the country. smuch as the denials come from the officials said to be prostrated with the disease, who declare that "there is not a case of fever of any kind in Corinth," it is fair to presume that there has been a mistake some where and that Corinth is all right.

a novel plan for discouraging the colored odus has been devised by some Mississippi ters. They have collected 500 col men from various parts of the State, who were selected by the negroes of the localities s men in whose representations they could clace entire confidence, and the 500 have furnished with transportation to Kangas and return, with the unde ing that they are to faithfully report to their brethren in Mississippi the triends from encountering the expense of those who have already emigrated north light the disodvantages of the movement the

ost exclusive theme of the Austri in dispatches for the past three days has indefatigable correspondents, and still the question is not yet fully settled whether the

tire from office. There appears to be a general opinion on the subject that ANDRASSY is very popular with all the leading European Courts, St. Petersburg only excepted. The great difficulty, according to the latest dispatches, is to find a person who can worthly fill the place if vacated. Andrassy's course relative to the occupation of Bosnia for a time at least lost the Chancellor the good will of a majority of the Austrian people, but his lation of the diplomatic cards since that period has in a great measure restored to him his old prestige and popularity. There are, probably, many inside and generally unknown influences connected with the present situation at the Austrian Court which are necessary to a proper understanding of the whole case.

The last day of the Common Council Building Committee's investigation of the City-Hall construction brought out some rather interesting developments and denials affecting various parties as individuals, but without any bearing upon the question whether the building is worthy to go forward to completion under the present plans and contracts. It appeared very clearly from a statement made by Ald. LAWLES that there never was the slightest ground for the pretense that the material used in the building was inferior, the workmanship defective, or the building unsafe, and that the charges and allegation which led to the different investigations were the outgrowth of the old difficulty between the stone contractors and the stone-cutters, the latter having put in circulation the sto ries of bad material and construction to punish the contractors for having a portion of the stone-cutting done in Indiana. It therefore appears that the investigation had its origin in the malice of the stone-cutters, and that the Lemont Stone Ring, headed by Ed WALKER and ably reinforced by the experts and its newspaper organ, undertook to improve the opportunity to raise a hue-and-cry that should result in a suspension of the work, the tearing down of the walls, and the reaward of the job of construction to the Ring. The scheme might have succeeded but for the determination of the Building Committee to thoroughly sift the matter and arrive not only at the true facts regarding the quality of material used and the worl done, but at the true inwardness of the prosecution; and while the Committee has dis covered instances of neglect or dereliction which ought to have been sooner checked, i has established beyond question the facts that the contracts were honestly awarded that the stone-work is first-class, the brickwork strong and durable, and the building as

a whole satisfactory and acceptable. THE POLITICAL DANGER OF PROSPERITY The Northern people are fairly entered upon a new career of prosperity. The furnaces are in blast, the hum of the factory and work-shop once more greets the ear, and the farmer is harvesting a vast crop. The torpor of the last five years has given place to agitation and a degree of activity whose intensity increases day by day. With an upward tendency in prices of all commodities an era of speculation is sure to ensue. Soon the entire Northern community will be utterly absorbed in the hot pursuit of gain,gain by merchandising, manufacturing, and speculating in shares, bonds, stocks, and grain. The North is always in danger, politeally, during a period of great commercial activity and prosperity. The man whose bank account steadily increases in volume thinks little of abstract propositions. He grows in independence as he grows in wealth, and scarcely realizes that the value of his possessions depends largely upon political has been used, the more cowardly has been omes, the larger becomes his interest in tire community surrenders itself to the intoxication of a great business revival, forget ting for a moment its public obligations. that public affairs are apt to go very wrong. Such a time is most favorable to the devel opment of political intrigues. Previous to he War of 1861-'5, the commercial relations between the North and the South were very intimate and very important. The trade in erests of the North blinded the commercia class to the menacing character of the situ ation. They scouted the idea that the South neditated secession and rebellion, They were for temporizing, compromising, and oneilisting. If they gave any considera tion to political questions, it was in a purely commercial spirit. Southern planters owed rest sums to Northern merchants, and generally those merchants were ready to concede, politically, whatever their debtors de manded. In a word, the Northern merchant was willing to compromise everything pro-vided he was not required to compromise his notes and accounts against Southern planters. The War came upon him finally like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, and swept away all the disgraceful political compro mises to which he had freely assented, and his Southern notes and accounts into the bargain. Then he was ready to fight. If the business revival upon which the

over the South it would not be fraught with so much political danger to the country. If the mass of the Southern people could be absorbed in profitable business they would be less susceptible to the influence of demagogues, less liable to be drawn into wicked conspiracies. But unfortunately the conditions for a general and great revival of ousiness do not exist at the South. . The outhern people are lazy, and poor because of their laziness. We do not say this because we desire to reproach the Southern people. Slavery has made them both poor and lazy, and the crime of Slavery must be charged back to the great-great-grandfathers of the whole American people, if not, indeed, to their British ancestry. The Southern people are neither a mercantile, a commercial, nor a manufacturing people. The industrial enterprises begin and end with griculture, and even in that branch there is no diversity. In a word, they raise cotton and next to nothing else. Now, in raising cotton there is very little excitement, Formerly there was the stimulus of the over seer's whippings, and the chase of the fugitive with the aid of bloodhounds. Even th are things of the past. It follows that politics is even more than ever the sole excitemen and passion of the Southern people. And in this fact lies the political danger of a grand revival of business industries and comme speculation at the North.-danger that ough the close and intense occupation of the Northern people, their attention will be distracted from the political intrigues and plottings of Southern politicians. This proneness of the Northern people to neglect their political duties to sacrifice principle to their of peace and harmony has once cost

ountry four or five thousand million dollars

North is now entering could be extended

an emphetic and indignant negative. But it is a notorious fact that the South to-day re-Stancton its domands of 1850-'61. It plants itself squarely on the Calhoun theory of State-rights as opposed to that of the Nation. A Southern paper says: "The Constitution of the United States is a secession document, and was drawn up by secession ists of the old school. They weighed the several articles, sections, and clauses of the charter line by line, word by word, syllable by syllable; for they wanted their posterity to possess the right to revolt against tyranny without running the risk of being hung for

This is the Southern idea Immediate secession is not proposed; but the right of secession is insisted upon by the Southern people as strongly as it was by CALHOUN. They seek control of the Government; if they are allowed to control it, they may consent, for a time, to postpone its destruction. There is danger that they will secure this control through the apathy and preoccupation of the Northern people. There is no easonable doubt that, once in control of all ranches of the Government, they will (1) drain the Treasury to pay Southern war claims; (2) place Rebel soldiers upon the pension list; (3) abolish all laws passed to mard the ballot-box against frauds; (4) delare that there is no such thing as a National election, thus by implication denying the exstence of the Nation; and (5) rob the North o make vast public (?) improvements at the South, under the pretense that the South is entitled to such improvements by right as an

fiset to similar improvements at the North. These are among the mildest measures which may be looked for in the event of Democratic National ascendency. It will be well for the Northern people to pause on their road to the accumulation of vast wealth long enough to reflect that the Democratic party once in control of the Government will have both the disposition and the power, through taxation, to rob them of all their gains for the benefit of a poor, proud, lazy, and rebellious people, -s people who ever now threaten a new revolution.

HARD TO EXPLAIN IT.

Why do Irishmen vote almost solidly with the Democratic party? This question has been propounded a thousand times, but no nan has ever answered it satisfactorily. The more Irishmen are cuffed and kicked by Bourbon managers, the more firmly they seem to adhere to the Bourbon standard. Occasionally an Irishman bolts from the Democratic ranks and denounces the party a good set terms. "An Irishman" writes (in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday) that he "is able to prove" that, at a Democratic caucus of which Mayor Harrison was a member, it was decided "to give the Irish clubs and belts (make policemen of them) or some other petty places, as they are fit for nothing Mr. MILES KEHOE declares that, at a onference between the Mayor and promnent Democratic party leaders, held soon after the late city election, it was agreed that 'Irishmen are only fit for the small places' in the gift of the City Administration. He says Mr. HARRISON insisted, against the protest of Judge Moran, that "they were fit for nothing else, and that the best way to satisfy them would be to give them a lot of insignificant positions." HARBISON judges the future by the past, no doubt, and, if the old standard of comparison holds good still, the Democratic party is quite safe in relegating Irish-" back seats" and petty places Hitherto the mass of the Irish voting citizens have responded like curs to the whip of Democratic leadership. The more freely the lash the submission. The Irishmen have been called "voting cattle" by a passionate Re publican now and then, but they have genrally been treated as "voting cattle" by the Democratic party. If ballot-boxes were to be stuffed, the Irish were called upon to do the stuffing, and the job paid for in the small coin of party politics, -petty places. Probably nothing has contributed more powerfully to degrade and impoverish the Irish people in America than their slavish devotion to the interests of the Democratic party. They constitute, at the North, a large share of the voting strength of that party, and, by reason of their abject servility to the party behests, they are called upon to perform a still larger share of its dirty work. And no political party in this country ever had much "dirty work" to dispose of as the Democratic party. It is quite impossible that this corrupt association and these disreputable duties should not degrade Irishmen-lower them in the social scale. 'An Irishman" in his letter to THE TRIBUNE already referred to says: "We comprise at east three-fifths of the Democratic vote." How humiliating it must be to Irishmen of intelligence and honorable instincts to be conscious of having won a victory for the Bourbon party, and at the same time know that in the division of the spoils-for that party regards offices as spoils—their race will be treated only to crumbs thrown to them under the table as bones are thrown to dogs! Three-fifths of the voting strength of the Democratic party, and yet treated as scavengers gathering what is left of the party

One reason, no doubt, of the universali of Irish adhesion to the Democratic party is found in the fact that Irishmen flee from the oppression of a monarchical and aristocrati-Government. Arriving here, the name "De mocracy" attracts them. They wish for equal rights, and assume that the "Demo cratic party" is the especial guardian of equal rights. Then they are strangers in s strange land, and, for one reason or another they become clannish. They find nearly all the Irishmen who have gone before them Democrats," and they join that party as a traveler joins a party of acquaintance rather than a party of strangers. Irishmer of wealth and culture, ambitious of politica lestinction, join the Democratic party, thinking in such affiliation to secure the influence of their countrymen. It is strange that they remain long after the illusion that their countrymen have influence at all proportionate to their numbers has been rudely ispelled. Irishmen are naturally patriotic The want of patriotism in the Democrati party, as a party organization during the late War, did not prevent Irishmen in consider able numbers from becoming soldiers of the Republic; many of them went to the front, and fought valiantly for the Nation in every battle of the long atruggle. It is strang that they did not reflect, after the War was over, that the Republican party was the party of National patriotism; that, while it fought the battles of freedom and equa rights, the Democratic party in the North kept up a cowardly fire of treasonable word n the rear; and that the Democrats of the North fought for the dismemberment of the Republic, and were secessionists and trailors.

But the Irish soldiers came back—those

try saved from the treason of one wing and the cowardice of the other wing of the Democratic party, and, did what?-rebaptized "Democrats"! This fact, so strange and incomprehensible to the coolheaded American, furnishes an illustration of a peculiarity of the Irish character. The Irish are ardent and impulsive. They reach conclusions by instinct or intuition, and often do not stop to reason. They are deficient in the cool, logical faculty. How else could they remain in the anti-National Democratic

DIVIDING A DAY'S WORK. Nearly all the advocates of the immediate adoption of the eight-hour limitation of a day's work have urged it on the special ground that, there being more men than ould find employment, to shorten the hours of work one-fifth would give room for employment of one-fifth more men. The fact that the requirement of 20 per cent more labor to produce a given quantity of the thing produced would add 25 per cent to the cost of the thing produced, and would leave to the increased force employed an aggregate of wages having no more purchasing power than the aggregate wages paid to the smaller number of men, was disregarded, and the rallying cry was. "Refuce the hours of work and put more men at labor.

In the recent volume of reports by Ameri can Consuls as to the condition of labor in all its details in Enrope, there are frequent revelations as to the effect of putting everybody at work when a smaller number can perform the labor. Consul STEWART, writing

from Leipsic, says:
"in this country the supply of persons needing employment is very great and the work to be done must be so meted out that it will contribute to the support of the largest number. They work very leisurely and with the least inconvenience to themserves. Females are largely employed by retail and often by large business houses within the of-fice and sales department, and a person traveling through the country receives the impression tha all the work in the fields is done by women."

The average wages in the woolen factorie are \$3.89 per week for males, \$1.92 per week for females. Cabinet-makers receive Foremen, \$1; journeymen, 70 cents; laborers, 55 cents per day. The price of meat ranges from 14 to 18 cents per pound, and, except in the form of sausages, is rarely within reach of the working classes on week days, and only occasionally is there meat dinner on Sunday.

Consul LEE, writing from Frankfort, says "The condition of the laborer is not enviable known to him, and he is obliged to use frugally even the necessaries of life in order to live upon what he can earn. The German laborer expects to eat not less than four times a day, but his food a isually of the plainest description. Butter and meat are luxuries to a large proportion of the working people; their clothing is coarse and cheap, and, except on holidays, which are numer ous, they have little relaxation from the perpetual struggle for daily bread." Writing from Dresden, Consul Mason

"The wages being so much loss than with us t requires the labor of each one that is to be pro vided for, because the wages of the head of the family cannot support a wife and children in idleness. Their food is mostly of potatoes and black rye) bread, a coffee made of chicory, grnel broth, very little meat and very seldom, too.

Consul GRIGGS, writing from Chemnitz, thus describes the condition of the people : "Saxony is so densely populated that, at all imes, the labor supply is greatly in execss of the demand. At the present time large numbers are of tramps, both honest and vagabondish. . this district labor is subdivided, so as to give em pleyment to the largest possible number, thus giving one man's work to two. This, coupled with the fact that the future holds forth no promise of better days, is naturally productive of slowness and idleness. An American mechanic or laborer would be astonished to see two men at work where but one was needed, but mount of work which the two would perform lowever, these people claim, perhaps justly, tha their work is fully equal to their pay, and that they would not be justified in moving faster. there is not enough to do to give all employment even when they work at their present speed!

We submit these extracts from these official reports as showing the practical operation of the rule of employing the greatest number of persons to do the least possible work. The result is the necessity of working men, and women, and children from 6 years of age upward to earn the limited supply of coarse food on which the mass of the people live, -a supply and quality of food far below that given out to the paupers at the public institutions in this country.

GOOD TIMES AND POLITICS. The Washington correspondent of Cincinnati Gazette recently interviewed Congressman Springer, of this State, just after the latter had been on a visit to Mr. TILDEN in New York. In the course of this interview Springer represented Tilden as reposing quietly upon the conviction that it would be necessary for the Democrats to base their next Presidential campaign upon the socalled "Electoral fraud of 1876," by which HAYES was given the place which TILDEN thinks he ought to have had. The logical sequence of such a campaign would be the nination of TILDEN as the injured party, and the seer of Gramercy Park serenely and confidently relies upon this result. But Mr. Springer also attributed a statement to Til-DEN which has more significance than either of these gentlemen seemed to understand. It was in regard to the dawn of new prosper-

ity in this country. Said SPRINGER: "TILDEN reasons in this way: He is of the opinion that within the next four years the country will be blessed with a remarkable season of pros-perity; that times will be easy, and that an im petus will be given to each channel of trade and industry. 'Now,' says Tilden, 'I will tell you, Mr. Springer, why it is important that the Democratic party should succeed, and why I desire its success above any personal ambition I may have to gratify. If the Democracy can ride into power on he wave of prosperity which I think is co will remain in power indefinitely. On the other hand, should the Republicans retain power, they are liable to hold on for a haif a century to come. Whichever party wins the next Presidency will get the credit of the betterment of the condition of affairs which is surely coming."

There is considerable truth in this view of affairs, but there is a notable concealment of the influence which the renewed prosperity of the country is likely to exert upon the next Presidential election. The most formidable opposition which the Republican party encountered in 1876 was the discontent which grew out of the hard times that had been pressing upon the people for the preseding two years. The party in power was held responsible for the depression, and, if HAYES had been defeated, it would have been mainly owing to this fact. But the new tide of prosperity has set in under a Republican dministration, and before the Pres election of 1880 this country will probably enjoy all the elements of good times. Ther will be extensive railroad-building; real estate will regain something like its former value in large cities; the farmers will then be enjoying the profits of two or three good years; there will be employment at good wages for the workingmen of all classes; business will be active, the banks will be libtion will be rife. Just as the party in power was blamed for the hard times, so it will be credited with the good times. We do not contend that people are right in either instance, but gratitude in the case of good times is just as reasonable as blame in case of hard times; the former is just as natural a drift for popular sentiment as the

Mr. THEDEN was probably correct in his

theory that a properous period of several years will give the successful party so strong a hold upon the people that it cannot be easily dislodged, but it is this very same principle which will enable the Republican party in 1880 to enter upon the campaign with tremendous advantage over its opponents.

The people will be doing so well that they will dread to make any change. Nor will the apprehension of disturbance from Democratic accession to power be without founds tion. It is universally known that the Democratic party is badly infected with the flat mania, and it is also the conviction of all intelligent men that the new prosperity which is dawning upon the people is largely due to resumption and the assurance of a uniform value to the currency of the country; resumption has expanded the money resources and assured uniformity in values and inspired capitalists with confidence. The responsible classes will not care to risk a change in the governing party that may completely neutralize all the good that has been accomplished, and precipitate the country again into an era of fictitious values and feverish excesses that will surely result in a return of hard times. The conservative neonle will likewise he influenced by the irreconcilable and revolutionary attitude of the South. They will feel safer in the hands of the Republican party, whose continued power will assure an even, quiet, and peaceful policy: they will fear the commercial consequences of any radical political changes which the ex-Confederates in control of the Democratic caucus might inaugurate if they should come into power. The business instinct of the country will prompt the people to hold fast to that which good. Mr. Tilpen's theory in this matter entirely correct, but his application was not as pointed as it should have been; the political effect of good times will be felt be fore, as well as after, the next Presidential

RUSSIAN NIHILISM. For some time it has been suppos military governm nt in Russia had suppressed Nihilist agitation. As no murder of any prominent individual has recently been attempted, it was said that the Nihilist leaders had been intimidated by the severe measures adopted against them; that they dared not continue the course which they had pursued with so much impunity und civil rule. It was also asserted that the wholesale arrest of the Nihilists, their prompt trial and punishment by death or anishment to Siberia and Saghadin, had so terrified those who have as yet escaped arrest as to prevent their committing further disturbanca. Certainly the measures adopted by GECUREO, TODLEBEN, LANIS, MELIKOFF, IGNATIEFY, and other Generals who have been made military dictators over the different portions of Russia, have been sufficiently severe. This severity was amply great, if severity alone had been able to accomplish the desired result. It appears, however, that, beyond the arrest and punishment of those Nihilists who have been detected, severe measures have not been succossful : that the Nihilist Society is as active as ever: that the number of its converts is all it desires for the present, has transferred its action to the rural districts, where it is meeting with the greatest success among the peasantry. If recent accounts are to be believed, the Nihilists have never been more active than now. Nihilist leaders claim that in every class of Russian life, whether official or private, their principles are spreading with rapidity. They allege that in a very short time they will be ready to commer an open, organized resistance to the Russian Government, and that this resistance, in view of their organization and numbers, cannot fail to be successful.

The principles which the Nihilists avo are such as would terrify a good citizen in any other country than Russia. It is strange, nowever, that the ranks of the Nihilists ha peretofore been principally filled by the beter classes of Russian society, -officers of the army of all grades, members of the civil adninistrations high in rank, leading literary nen, professors and students of colleges ladies of high station and noble birth, have eagerly followed Nihilist teachings, and have ecome the most devoted members of the Nihilist Society. No one knows, no one can tell, except a very few of the most promi nent Nihilists, to what extent Russian ociety, civic and military, has been per neated by Nihilist teaching. These teach ings lead to nothing else than the absolute destruction of everything pertaining to the Russian Government. What form of overnment is to be substituted for the prent, when it is destroyed, no one of then eems to have thought. In explaining their motives and plans, the leaders propose no substitute. They rather seem disposed to leave the solution of this very important austion for future consideration, and to be content with the idea that the destruction of the existing order of things is all that is necessary. Of course the Communistic doctrine of the division of property is advocated Without this it would be impossible for them to overcome the affection felt by the lower orders for the Czar, by whom serfdom was abolished. With this exception, however, they propose nothing for the future other

than the entire destruction of the existing order of things. If the statements of the leading Nihilist are to be believed, their efforts to arouse the peasantry have been widespread and attended with complete success. It is said by them that their promises to divide the extensiv lands of the Crown and the large estates of the wealthy property-holders among the peasants have aroused their cupidity, and that the peasants are now largely engaged in debauching from their allegiance their relatives in the ranks of the army. The war waged by Russia for freedom and constitutional government to the Bulga-rians has led her own soldiers to desire the same rights. They cannot understand why liberty should be accorded the Bulgarians by the efforts of the Russian Government, and yet be denied to them. In this frame of mind, the teachings of the Nihilists, which reach them through their own family influences, are willingly listened to and have much influence with them.

Although conversions to Nihilism in Cen tral, Western, and Southern Russia have been so numerous, it is claimed by the Nihilists it is possible for them to be hoodwinked who did not fall fighting—burning with business will be active, the banks will be libagain in the same way, and they will return patriotic ardor, proud of their adopted couneral, capital will be confident, and speculasecord with them. This sect inhabits that the entire sect of "Old Believers" is in

Valleys of the Don and the Volga. It numbers about 10,000 000 souls. The Cossack of the Don and Ural are also said to be firm believers in the Nihilist doctrine. Until recently the "Old Believers" have been denied religious liberty. Although freedom of worship has just been granted them, yet it is alleged that this freedom will be powerless to prevent their participating in what-ever attempts the Nihilists may make. In fact, it may be said that the entire eastern portion of Russia Nihilist. Whenever armed resistance to the Government is attempted by the Nihilists, we shall probably witness a repetition of the POUGATCHEFF revolt, which occurred among the Don and Ural Cossacks in 1773, and which led to such wholesale destructi

of life and property.

The condition of Russia at this tir such as would lead to the belief that she is on the eve of events that would test to the utmost the strength of her Government. A large portion of her population is deeply dis-satisfied. It is so anxious for change as to be willing to accept anything, no matter how wild and unreasonable it may be, rather than that the present system shall continue. It prefers anarchy to the existing Government. The party which is leading them on is not, as in other parts of Europe, made up of the offscourings of humanity. It contains within itself the best blood and the ablest intelligence within the Russian Empire. The provocation which has induced education, wealth, nobility, refinement, to become the allies of disorganization and anarchy, must indeed have been great. The effects which this provocation has caused are certainly without a parallel. The placing the different provinces of Russia under martia law has not corrected the evil. It has increased the dissatisfaction and extended Nihilist influence. Its severity has made many martyrs; increased the ranks of the Nihilists by numerous converts; and rendered more easy the attempt, which they will doubtless make, for the overthrow of the Government. It is not too much to say that their attempt, if successful, will prob ably be the repetition on a large scale of the Paris Commune, except that, unlike the Commune, it may result in the destruction of the Russian Empire.

THE ARMIES OF INDIA

The problem of military expenditure in India has at last seriously engaged the attention of the English Government. It is a problem, the settlement of which cannot be delayed any longer, for while the revenues of India are diminishing, the military expenditure is constantly increasing. There are but two ways of settling the question-either to increase the revenues by increasing taxation. or to reduce the expenses by strict economy. The London Times, in a very long and exhaustive article upon the Indian armies. shows that the first plan is entirely impracticable. It says: "Already the people of India are taxed to the uttermost; not only do direct imposts fall heavily upon the poorer classes, but indirectly they suffer still more. The visits of high officials, such as Viceroys and Governors, to outlying districts are a fruitful theme of discontent as well as of expense; district officers wake up to the nakedness of the land, and gaugs of laborers are compelled, without payment, to work on roads, the ornamentation of public buildings, etc.: in fact, a coat of whitewash is laid on everywhere at the cost of the taxpayer." worst feature of this taxation is that it falls upon the poorer classes, since no means have rapidly increasing; and that, far from being The revenues from salt come out of forced to discontinue its efforts, the Society, having accomplished in the cities and towns the pockets of the poor. The tax on having accomplished in the cities and towns land comes out of their pockets also, a lawyer." To this we may add that havyers from their little patches of land, the incometax is well-nigh ruinous to them. More than half the revenue goes to support the Indian armies, and comes out of the poor. In showing that this expenditure is un-

necessary, the Times presents some interesting statistics, showing the strength of the forces kept up by the various semi-independent Princes of India and the population and revenue of the States furnishing these contingents. The total population of these States is 44,000,000, and their revenue about \$61,000,000; their armies number 64,172 cavalry, 241,063 infantry, and 5,252 guns. The net revenue of British India is \$187. 087,845, which, added to the sum derived from the native States, makes about \$248,-000,000. The English military expenditure alone amounts to \$92,500,000, besides which the forces of the native States cost the Gov. ernment about \$15,000,000. These sums during the present year, owing to the recent Afghan war, have been increased about \$5,000,000, -so that the military expenditures of India alone consume about one-half the revenues, and these enormous expenses have to be maintained mainly to watch and hold in check the forces of England's feuda-

The plan for doing away with this expenditure which is now under consideration by the Government is the consolidation of the Empire in Hindostan by the disbanding of this standing army of 300,000 men, which is now only a menace to the English authority, and their return to agricultural pursuits, as nearly all of them are tillers of the soil, thereby not only saving the millions thrown away upon them, but increasing the revenues from their labor. By this disbandment, th English army proper could also be largely reduced. The Times also urges that the whole population of India shall be disarmed, thus placing it beyond the power of the dis-affected to work any mischief. It also recommends that the practice of providing comfortable and lucrative posts for senic officers with nothing to do be abandoned and that the offices of Commander-in-Chief at Madras and Bombay, which are now sine cures, be abolished. Whether these changes could be effected without a bloody revolupon the part of the feudatory chiefs remains to be seen. Though many of them have rendered England very efficient service in many emergencies, the very same chiefs when the opportunity has offered have gone into rebellion, especially in the Sepoy war, and made a bitter resistance to English authority. We fancy, however, the most strennous opposition to economy will come from the Euglish officers themselves, who have looked upon posts in India, with large pay and little to do, as luxuries to which they are entitled. If the English Governmen would also go through the civil offices and weed out the sinecures, the oppressed and poverty-stricken people of India would feel measurable degree of relief.

Judge Hughus, of the United States District Court in Virginia, has emphatically expresse his opinion as to the conciliation policy. It pronounces conciliation a failure. He does not south," if by that phrase is meant conce to the native whites, can work any favorable re-sult for the Republican party in that section. He believes that there can be no other state of South " until the political issues of the country have been changed. In further conversal

said:

I think Virginia and most of the Southern States will go with the party of the soundest conomical principles and measures. I trust that the country will bestow its thoughts in the years just before us upon great questions of political economy, on which there will be no North, no South, no East no West. Until it does, and until the War ideas. War issues, and War parties disappear, the country may count upon a "Solid South" as a "flared fact," which no "wise and politic course" can alter.

Judge Hughes seems to have been in dead earnest, but he could not have said anything more bittery ironical if he had tried. Think of asking repudiating Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Car olina to unite on sound economical princ and measures!

The question of a harbor of refuge for the pers. A Portland paper argues curiously that the appropriation is not intended to benefit pay. firation, but "to promote commerce foland," Before the work is completed," adds the same paper, naively, "there will be an expendi om \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and the locality favored with such a windfall will be enormously in luck." We quote further from this astonial ing Portland sheet, the Oregonian:

ing Portland sheet, the Oregonian:

A noticeable feature of the testimony taken by the Board of Engineers at San Francisco was the common opinion of mariners that even if such harbor were constructed very few vessels would enter it, or try to enter it. for shelter, since in nearly all cases they would stand out to sea as far as possible in stormy weather, rather than take the chances of making a narrow entrance, such as any artificial port of safety would afford, its seems clear, therefore, that a point should be chosen which will fulfill the double condition of a port for the development of the country and a place or safety for shipping.

Before proceeding with the \$3,000.000 to \$10,000.000 undertaking, Congress will do well to

000,000 undertaking, Congress will do well to take its bearings again, and ascertain, if such thing is possible, precisely what it is about.

Congress will certainly be called upon at the approaching session to consider the expediency of abolishing some or all of the foreign missions. According to the testimony of Mi STOUGHTON and WELSH, the European m are useless and expensive. The Ministers bay no duties that cannot be as well discharged by Consuls-General. There seems to be no good reason, therefore, why Congress should not bolish every one of them. It is stated that Secretary Fish, prompted by desire to magnify the importance of his office, caused the foreign staff of the Government to be enormous creased, so that it is now twice as large and ex pensive as during the administration of tions arising out of the War had to be adjusted We do not know whether this statement strictly true; but we do know that only rich men can hold first-class missions abroad, and that such a state of things is not consistent with the first principles of republican Gov-

During the month of July, 16,432 passengers arrived at the port of New York by ocean teamers, and of this number 12,710 were im migrants. This shows an increase of 4.021 over the corresponding month last year. The greater number of these immigrants were from Germany, the total from that country being 2,912 while Ireland sent 1,800, Great Britain 2,641 Sweden 1.595. The other principal countries of Europe contributed from 25 to 612 each, the former being Belgium's quota, and the latter that of Russia. The arrivals at New York for the year ending July 31 were: Immigrants, 103,245; increase over 1878, 29,103; citizens of the United States returned home, 36,198; soourners, 6.270; total, 145,713. These figures show that the business of transatlantic passage is increasing, to a great degree, for the past year's business shows an increase of 39,510 as compared with that ending July 31, 1878, or about 30 per cent.

IRVING BROWNE has in a late number of the Albany Law Journal "A Plea for the Non-Political Lawyer." He observes that lawyers are notoriously addicted to politics, and that until a comparatively recent period nearly a monopoly of political honors has been accordreason being that it is usually the least successful lawyers who have gone into politics. Mr. DISRAELI might say, if he had the ques tion put to him, the politicians are those who have failed in law.

They are having mysterious and convenfires in Russia, like those which saved some official heads in Washington a few years since. 'It is stated on very good authority," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London News, "that the fire which occurred some months ago at Adrianople, accidentally or otherwise completely destroyed that portion of the Rus sian military archives compromising certain exalted personges in command during the late war." The proposed inquiry into the armysupply contracts has consequently been abandoned. "It's not a bold guess that the fires in question were not accidental.

One effect of the Narragansett Pier scandal the Cincionati Gazette alone has had the sagacity to point out. It involves the social ruin of Mrs. SPRAGUE. "When the husband makes a scene," says the Gazette, "all accept it as proof of the worst. Until then, scandal may have all the evidence, and may be rife, but yet there is a tolerance in society." It is probable that, when Mrs. SPRAGUE returns to Washington, she will have the cold shoulder turned to her on every

The New Orleans papers continue to blow about the completion of the jetties, -" the greatest engineering triumph of the age, air, the Cincinnati Commercial challenges them to name one vessel that has passed over the bar drawing twenty-five feet of water, and they do not comply. Why this enthusiastic silence? Why, also, the habitual neglect of the New Oreans editors to report the depth of water on the

MAURICE THOMPSON, the famous archer now among the contestants on the Lake Park, wrote and published last year a charming book cailed "The Witchery of Archery." While he was writing, his brother Will must have been praccing, for the latter is much the petter shot of

Friends of SHERMAN and BLAINE deny that they have formed an offensive and defensive alliance against GRANT. "There is good ground for believing," says the Washington corre-spondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, "that GRANT is the second choice of each of them."

The estate of Mrs. SARAH A. DORSEY, willed to JEFFERSON DAVIS, is now said to be worth less than \$30,000. This is hardly one-balf of the amount he tricked his brother's grand-children out of. But it will be an acceptable addition to the Davis Bend property.

Archery ought to get a great impulse from the eeting now in progress on the Lake Park. The sport is both manly and womanly; is clean, healthful, exhilarating, and interesting. It should become immediately and overwhell

The income-tax suit against TILDEN will be revived if his campaign for the Presidency ever becomes dangerous. The Philadelphia Times says the case is kept on hand for emergencies,

Ex-Senator Corbin, of South Carolina, is the bigger FRIEDBRIG. He paid \$10,000 for bogus gold bricks in Colorado, whereas the own and only LESSER FRIEDBERG paid out a quarter of this sum for his experience

An Ohio editor who knew KATE CHASE speaks of her as an "elegant woman, with the excep-tion of a vulgar nose." What may "a vulgar nose" be? The woman who is " very part of her anato The VANDERBILTS are

WILLIAM H. having just more in the Vanderbilt This is not the first striven to hit the gold an For the insatiate arch

PERSO

Mr. Anson cannot The Mormons mus Edwin Forrest, the England and lecture.

Chastine Cox will en wayo, if they will let him What is the base-be people are talking about. Mr. Kelley, who is ron man, but Mr. Krupp The only Grant booment is a foreign article fou The British Mission country, where the exp

If Mr. Hendrick B.

"The Banker's Dau Canada, where she

Richard Grant White thing as English gramma marks that she knew so al When the collar of becomes limp with perspi Only about 3 per ee Young's widow is nums surprised to hear that his If Mr. De Lessens Haves says he shall not

The need of Louisia New Orleans Times, is a absence of Agnes Jenks

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a mile in 2:11%, it is cruenimals, and Mr. Bergh s A Michigan paper le its matter from the Bible "You can never believ

Mr. Alice Oates . "li his wife looks at. Mr. O Mr. Evarts talks of to be hoped however, the kind unless there are

Mr. Sankey lyrically ninety and nine? We do the ninety, but the nin thrashed by the Cincinnat The reports of Mr. in England appear to have ated. It was discovered to to lick Tom Allen, and pe

A perpetual invitation July orations, and 300 For will only save Massachu and even then he would pr

Mr. Brassey, an En recent speech at Bath, B British Government beca the 'jingoes' by a war po

Hanlan appears to

speculators. They do no Courtney as long as he ca from side shows. It is should be turned into an Mrs. Garibaldi.from whom the Italian of candles desires a divo near Corno. Her son live

Dr. Chandler has English Mission. But hi less first suggested by t Constitution, who does dark so long as Dr. Char

The death of Chi mind the English actres came with him from Eng has just died at Prest his wife were playing to The handsome of

Belgium also. The oth band, who accused her live with their coachin belonged to good fami The new Washingt ns to be a Grant organ, as De B. Randolph Keim is W. Childs, of Philadelph backer, though ex-Secret

in the project. Mr. Mar The handsome vill R. I., occupied by ex-8 when he was the leading The bouse cost a mint Kate Chase Sprague to carriage entrance and h cost \$20,000.

Mrs. Thomas, of Pl than 80 years old, has b Kane, Pa., at a coat of lady each year, says the Mr. D. O. Mills,

tallst, referring to a ru lots in Fifth avenue in N recently that he had n was thinking of doing so. "I am tired of living

The story goes in L to be authority, that Mrs fessional beauties, deriv her personal expenses f from the sale of her p admirers and friends just band, who is delighted a poor, does not object. When Alexander B

eration before the alumn few days ago he sat in a versation. There was n about the address, howe uent made the ears of argument as to "Wha The King of Siar

present to the Duchess sists of a consecrated sh golden bowls for jewelr with two branches. Th elegant chest covered w The objects are of genu play great taste in design In a letter to th that I shall have to c

hardt thus speaks of ti newspapers will again for I am sure that I ah fremble much more if I. character of the Ameri me to risk this underts the New World still has biase, as the fine gentle like very well the triv ceded me in that coun the cities as formerly into Rome, on a cards their praises, and the present of one of thei mounted for plus. On Rue de Richelièn; you

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The VANDERBILTS are going long on glory, WILLIAM H. having just salted down \$100,000 more in the Vanderbilt University.

This is not the first time fair women have striven to hit the gold and the green. For the insatiate archer, one-or 100-will no

PERSONALS. Mr. Anson cannot carry a single State in

The Mormons must go, or rather must Edwin Forrest, the trotter, should go to

England and lecture. Chastine Cox will endeavor to find Cetywayo, if they will let him out. What is the base-ball championship that

people are talking about, any how? Mr. Kelley, who is in Germany, is a pigiron man, but Mr. Krupp is a pigger.

The only Grant boom in existence at present is a foreign article found mostly in Japan. The British Mission must be moved to this country, where the expenses of living are lighter. If Mr. Hendrick B. Wright wishes to find sepression, he should, perhaps, feel the top of his

"The Banker's Daughter" is to be played Canada, where she will probably meet her

Richard Grant White says there is no such

thing as English grammar, and Agnes Jenks re marks that she knew so all the time. When the collar of a "scientific gent becomes limp with perspiration he asks for an appropriation to fit out a Polar expedition,

Only about 3 per cent of the late Brigham Young's widow is unmarried, and we are not surprised to hear that his grave is neglected. If Mr. De Lesseps wants to build a Pan-ama Canal he must build it somewhere else. Mr. Hayes says he shall not allow him to build it ever

The need of Louisiana, according to the New Orleans Times, is a great statesman. The absence of Agnes Jenks is severely felt in that

When one of Mr. Bonner's horses can trot a mile in 2:11%, it is cruelty to Rarus and other snimals, and Mr. Bergh should immediately put a

A Michigan paper is said to steal most of its matter from the Bible, yet its readers declare "You can never believe anything you see in a Mr. Alice Oates "licks" every man that

his wife looks at. Mr. Oates has a bigger contract than he can fill. He had better call on the army

Mr. Evarts talks of writing a book. It is to be hoped however, that he will do nothing of the kind unless there are more tok mills and paper factories started immediately. Mr. Sankey lyrically asks, Where are the

ninety and nine? We don't know anything about the ninety, but the nine are probably getting thrashed by the Cincinnatis or some other club. The reports of Mr. Talmage's popularity in England appear to have been greatly exagger-ated. It was discovered that he hadn't come over to lick Tom Allen, and people immediately lost in-

A perpetual invitation to deliver Fourth-of-July orations, and 300 Fourths of July in the year, will only save Massachusetts from Ben Butler; and even then he would probably want to be Gov-

Mr. Brassey, an English politician, in a recent speech at Bath, England, condemned the British Government because "they have gratified the 'jingoes' by a war policy, and concealed the cost of it from the country."

Hanlan appears to be held in check by speculators. They do not want him to race with Courtney as long as he can divide money with them from side shows. It is a pity that so good a man should be turned into an aquatic gambler.

Mrs. Garibaldi, -nee Mile. Raymonde, from whom the Italian liberator and manufacture of candles desires a divorce, lives with her parents near Corno. Her son lives with her, but does not bear Gartbaldi's name—for procreative reasons.

English Mission. But his appointment was doubt-less first suggested by the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who doesn't dare to go out after dark so long as Dr. Chandler remains in the coun-

The death of Charles Fechter recalls to mind the English actress Carlotta Le Clerc, who came with him from England and supported him at the outset of his American career. Her husband has just died at Preston. England, where he and his wife were playing together.

The handsome coachman is abroad Belgium also. The other day Madame Sampigny as shot while ascending a staircase by her bushand, who accused her of having deserted him to live with their coachman. Both husband and wife belonged to good families in France.

The new Washington evening paper, which s to be a Grant organ, se to appear about Sept. 1. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, is the main financial backer, though ex-Secretary Robeson has \$50,000 in the project. Mr. Murtagh will be the business

The handsome villa at Narragansett Pier, R. I., occupied by ex-Senator Sprague, was built when he was the leading mill-owner of his section. The house cost a mint of money. One day Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague took a dislike to the stone carriage entrance and had it taken down. It had cost \$20,000.

Mrs. Thomas, of Philadelphia, a lady more than 80 years old, has built a neat stone church in Kape, Pa., at a cost of \$20,000, and presented i to the Presbyterian congregation there. The old lady each year, says the Titusville (Pa.) Heraid, spends a part of her large income in building a ch somewhere in the country. Mr. D. O. Mills, the San Francisco capi

talist, referring to a rumor that he has purchased lots in Fifth avenue in New York, said to a friend recently that he had not bought land there, but was thinking of doing so. "The fact is," said he,
"I am tired of living in a city where a man is
set down as a thief because he has been success-

The story goes in London, on what claims to be authority, that Mrs. Langtry, one of the processional beauties, derives much, if not most, of her personal expenses from a large commission from the sale of her photographs. Some of her admirers and friends justify this, and her husband, who is delighted at her social success and is noor, does not object. poor, does not object.

When Alexander H. Stephens delivered his eration before the alumni of Athens University a oration before the alumni of Athens University a few days ago he sat in a chair, as though in con-versation. There was nothing else conversational about the address, however, for the old Man Elo-quent made the ears of his auditors ring with an argument as to "What is the Chief End of Man?" usefulness and duty to both God and man.

The King of Siam has sent a wedding present to the Duchess of Connaught which consists of a consecrated shell set in gold, two massive solden bowls for jewelry, and a golden pedestal with two branches. The whole is inclosed in an elegant chest covered with orange-colored velvet. The objects are of genuine Siamese work, and display great taste in design and skill in execution.

In a letter to the Estafette, Sarah Bern. hardt thus speaks of the reception she expects to receive in this country: "I tremble when I think that I shall have to cross the Channel, and the newspapers will again speak of my heart-aches, for I am sure that I shall suffer much. I should tremble much more if I had togo to America. The character of the Americans will, however, induce me to risk this undertaking. The inhabitants of the New York will be the character. me to risk this undertaking. The inhabitants of the New World still have enthusiasm, and are not blaze, as the fine gentlemen of Paris are. I should like very well the triumphs that those who preceded me in that country obtained. They entered the cities as formerly did the victorious Consuls into Rome, on a car drawn by Senators; poets sang their praises, and the wisess begged the favor of a present of one of their slippers, which they had mounted for pins. One no longer sees this in the Rus de Richelleu; you are applaused, encored: but what is all this compared with the idolatry which awaits me over there? SPORTING EVENTS.

Jangle Growing Out of an Unplayed Game at Cincinnati.

Providence Ahead in the Championship Bace for the First Time.

Extraodinary Swimming Performance of Capt. Webb Near New York.

Darby and Mambrino Pilot the Winners at Rochester-The Saratoga Races.

> BASE BALL. A CINCINNATI VERSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—A heavy rain early in the afternoon rendered the ball grounds very soft and muddy. A short interlude of bright clubs and 175 spectators went to the grounds. The men were in uniform, and practised in spite of the rain, which began again at 8, and lasted until pearly 4, when it ceased. Anson insisted on playing, but McVey refused, and called his men off the grounds. No umpire aving been agreed on. Anson appointed John . Brown, an employe of the Chicago Club, and sent his men to their positions. The ball was pitched a few times, and Brown announced the game won by Chicago, 9 to 0, to the amusement of the Cincinnati players. McVey says Anson wanted him to play at least one inning, so that the ticket money might be held, but he refused to treat the spectators thus shabbily, and the ickets were returned.

POVIDENCE DEPEATS TROY. Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The same old story nust again be told. Outfielding and outbatting their opponents, the Providence Club had an casy victory. Gross, the new catcher for Providence, did exceedingly well under the circumstances. The only brilliant features of the game were a hot stop by Cassins, and fine catches by Taylor and Evans. McManus pitched

BALL GOSSIP. The Cincinnatis and Buffalos play in Buffalo The Chicagos try conclusions with Manager Mack's Cleveland team to-day.

Capt. Anson, of the Chicagos, has gone to Cleveland, to see about it. He is some better, out not yet well enough to play. Boston and Providence do not meet again till the last week of the season. Then George and Harry will do what's right, if the championship

ies between them. Providence now leads in the race. The Trojans suffered defeat yesterday by the Narragansetters, and rain interfered with the Chicago-Cincinnati game.

A correspondent at Syracuse telegraphed that there were 3,000 persons at Tuesday's Providence-Syracuse game. He probably meant 300 and that is a large number for Syracuse. Manager Hulbert has gone to Buffalo. A dispatch was received from him yesterday inquiring as to the condition of Anson's liver and Flint's thumb. He was answered that both were doing as well as could be expected.

CAPT. WEBB.

THE GREAT SWIMMER. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. New York, Aug. 13.—Capt. Matthe w Web the Englishman who swam across the English Channel in 1875, made a great swim to-dayfrom Sandy Hook Point to Manhattan Beach, ten miles in a direct line-in a little over eight hours. An ebb and flood tide had to be ennot less than sixteen miles, the ebb tide carry-ing the swimmer some distance out to sea. The feat was accomplished with great ease, and Capt. Webb could, without doubt, have gone a number of miles farther. He is perfect in physique. active and strong, 31 years old, five feet eight nches high, and weighs a little short of 200 pounds,—several pounds less than when he swam the Channel. He measures forty and onehalf inches tight measurement around the chest, and carries a good deal of fat, which he does

not care to train off when preparing for a swim. THE START
was made at 9 o'clock. Capt. Webb, after getting well out from shore, went off at 29 strokes a minute,-very rapid, and much faster than any time he made crossing the English Channel. This was only or a few minutes, and he soon settled to a steady pace of twenty-five to twenty-seven strokes, which he maintained. He has a powriul way of swimming. Lying flat on his breast he put his arms out straight in front of bim, the palms of his hands touching; then, drawing his legs well up, he gives a powerful stroke with his feet, stretching his legs out behind at the end of the stroke as straight as proemstick. He does not move his hands until the momentum given by his feet has ceased. Then he brings his hands and arm back in a graceful curve. His arms and legs are never in motion at the same time. By this manner he has a propeller constantly work without a moment's intermission. He swims low in the water, putting his mouth and nose slightly underneath almost every stroke, and blowing a little, corpoise-fashion, when his

head is out again.

FEARS OF ENCOUNTERING SHARKS had been entertained, but peither they nor the stinging-fish gave the swimmer any trouble. Up to 1:30 o'clock, when Coney Island was in sight. Webb swam without a moment's rest, without changing position, and without nourishment changing position, and without nourishment. The wind was then blowing a gale, the sea ran high, and the Captain drew up to the boat and asked for a drink of porter. Webb then asked for a bit of beef, and ate a few mouthfuls. This was the only nourishment he took. The Captain was not to land till 5, so he swam about in the breakers till that time. A great crowd gathered, and Capt. Boyton paddied out in his costume to meet the swimmer. Then a rocket was fired, and Capt. Webb landed amid much cheering. His eyes were greatly inflamed by the salt water, and his body covered in spots with incrustations of salt. He did not seem fatigued, but walked rapidly up to the bathing-house, washed the salt off, ate a hearty dinner, and returned to New York early in the evening. He could easily have reached Manbattan Beach before 8 o'clock if his contract had permitted, but he was compelled to stay in the permitted, but he was compelled to stay in the water eight bours.

AQUATIC.

HILLSDALE, MICH.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
HILLSDALE, Mich., Aug. 13.—The Hillsdale regatta came off this afternoon. The weather was fine and everything favorable, but the audience was a poor one, there only being 1,000 present. The Farraguts, of Chicago, excite considerable attention, and in the senior race to-morrow it is believed they will take the first prize. Bawbeese Lake is situated one mile and a haif east of Hillsdale, and is a besutiful body of water, easily reached by the Lake Shore Railroad. The first heat started at 2 p. m. Railroad. The first neat started at 2 p. m. sharp, with the following result: Farraguts. Of Chicago, Henry R. Darlington, first, in 9:3324; Hillsdale, of Hillsdale, John G. Wolf, second, in 9:344; Bawbeese, of Hillsdale, third; and Niles Scullers, of Niles, tourth.

Junior singles, 2:30 p. m., Zephyrs, Harry Ball Detroit, first. in 9:164; William Plass, Detroit, second, in 9:364.

Junior doubles, Hillsdales, of Hillsdale, stroke, E. B. Van Valkenberg, and bow, W. Terwilliger, first, in 8:00%; Farraguts, of Chicago, stroke, Henry P. Darlington, and bow, George T. Muchmore, second, in \$:39; Nilea Scullers, of Niles, third.

Single seniors, Excelsiors, of Detroit, Mich., W. B. Wells, first, in 9:384; Hillsdale, L. F. Beckhardt, second, in 9:434; Anthony Wayne, of Fort Wayne, Fred Baltz, third.

Second heat, Niles Scullers, Charles A. Barnard, first, in 9:394.

The Farraguts, Spring Lakes, and Sho-wae-cae-mettes withdrew. The day's sport concluded with a barre race between the Bawbeese, of Hillsdale, Mich., and Hillsdale, of Hülsdale, the former coming out victorious in 8:384/against the latter, whose time was 8:40. The distance of the race was exactly one mile and a quarter.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The first race, three-quarters of a mile dash, was won by Oriole, Mary Ann second, and Lady D'Arcy (favorite) third. Time, 1:17. Gen. Phillips won the mile-and-three-quarter

Gen. Phillips won the mile-and-three-quarter dash, Mintzer (favorite) second, and Clemmie G. third. Time, 3:08%.

The mile-and-one-eighth dash was won by Lancewood, Bonnie Carrie (favorite) second, and Verdict third. Time, 1:59.

The selling race of one mile was won by the favorite, Rhadamanthus, Susquehanna second, and Bowstring third. Time, 1:45%.

TROTTING AT BOCHESTER. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 13.-Second day -2:24; 2:23%; 2:23%; 2:24; 2:25% Class 2:22:

Class J. C. Castleton Little Gipser Lew Scott Jersey Boy Capt. Emmons. Belle Brassfeld ... MENDOTA.

MENDOTA.

Special Dispates to The Tribuna.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 13.—A further postponement of our races here to-day, the 'track being still in bad shape from the late rains. It will, however, be in good condition to-morrow, if it does not rain in the meantime, and the races will be crowded in so as to finish the meeting this week, as most, if not all, the horses here are entered at Earlville, where the races begin next Tuesday.

PEDESTRIANISM. THE WHEELBARROW MAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—At 1 o'clock this fore-

oon. Federmeyer, the wheelbarrow man, scored 240 miles.

HIGH GOLD AND LOW SILVER. ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 12.—John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Treasury, in his recent speech, says the United States does not possess a double standard because the silver coinage is limited to \$2,000,000 per month. Now, if there was no limit by law to the coinage of silver there mints to coin, which does not exceed from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 per month. All the difference, then, it makes is in the amount of silve coined, and two or three years must of necessity elapse before sufficient silver could be coined to take the place of gold. He says, further: 'Immediately, upon the passage of the proposed free silver coinage we should pass from a gold to a silver standard."
What! With organization What! With one-tenth of the amount of silver necessary for the use of the people, could the gold currency of the country a sort of vapor that will pack itself up and set itself down in some other country without some equivalent being paid for it? Is the mint value of our gold any greater in any other than in our own counry? If not, then gold will not leave our country. The arguments used by Mr. Knox are like

those used in a schoolboy's oration, and it cannot be possible that they will have any more influence before a convention of bankers. Does he not know that gold and silver are com modities until they are converted into lawful money by some country, through their mints of Their value when they are dug from the mines of the earth is the number of pieces f money they will make per ounce, somewhere in this world, and this is the market these metals seek. Mr. Knox alludes to a paragraph introduced in 1870, headed, "The Silver Dollar; Its Discontinuance as a Standard." This

was three years before the passage

the law. It had no effect upon the country, and passed out of memory. It would not have been considered by the would not have been considered by the creditor class any more than the proposition to reduce the standard silver dollar in 1854, over which they had such a financial fight, and only succeeded in reducing the amount of silver in the fractional silver coin so that it could be kept A sufficient answer to Mr. Knox's long argument, that the country must have been fully aware that the law of 1873 demonetized silver, is in the fact that the whole country was greatly surprised that it had done so, and immediately sought, by more than a two-thirds majority, to but it back in its old place in the coins of the country. In this the country was defeated by this same creditor class, and why? Because silver had become cheaper than gold it would be easier to pay debts with. Silver had become cheaper through the inexorable action of laws passed against it. A sufficient answer to Mr. Knox's long argu-

come cheaper than gold it would be easier to pay debts with. Silver had become cheaper through the inexorable action of laws passed against it. The mints had been closed against it; its market had been cut off. Now, Mr. Knox ought to know, and those bankers assembled at Saratoga ought to know, and we presume they do know, that the laws, the coinage laws, of the world fix the value of gold and silver both, relatively to each other! The laws of those nations which control the market for these metals say that 15% ounces of silver shall equal one ounce of gold. This is the ratio of value fixed by the law of nations, and it is founded upon the amount of the two metals produced from the mines of the world for a long period of time. Why did the relative value of these two metals chaoge from this ratio in their bullion form? Was it not because the laws of these nations closed their mints against silver so as to cut off its market, its lawful market? It has no other market; it has no other use to amount to anything, except for money. At the present day gold is used more largely in the arts, and still its price cannot go above its mint value; neither can either of the metals go below their mint value in price so long as the mints are open to them and the amount produced is not beyoud their enaceity to

so long as the mints are open to them and the amount produced is not beyond their capacity to work into coin, by which process both metals pass under the protection of the law fixing their value.

Mr. Knox, in a quotation referring to Mr. Knox, in a quotation referring to coinage, says the present law authorizes a gold dollar unit and a silver dollar unit differing in intrinsic value. Did this difference really arise from intrinsic value? Was it not, rather, the law of some other nations, that used a different sandard from ours, that created this difference in value of the two metals? Their lawful standard was 3 per cent less than our lawful standard on silver, and gold about the same as ours. Our silver bullion sought the mints of some foreign country, where it would make more lawful dollars or units than our laws would allow to be made per ounce. We were patting against law all the time, instead of the intrinsic value law, and law only makes money and has absolute control of gold and silver in the form of money. This controls their market value throughout the world, between their market value throughout the world, be-cause it is the greatest use to which these metals

one Chicago paper says Mr. Knox is right, One Chicago paper says Mr. Knox is right, and that the double standard is impossible, except by general international action; but the double standard has existed in a large portion of the world a long time. The fact is, that we never used much of our own coinage previous to 1834, either of gold or silver, and only used a very small proportion of the circulating medium of our own coinage, and that mostly gold. After that time, to 1861, we used the double standard all the same, the country being flooded of our own coinage, and that mostly gold.
After that time, to 1861, we used the double standard all the same, the country being flooded with toreign coins. If our circulation, had been exclusively gold, or exclusively silver, still we would have had the benfit of the general double standard in use by other pations. All countries had the benefit of it so long as the two metals were on a par with each other in the general market. The evil came when the two wandered away from each other in their relative salue. Much has been said about aiver being low, and about its changing in value, by its opponents; and men high in position, and papers having great influence, are continually throwing mud at it on that account, as they allege. Can they show any production from the earth that will retain its moneyed value without use, with its use cut off by law! I alluded to this in a provious article, and I think too much cannot be said on this point, as it seems to be the blindest point in finance.

In the month of July, 1864, this Government was sowing broadcast an article they called money. Two dollars and eighty-five cents of it would buy one gold dollar, and on that same day it took \$2.80 to buy one silver dollar of \$12½ grains. Why? Because twelve grains less would make a dollar in some other country to which our silver was being shipped, we could not afford to use it. We used gold, as they say it was cheaper. Did any one charge the gold dollar with being dishonest? Although ailver was the only dollar known to our laws for nearly sixty year previous to 1849. But the people were virtually prohibited froch its use by our own laws compelling too high a standard. It was worth \$1.04 in our own gold in 1898, and continued at nearly 4 per cent per annum until the mints of Germany were closed against allver. This silver dollar then was over honest until the laws passed against it made it otherwise. This is one of the lawful coins of the standard in force in July, 1870, under which the bonds were issued and agreed to be paid. Still the Independent and other gold instruments, and the goldites through the country, persist in calling it as great a fraud as any counterfeit dollar worth the same money. Can any set of men be such blank fools as not to see that the law is the only thing to blame for making gold higher? I choose to say gold higher, because silver is not lower as compared with other property, this being the only possible standard to reckon the value of money by. Gold, then, is the dishonest money, having special laws favoring it; dishonest because it takes more of the average production to procure it to pay all debts; dishonest because it blocked the wheels of commerce, and has frozen the life out of all property exchanges for the last three years; dishonest because it how we will have made the debto, and been reduced to beggary. The land is strewn all over with these subjects. It is dishonest because it has taken the property from the debtor and passed it over into the hands of the creditor, through the legitimate effect of an illegitimate law then by unduly enhancing its value by a law not only unknown to the people at the time, but unknown to ninety-nine-one-hundredths of those who voted for it. Still these property leeches want to continue this law in force,—these fellows that have been eating up the property of the poor and middle classes through lawful claims, perhaps, but by the assistance of a law making it impossible to pay debts by the assistance of a law making it impossible to pay debts by the assistance of a law making it impossible to pay debts by the assistance of a law making it impossible to pay debts by the assistance of a law making it impossible to pay debts by the assistance of a law making it impossible to pay debts by the assistance of a law making it impossible for hundreds of thousands to save the roof that covered their wives and children. And still they are not happy, these gold fellows. Was this the only road to resumption? By this strenuous course in favor of gold mono-metallism the Government has attracted everything to itself. The whole moneyed capital of the country has been attracted to Government investment almost to the entire exclusion of all private interests, as it affects and holds dormant all real estate of the country. No one can judge what is to be the future value of real estate so long as the Government continues to adhere to its financial scheme of mono-metallism in effect.

Suppose the Government debt has been reduced \$750,000,000 fur fourteen years. More than this amount has passed into the hands of the creditor in the last four years. France paid her 1,000,000,000 france gold in less than seven years without causing a ripple to her financial system. Why! Because she had the elements

her 1,000,000,000 francs gold in less than seven years without causing a ripple to her financial system. Why! Because she had the elements of prosperity among her people—plenty of metallic money.

Suppose the reduction of interest in the last two years has been \$14,000,000 by the funding process, does this in any way compensate the masses of the people for the shrinkage in value of real estate? Would it not be ten times better to pay this small amount of interest, if money had taken the channels of trade, stimulated industry, and given labor employment, and set property to small amount of interest, it money had taken the channels of trade, stimulated industry, and given labor employment, and set property to changing hands so as to give it some fixed value? A goldite organ says, "The pecole will not keep silver in circulation." Why not tell the whole truth and say the people will not keep gold in circulation any more than they will silver? Why not say there is \$10 of silver in circulation now where there is one of gold? Don't the fools know that money never circulates without business? Active business makes active circulation of money. It only passes from one to another as an equivalent for some form of property or labor. Would they have money circulate? The put silver back in its old position, thereby doubling the base of value of all other property. At least let it alone in its present position until, by some joint action between the nations, they can fix on some uniform ratio between gold and silver, and each be made free and equal before the law. Then we shall hear no more about high gold or low silver. H. H. Palmer.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.-Five hundred imm grants arrived to-day, mostly for the West. TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 13.—The official censu returns are all in, and the population of Kansa-

on the 1st of March last was 849,978. BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—The investigation of the charges against Postmaster Tyler, preferred by B. F. Matthews, the clerk lately discharged, was begun to-day by Special Agents of the Post-Office Department. Only witnesses were admitted into the examination-room, and against this course Matthews protested to the Agents and the authorities at Washington.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IL., Aug. 13.—D. T. Stubbs, of this city, was to-day selected as a West Point cadet from this Congressional District, to fill a

cadet from this Congressional District, to fill a vacancy.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 13.—Twenty-eight recruits for the naval service left here to-night in charge of Lieut. Taunt, for New York, where they will be put on board the training-ship Minnesota. Many more would be ready to leave but for the sickness of Dr. Draper, the examining officer. His place is now supplied by another surgeon, and the examination will proceed at once. Over 120 boys are awalting the surgeou's attention.

Cincinnati. Aug. 13.—The statement in the Chicago dispatches that the libel surfarging the surfarging the surfarging the surfarging the surfarging dispatches that the libel surfarging the

Chicago dispatches that the libel suit against P.
T. Barnum was dismissed because of the failure
of a similar suit here, is incorrect. The suit of
De Haven, Miles, and others against P. T. Barnum in this city was settled and dismissed three
weeks ago by agreement of counsel on both

Special Diagatch to The Tribuna.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 13.—The first victim of Gruff's Libel law in Fort Wayne is Dr. J. W. Younge, who was arrested this evening at the instance of Policeman George Humbrecht. Younge is out on bail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The steamer Victoria, room London brings, thirty, stallions, and six New York, Aur. 13.—The steamer Victoria, from London, brings thirty stallions and six mares for breeding purposes. They will be taken to Illinois.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Dental Convention to-day appointed a committee to confer with committees of the Southern Dental Association and American Dental Association and American Dental Association and Committees of the Southern Dental Association and Information of a representative national organization.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

JOLET, Ill., Aug. 13.—The funeral services of Benjamin L. Mayhew, late Deputy Warden of the Joliet, Penitentiarv. will be held at the prison Friday at 12 o'clock, noon, after which the remains will be taken to Charlestown, Mass., for burial.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 13.—The opinion of the

for burial.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 13.—The opinion of the District Court, rendered this morning, sustains Gov. Bishop's removal of P. J. Hogan from the Board of Police Commissioners of Cincinnati.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Arrived, steamships Amerique, from Havre Victoria, from Lon-

Boston, Aug. 13 .- Arrived, steamer Minne sota, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Steamships Oder and Anchoria, from New York, and the Bulgarian, from Boston, have arrived out.

HAMBURG, Aug. 13.—Arrived, Frisia, from New York.

Prince Napoleon's Morals.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes of Prince Jerome Napoleon and the cause of his personal unpopularity: "It is not so much that he is immoral,—in this respect he is probabley no worse than many another Royal personage: for instance, his late father-in-law, the King of Italy.—out he faunts his vices before people and acts as if he held the world's oyinion in contempt. I saw him some three months since enter a hotel at Geneva in company with one of his mistresses, the Countess C.—; a short time previously he had appeared at a concert in the same city with another woman of loose character, and the estimation in which his Highness is held in places where he is known may be guessed from the fact that the proprietor of the house in which he was staying requested me not not to mention the circumstances, lest it might injure the reputation of his establishment. It is scarcely necessary to say that Prince Jerome does not rive with the Princess Clotide, his wife, who is, indeed, much too good for him. At Versailles and St. Cloud they used to call her 'Saint Clotidie,' and while she was living at a chatean near Nyon, on Lake Leman, as she was until

very lately, she won golden opinions from all who came in contact with her. She is the very antithesis of her husband—charitable without ostentation, pious without bigotry, of unaffected manners, simple in her life, and literally adored by those who are so fortunate as to be admisted to her intimacy. It was her misfortune to be born a Princess, and to be forced by reasons of State into a marriage with a man who was not worthy to loosen the latchet of her shoe."

The Mechanics' Bank—The Bank of Mon-treal Again Put In for a Big Pile of Money —Several People Killed by Lightning— American Horses at the Dominion Exhibition—The Exchange Bank of Montresi— The Franco-Hibernian Troubles at Quebec. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18 .- A meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Bank took place to-day, Mr. W. Shanly, Vice-President, in the chair. It was reported to the Board that the bank had reduced its liabilities to Moison's Bank from \$100,000 to about \$60,000, held son's Bank amounting to about \$250,000. This decrease is at the rate of nearly \$10,000 per week, and it is thought that very shortly the whole of the securities will be released. In the meanwhile the circulation is being reduced slowly in the ordinary course of business. As soon as the claim of Molson's Bank is entirely removed, arrangements will be made with depositors and bill bolders if proceedings in insolvency be not taken in the meanwhile.

D. McInnis, of Hamilton, who was burnt out

at the late fire there, was in the city to-day with a view, it is asserted, to make a settlement with his creditors at the rate of 40 cents on the dollar. The amount which he owes the Bank of Montreal is said to be about \$90,000. This is the only bank interested. The Bank of Montreal stock depreciated about 2 per cent to-day in consequence of this failure.

Barrs, Ont., Aug. 18.—Leyberger, of Pitts-

Barns, Ont., Aug. 18.—Leyberger, of Pittsburg, and other scullers who engage in rowing contests next week have arrived.

QUEREC, Aug. 13.—The transfer to the Government of the Grand Trunk Railway between Point Levis and the River du Loup is completed, and the Government was to commence running trains this morning. It appears, however, that the Government has not engaged any train hands employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and these men, some 150, have refused to allow any trains to run until they are reinstated, claiming that

some 150, have refused to allow any trains to run until they are reinstated, claiming that when the arrangement was made with the Government Hickson stipulated that all the employes should be retained, but the Government, evidently, has no such understanding. Quebec has asked for a police force.

PIOTOU, N. S., Aug. 13.—The Governor-General and Princess Louise had a most cordial welcome to-day to Nova Scotia. The United States steamer Kearsarge contributed to the brilliancy of the reception by manning the yards and making a proper display of bunding as the Vice-Regal party passed in their steamer.

HALIFAN, Aug. 13.—During a severe thunderstorm which passed over portions of Cape Brestorm which passed over poster passed in the Cape Brestorm which passed over po as the Vice-Regal party passed in their steamer.

Halipax, Aug. 13.—During a severe thunderstorm which passed over portions of Cape Breton, a young man named McDonald, driving
along the road, near Glencoe, was struck by
lightning and instantly killed. The borse was
also killed. A young woman, name not given,
while haymaking at Middle River, was also
struck and instantly killed. The 2-year-old son
of D. McVarish, of Sidney, was struck and
rendered insensible, but is now recovering.

A heavy thunder and wind storm occurred at
Prince Edward's Island on Wednesday last, during which, at Darnby, John Breen, his adopted
son, and a young man named Slavin were
drowned by the upsetting of a fishing-boat.

Boscial Disputch to The Tribusa.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—Ald. Coleman has received
a letter from Mr. Lee Harsby, of Eminence,
Ky., an extensive horse-breeder, who says he
will most likely exhibit a large number of animals at the approaching Dominion Exhibition
Mr. Harsby exhibited a lot of valuable stock at
the first Provincial Exhibition, held here in
1874, and afterwards sold several of his animals
at a very profitable figure.

The contract for the branch line from Winni-

at a very profitable figure.

The contract for the branch line from Winnipeg is still unlet. The lowest tender—that of Hall, of Three Rivers—has been passed over. It is claimed that Hall failed to produce the necessary securities and deposit. The next tender is that of John Ryan, of Brockville, at \$600,000. that of John Ryan, of Brockville, at \$600,000. He is generally regarded as a responsible man. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—The Exchange Bank, which lately falled, was begun in 1872 with \$1,000,000 capital, and for a time seemed to succeed remarkably. Since the change took place, however, from general prosperity and advancing prices to depression in trade and shrinkage in values, its losses have been serious, and confidence in its stability shaken. Its Board is composed of responsible meu; indeed, few Bank-Boards in Canada represent more solid wealth. But these gentlemen had probably concluded, with respect to the bank, that, to use a phrase which is frequently quoted of late, its response property and did not see concluded, with respect to the bank, that, to use a phrase which is frequently quoted of late, "its usefulness was gone," and did not see, under present circumstances, encouragement to continue. The circulation was, according to the published return (June 30), \$546.545; its deposits—public, \$40,628; private, \$656.671; it owed other banks or agencies, \$83,530; and its total liabilities are given at \$1,327,418. To meet these there were \$8,605 in specie; \$86,194 in Dominion notes; \$94,189 checks on other banks, and \$82,654 due from other banks,—the remainder of the total assets of \$2,994,338 consisting of loans secured, \$214,000; bills discounted, \$1,-445,941; bank-premises, \$277,887; and \$133,000 overdue debts, besides uncommerated assets. Billholders and depositors will be safe enough, and no one should sacrifice bills they may hold. The bulk of the shares are held, too, by people who are able to bear the loss of 40 or 50 per cent, which is the estimate made by the Manager.

Special Dispatch to The Tribure.

who are able to bear the, loss of 40 or 50 per cent, which is the estimate made by the Manager.

QUBBEC, Aug. 18.—The after-fruits of the ship-labor difficulty here some time ago are becoming a serious question, and, if they be not soon settled, will certainly end in open revoit. The police are having a rough time of it; and, if the Government does not interfere, blood will flow before the Irish and the Canadians cease their feuda,—for they are at daggers Grawn,—there being fighting every night. One thou and French-Canadians went around to the Irish people in St. Sauveur and the St. Charles road, and warned them on pain of death to leave the neighborhood. The police, being composed half of Irish and half of French-Canadians, have their efficiency impaired by their patural sympathies. They are so miserably paid,—80 centaper day, and having to pay their own doctors' bills if sick, or lose their pay,—that they are not very anxious for war. The newspapers here are afraid of giving offense to either party, and so matters are kept quiet; but the greatest feeling of uneasiness prevails throughout the city, and it is thought that much of the American travel will be lost. It is reported—and the police give credence to the report—that the Irish Catholic Union bave invited the men belonging to the Union in Montrael to come here and assist them in fighting the French-Canadians. Without a doubt things are in a bad state, and the Government will probably take steps to put an end to the inquietude.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Jeremiah Collins, a resident of this city, signed a paper which was represented to be his will. He was sick at the time; but, on recovering, he found that the paper was a deed of his property to his wife, who has since been trying to sell it. He has taken proceedings to quash the deed.

QUEBBG, Aug. 13.—The trouble at Point Levis, anent the transfer of the River Du Loup Branch, is not yet over. The old employee suffered the train for Halifax to leave at 1:30, out of compassion to the passengers, but declare that n

fered the train for Haiffar to leave at 1:30, out of compassion to the passengers, but declare that no feelings of compunction shall persuade them to like action to-morrow. A small detachment of the city police went over there this morning, but the force was so small that they have little or no influence with the crowd.

Only twenty-eight men have been discharged at that point, but they collected a body of sympathizers from amongst the unemployed, with which the city is full, and together they present quite a formidable front.

THE FORESTERS. Sr. Louis, Aug. 13.—The Foresters to-day discussed the questions of the new degree, called the Ancient Order of Shepherds, and whether the endowment assessment made at the death of a member shall be compulsory or optional. Regarding the new degree, it was decided to regarding the new degree, it was decided to open a sanctuary Friday evening, when the Fifth Executive Council and a number of delegates will be initiated, so they may promulgate the degree in their own localities when they return home. The endowment assessment will, no count, be made compulsory.

Remedies for Seaslekness.

Prof. Xavier landerer, of Athens, says that a very popular remedy against seasickness, in use among mariners in the Levant, is the daily internal employment of Iron, according to a method peculiar to themselves. The substance is obtained in a very primitive way—a portion of the iron-rust adhering to the anchor and anchorchain being scraped off and administered. At the same time a small pouch, containing roasted sait and flowers of theme, is tied upon the region of the navel as firmly as possible, without distress or inconvenience. The practice is said.

known to the ancient Greeks as "thymian as M. Landerer says that he knows of several a men who have been cured by this treatment. The Union Medicale says that a success preventive of seasickness will be found to its a tew drops—say from three to eight—of ultrate of anyle applied closely to the nose means of a handkerchief, the inhalation to rapid, and care being taken to prevent the m ture of atmospheric air in any great quant. The patient soon feels a sense of pulsation the temples, and the face, losing its deadly by presents a light rose color, these signs of a lary reaction continuing for about half an he after which the individual falls saleep. Seasickness may recommence in twenty-fi hours or so, the inhalation in such case to repeated as before. This remedy seems to the most efficacious when employed imidiately after the first act of vomiting.

WESTERN LOANS.

Marked Decrease in Such Investments of Eastern Capital, and the Causes of That

Special Corress Harrsono, Coun., Aug. 9.—In a casual con-versation to-day with a real-estate broker of this city who makes somewhat of a specialty of nego-tiating loans on Western farm-properties, your correspondent was informed that, within the past year, there has been a marked failing-off in

joyed a monopoly of the business are Boston, Providence, and Hartford. The latter has had omething more than its proportionate share, as manufacturing enterprises are dying out, and the returns from the immense insurance companies and other corporations of large capital annually place upon the market great sums of money for investment. For several years past the insurance companies have been heavy investors in Western loans, and a few of the banks and bankers have followed suit. The Connecticut Mutual Life invests beavily in property in Western cities, and the Travelers' Life, Physnix Life, and one or two others divide their funds pretty equally between city and farm properties. The Ætna Life has long confined its investments almost exclusively to farms, and my informant, who is somewhat conversant with the business of this corporation, stated that the Company now holds mortgages on over 7,000 forms. farms,—the average loan being about \$1,500. The savings-banks of the State until recently had large investments in the West, but the Solons of the Legislature determined that it would be better to have the money denosited by the people of the State held at home, to be bor rowed for manufacturing and other enterprises. The result was, that the banks have withdrawn from Western investments, and the compara-

from Western investments, and the comparatively few loans now out are those that have not yet matured.

In the flush days of Western loans, capital was drained away to the West from every source; and my informant told me of even a church-seciety which put about \$50,000 into loans on farms in Missouri, fows, and vicinity. This was four years ago, and the larger part of the money has been returned. In only four cases (the loans were all small ones) has foreclosure been necessary, and these were in Iowa. An impacture sum in the aggregate has been loaned by individuals, but it is impossible to arrive at any approximate figure. The loans were, as a rule, negotiated by the individual direct with some mortgage-broker in the West, and the transaction was kept secret here, to the end that local taxation might be avoided. A. C. Burnham, at Champaign, Ill., who has numerous branches in other States, has handled a large part of these individual loans; and other popular agencies were found at Princeton (ill.), Sedalia (Mo.), Muscatine (fs.). Kansas City (Mo.), etc. In the past, 12 per cent has been received on toans in Kansas, and 10 per cent in Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois; but at present there is a considerable falling-off in the rate of interest, in proportion to the decrease in the Western demand for currency.

In the work of enlarging the area of cultivation, a few years ago, there was an ever-pressing call for funds. The West had none to spare, and the supply had to come from the East. My informant states that the demand is gradually decreasing as the West improves in financial prosperity and it become easy to negotiate loans in home markets. Eastern capital cannot now get better than 8 per cent, excepting in Kansas, where 10 per cent is yet the ruling figure. Yet these are tempting rates to the capitalists of the East, where it is almost imposible to loan money at anything like remunerative rates. The legal rate of interest here in Connecticut has drooped from 7 to 6 per cent; but mopes is easy on good secur

It is estimated that the annual transactions in Western loans, even under the present decline in the business, will not fail far short of \$100,000,000 per annum for New England; and at least one-third of this represents Connecticut capital. Farm-properties are in most demand, as they are regarded as safest, and the interest is usually more promptly paid than on city mortgages. Loans run from \$500 to \$2,000 on each property,—loans larger than the last-named figure being comparatively rare, and investors objecting to loaning more than 50 per cent of the value of the farm,—more generally, only about one-third, so that the security shall be good beyond question. Instances of the bassing of the semi-annual interest are reported to be comparatively rare, and foreclosures seldom occur. For example: the annual report of one of Hartford's largest insurance companies, which has millions loaned in the West, shows but a single piece of property owned by the Company which was taken under foreclosure. As a rule, the security is so ample that the lenders are quite willing to let the interest run on.

foreclosure. As a rule, the security is so ample that the lenders are quite willing to let the interest run on.

County, town, and city bonds are less popular investments than in the past,—for the few scattered cases of repudiation have had a bad effect upon ever-timid capitalists. Among the cautions investors of this immediate section there is a tendency to slide such bonds off upon the New York and Boston markets. Savingsbanks hold very few at present,—the Legislature in 1874 directing that the banks should loan, in the West, only on the State bonds of Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and lowa; and should make no further loans on connsy, town, or city bonds of these States, or any other of the Western States. The probibition was extended to real estate everywhere outside of Connecticut, and banks were directed to dispose of or collect any mortgage-securities held as fast as they became due. The report of the Bank Commissioner for 1879 shows that savings-banks have only \$185,380 loaned on Western oonds of all kinds and real-estate mortgages; and of this amount two banks have \$99,150 in State bonds of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; and two others, \$11,000 and \$9,000 respectively, of Chicago City bonds.

The brokers here who make a specialty of negotiating loans on Western mortgages admit that the palmiest days of the business have gone by. One reason is, that capitalists are beginning to see better chances for investment nearer home; but the principal one is, that money is becoming plentier in the West, and there is a decrease in the necessity for borrowing, because of the progression of the country in the development of its lands.

CANINE.

How a Buildog Is Trained—Preparing for a Very Desperate Battle in October Acat.

Paliadelesis Record.

For some weeks past negotiations have been in progress to bring about a contest between two of the most desperate fighting buildogs now in the country. Last night the arrangements were completed, and the day for the fight was fixed for about the last of October, and the place as New York City or near Brooklyn. One of the dogs, whose name is suppressed for obvious reasons, was lately imported from England and is now in New York. The object of bringing him to this country was solely for the obvious reasons, was lately imported from England and is now in New York. The object of bringing him to this country was solely for the purpose of engaging in the forthcoming fight.

The Philadelphia dog has oeen in several contests, and about four months ago killed an English fighter for a large sum of money. Since that time it has been the ambition of the Englishmen to have another battle. Although the papers were not signed until last night, both dogs have been undergoing training for some time, as it was understood that the fight would come off.

The original amount proposed as stakes in the coming struggle was \$500 a side, but last night this amount was raised by mutual consent to \$500 a side.

The English buildog has been through several severe fights, and has been successful in killing all of his antagonists, with the excention of one, and that animal was the one subsequently killed by the Philadelphia buildog. The latter dog has been in six fights in this country, and has been successful in all. In the last struggle it fooght without any rest for two hours and thirty minutes, for a sum of \$2,000, in a pit about three miles from Port Jervis, N. Y.

In order to bring the animals to a condition

nderroing training for the last two weeks, then a secret, as each trainer has his own peculiar style.

In a well-ventilated cellar the Philadelphia fighter was found. It is a white animal of medium height, and now weighs forty pounds, although it will be reduced to twenty-nine before the fight. Its bead is not large, but has evidence of great power in its jaws. Its eyes are small and almost hidden from view. The dog was not chained or in any way hamnered from roaming in any part of the cellar. When the trainer entered the animal was resting upon a slightly-elevated platform in one corner of the cellar, but so well does it know its business that upon sight of its temporary master it arose and walked slowly toward a treadle in another part of the room, and quietly took its position on the machine. The treadle is made after the style of those worked by horses, only on a smaller scale. The faster the animal steps the faster the treadle works, and consequently the animal must move with constantly-lagorasing speed until it is entirely exhausted. When the dog took its position on the machine its head was made fast by a roop to the headboard of the apparatus, and after the pin which held the treadle was drawn out it started off. In a few moments the dog was running at a rapid rate, which it continued for over two hours with very slight intermissions, which were only a slackening of the speed. This was regulated by a shaft, made to revolve by the treadle, and braked by the trainer when he noticed the animal weakening. At the end of the two hours the dog was othoroughly exhausted that it almost fell upon the treadle. The trainer explained that on the day previous the dog had run but one hour and twenty minutes. Each day the length of time on the "wheel," as it is called by trainers, will be increased until the animal is of the proper weight. When the dog was trained to a tub of lukewarm water, and dipped in up to the neck and well rubbed. After this the dog was dropped into a tuh of cooler water and put through a strong

was rabbed about the neck and top of the head only.

When taken from the last tub the dog was rubbed with a towel saturated with whisky. The trainer then took the animal under a window, in order to have better light, and carefully examined its skin. A wire brush was then drawn over the animal's body for several minutes, and again it was rubbed down with the saturated towel. Then a fine powner was sprinkled over its entire body. Under this, for the first time, the dog winced and made sevaral attempts to escape from the treatment. After being rubbed well with the hand the buildog was again washed in the lukewarm water, and was then well dried with a coarse towel. The dog was then let go, and ran about the cellar as lively as if it had been resting all day. Then a large bowl of beef-tea was given to it. The dog japped it as if it was hungry. The trainer, after cleaning the dog's teeth, left the cellar. In the afternoon, the dog was again put through the same treatment, and was this time kent en the treadle for two hours and eight minutes. The object of wheeling the dog is not so much to reduce its weight as it is to increase its wind and give it staying qualities.

A trainer seddom allows any person to go near

the his dog but himself. The dog is never allow at large while under training, and during nights immediately preceding the fight is tait to bed with the trainer. To put a dog throu a proper course of training, supplying the messary food, costs from \$100 to \$150. The pis is which they fight is generally some sequenced and neither must be above the stipulated figure and neither must be above the stipulated figure. Just before the battle the backers of the sulmait toss a penny to determine which dog shall be washed first. The person winning washes his doc last. This is done so that if any poison is on the dog's skin at may be washed off into the water, and if the first dog washed had any on it would be washed off into the water, and as a given time let go. The battle proceeds in perfect quiet, bardly a sound being made by the contesting animals. If they become separated, the dogs are lifted from the pit, the referee watching to other which one turns its head from the other first. The one that does referred watching to notice which one turns it head from the other first. The one that doe must, at a given time, be let go, and if it doe not immediately bounce upon the other dog, i not immediately pourse upon the other dog, it loses the fight.

It is very seldom that a full-blooded buildog will turn away, and the consequence is that one of the fighting dogs is killed before the battle is ended.

The Government and the "Contal."

Now Fork Tribuna.

In seeking the co-coeration of comme bodies throughout the country for the estimate of the "cental" system after Octhe Produce Exchange addressed the diffe Bureaus of the Government at Washing asking if there exists one afficient reason. Bureaus of the Government at Washington, asking if there exists any sufficient reason why the system should not be adopted by the Government. The Subsistence Department of the army replies that there was no reason why the system should not be generally adopted. Inquiries were also made as to what would be the weights of the gallon of olds vinegar, molasses, and sirups. The importers & Grocars' Board of Trade will establish the weight of a gallon of oil has been established at seven and a half pounds, and the principal grocers and merchants have been asked to decide upon the weight of a gallon of vinegar.

National Exclusiveness.

National Excinsiveness.

A French Parliamentary Committee has reported favorably on a bill requiring all contractors for public works to be natives, and all material to be employed to be French.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco CARPETS.



JUST RECEIVED. A SPLEN-DID LINE OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

ALSO A CHOICE LINE OF Rugs, Mats, and Crumb Cloths

Parties in search of CHOICE PATTERNS will do well to examine our stock before pur-

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PERE MARQUETTE.

A Monument to the Memory of the Missionary and Ex-

Proceedings of the Monument Association at Mackinac Aug. 8 and 9.

ches and Letters from Distinguished People at Home and Abroad.

Interesting Visit to the Ancient Mission of St. Ignace and Marquette's Grave.

ointment of a Committee to Arrange emonies for the Next Celebration.

sland of Mackinac to Be the Site of the Monument.

INTRODUCTORY.

MACKINAC, Mich., Aug. 9.—The idea of erecta monument to the memory of Father Mar-ette, the celebrated explorer and missionary, ed some three years ago among a few gen lemen, who recognized the kindly feeling enter-ained for his fame by the Western people. The movement is but an echo of Bancroft's

In the early summer of 1878 a temporary or-rankation was formed, consisting of the rea-dents of Mackinac and vicinity, with the Hon. F. B. Stockbridge President. Calls were issued for a meeting of historical and other celebrities for the 7th and 8th of August, 1878. On that occasion a permanent organization was formed, with the Hon. T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, President, the Hon. O. M. Barns, Michigan, Treasurer, and William J. Onahan, Chicago, the Rev. George Duffield, D. D., and James H. Dormer, Secretaries. It was then decided to hold annual meetings at the Island of Mackione for the purpose of attracting the attention and aiding this movement. The gentleness and armness of Marquette's character and his roantic career in this country seem to have an any of his associates. He was one of the st scholars the Jesuits then had, as is evienced by the correctness of his map, which has not been much improved upon since. During he last year but little has been done beyond perfecting an organization and making prepara-tions for the collection of sufficient, funds for the erection of a monument at as early a day as ble. At a meeting of the Trustees of ion for a site for the monument in the National ark on this island. Two or three spots have hich one will be determined largely by the amount subscribed to the fund within the next few years, the cost being greater at some points than others. It is proposed to place the monument not only in the National Park, but also, under the protection of the National Government, after its completion. If means will allow, it will be so placed as to make it a landmark to every ship passing that highway of commerce.

It is proposed to hold the meeting next year, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of August, under the suspices of a local committee, through which early arrangements will be made with two or three prominent historical students from the country-at-large to be present.

MACKINAC. The Island of Mackinac is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of any in the Upper Lakes. It is situated at the Straits, and comds a fine view of both Lakes Huron and Michigan. In the summer time the climate is warm and genial, the air is mild and invigorating, and the natural attractions of the island are unsurpassed. It is about three miles in length by two miles in breadth, and its shady walks and pleasant drives are a continued source of enjoyment, while the smooth waters of the lakes extend a constant invitation to the visitor to sail or row. The place has a historic interest which cannot fail to add to the pleasure of the visitor, while the Arched Rock, Lover's Leap, Sugar-Loaf Rock, Devil's Kitchen, Robison's Folly, and Pontiac's Lookout are features of the island worthy the attention of the romantic and the continue. There are now four or five hotels in Pontisc's Lookout are features of the island worthy the attention of the romantic and the curious. There are now four or five hotels in the place, among the first of which is the St. Cloud, Messra. Wendell & McDonald proprietors; the John Jacob Astor House, the headquarters of the old Fur Company; the old Mission House; the Island House, and some smaller stopping-places. Several families from Chicago have rented cottages in this delightful retreat for the summer, thus somewhat lessening the expense. The St. Clould is the newest, and one of the best hotels on the island, and commands a pleasant view of the Straits. Macinac Island has the charm of novelty and freshness, and, at no distant day, is destined to be the favorite resort of the pleasure seekers of the West. It is a locality abounding in Indian legends and stories, besides being the home of Marquette and the retreat of the brave old Pontiac, who endeavored to stem the tide of European civilization which he foresaw was destined, if unchecked, to drive his people from their old hunting grounds, to perish in the mysterious, inhospitable regions of the West. This is, indeed, a fitting spot for the erection of a monument to the memory of the brave and self-sacrificing missionary, Marquette. The island is now, and always has been since the early times of the colonies, a military post. Maj. Sellers, with two companies of the Tenth Infantry, now occupies the Fort. The military duties of the place are merely nominal, the troops being sent here to recuperate after hard service, and to be accessible in case of any emergency.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The exercises yesterday took place at the old Mission House, in the open air, the people being gathered on the steps and on the sloping lawn in front. The day was beautiful, and the waters of Lake Huron rippling on the shore a few hundred yards distant gleamed in the sun-Mr. S. G. Armor, LL.D., of Detroit, was

elected President of the day. On taking the chair he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: With the circumstances, time, and the occasion of our convocation this afternoon you are all perhaps familiar. We are assembled here to-day in honor of the illustrious dead. The meeting will be opened first by an invocation by the Rev. De Witt Mallory.

At the concusion of the brayer the military band played "Hall Columbia."

The Rev. Dr. S. J. Humphrey, of Chicago, was then called upon to read some of the letters from distinguished people who had been invited to be present, regretting their ability to attend. Preliminary to this duty, Dr. Humphrey said:

We did not come here as the members of any political party. I believe there is a law here in force in this slumberous island of Mackinac,—and if there is not there should be,—that whoever talks politics here shall be immediately banished to the wilds of Round Island. [Laughter and applause,] We did not come here as the adherents of that great part of the Church Universal to which Pere Marquette belonged, and which honors him as that Church delights to honor him. A large part of this assemblage are Protestants, I suppose; certainly some of the speakers are. They come here to honor one other than of their own name. We do not come here first as citizens of a common country, for Pere Marquette was not an Englishman. He was not an American. He was not a part even of that which we call our country now. We come rather as members of that large and grand community of generous souls who recognize a grandlife, and who delight to honor a noble charagter. We come to lay our laureis at the feet and to acknowledge and revere the memory of one who was called not only to do a grand work, but to lay down his life for humanity's sake. That is the common bond that brings us here to-day,—of different forms of belief and of different blood. And verwe are drawn here by the common magnetism of a life that is rare is this seltsh world; a life that was not an that the papear that we are not the only ones

asked by the Committee of Arrangements, though I am a stranger to them, and happening here like many of you an idler in this beautiful island, away from the sterner duies of the world, to read some of these letters indicating the interest in this matter of a very wide and noble company of men throughout all the land. The number of these letters that have come here is not small. I understand from the Committee that something like 150 or more have been received. The station and rank of those who have written is certainly worthy of attention. Out of the number which have been received the Committee have selected some which I will read.

REGRETS The following letters were then produced and

Mr. F. Parkman, of Boston, wrote to the Committee: "No explorer of this continent de-serves a monument more than Father Mar-quette, whether for the importance of his dis-coveries or for the traits of his disinterested and truly estimable character. I hope the object of the Association will be successfully accomplished." Edward F. DeLancey, of Mornoroneck, N. Y.,

wrote: "I wish you all success in the noble effort in which you are engaged."

Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, wrote: "It is, indeed, a gratifying spectacle, and one that does honor to those engaged in it, to witness gentlemen belonging to various religious to the illustrious pioneer Jesuit whose venerable

to the illustrious pioneer Jesuit whose venerable name is intimately and inseparably associated with the great Northwest."

W. H. H. Newman, President of the Buffalo Historical Society, wrote: "The Buffalo Historical Society entertains a special interest in all matters historical in connection with the northern boundary of our country, particularly the lake region. We entertain the highest appreciation of the services of the early pioneers of civilization, and especially of the estimable character of Marquette, whose memory we will be giad to see perpetuated by a suitable monument, an ever present memorial of the illustrious man, whose life and services are so inseparably identified with the early history of that section."

J. Y. Scammon, of Chicago, wrote: "I am interested in the purposes of your Association, not only as perpetuating a great landmark in history, but, also, as a testimonial to that great nation which, while less renowned than Great Britain in the colonization and settlement of new countries, has far exceeded it in pioneer enterprises and discoveries, especially in America, and whose language has left an indelible impression upon the physical nomenclature of the Great West, as well as many other parts of the Continent. I can never think of France, or of her intrepid discoveries of the sources of our great rivers and inter-oceanic lakes, without a feeling of reverence and gratitude, which is augumented by the recollection of the aid rendered to our Colonial fathers in our great struggle for manly independence and national existence. I hope your efforts will be crowned with the speedy success they so much deserve."

our great struggle for manly independence and national existence. I hope your efforts will be crowned with the speedy success they so much deserve."

R. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, Ind., wrote to the Committee as follows: "In the summer of 1875 I paid a visit to Point St. Ignace, in the hope of learning something of interest in relation to the early history of the mission, but, unfortunately, the good Father was absent, and the object of my visit falled, except in the pleasure one feels in visiting points which were trod by the first grand explorers of our Continent. Little did I think, as I passed from place to place, that in so short a period the remains of the devoted missionary, whose fame is part of our bistory, would again be resurrected, and this time from the soil I was standing upon. Though absent, I join with you in rendering homage to the inemory of the illustrious and intrepid explorer, the grand historical character, and devoted Christian envoy, whose name should be dear to every lover of our country, the martyr Marquette."

Levi Bishop, President of the Wayne County Ploneer Society, Ohio, wrote: "I bone you will be careful to select a good site for the proposed monument, and that the monument itself will be worthy the man and the name it is designed to commemorate. 'Let it rise till it meet the sun at his coming. Let the first light of the morning gild it, and let parting day linger and play upon its summit.'"

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, wrote: "Two hundred years and more bave passed away since this brave and worthy man devoted himself, in the freshness of manhood, to the civilization of the Indians, then the sole possessors of the country which may now be called the back-bone of the Union. To the zeal of a Christian he united the qualities of an explorer, and to him we owe the discovery of the Father of Waters, the basin of which now extends over an area of two and a half millions of square miles, and embraces a territory larger than all Europe, excluding Russia and Norway and Sweden. Thi

lives to aid our revolutionary ancestors in the struggle for liberty. It is people of the United States should be inscribed upon a monument of the will bear witness of their respect and gratitude. Will bear witness of their respect and gratitude will bear witness of their respect and graticular will bear witness of the list of the Wississippi from the thin the United Of the Mississippi from the thin the United Of the Mississippi from the thin the United Of the Mississippi from the model in the United Of the Mississippi from the model of the model of the model of the thin the Mississippi from the model of the realization of Bancroft's prediction, at least the model of Bancroft's prediction, at least the memoral of the ment is the continuous of the model of the mode

SPEECHES.

After music by the band, Prof. C. A. Kemp, of Detroit, was introduced, and spoke as follows:

of Choate. He replied no, he was only going to rattle round in it. [Laughter.] Since I have heard this illusgrious list of names of distinguished men who were to be here I have wondered which one of them it was whose place I was expected to fill. If it was some of them, I think I should feel when I got through that there was not enough in what I had said even to "rattle round."

You have come here to commemorate the story of Father Marquette. It is appropriate, standing on the blace where we can well imagine him to have stood looking out upon these waters in the same wonderful sunlight in which we now see them,—and no doubt he rejoiced in them as we rejoice in them,—I say, standing in this place, it is well to recall every noble excellence and every heroic association connected with it. We have men to build a monument for him. It is no common thing to build a monument. What is it that has distinguished this man in such a way that so many people, not connected with him by any selfsh interest or bound by the bonds of religion, of nationality, or of country, have united in building a monument to his memory at this distance from his life? Marquette died nearly 200 years ago. One would think that the circumstances of his life were not such to give him fame. Born in France of good but not distinguished family, educated respectably, but not in an eminent way, he became at the age of 17 a priest. He studied in France twelve years, and at the age of 29 was sent to this country as a priest. If we were to have a parallel case, we would take a missionary and send him, not to Hindostan, or to China, or to Japan, but we would send him to Zuluiand among the Hotteniots, the lowest and most barbarous people on the face of the earth to-dy. Now what class is there in his life from which we could expect distinctions, the house of men which we could expect distinctions, the house of the earth to-dy. Now what class is there in his life from which we have faded away. The people of his own nationality do not occupy the land. He went n

The band played the Marseillaise Hymn, after which the Rev. Father Jacker, the successor of Marquette, and an enthusiastic student of early times, was called upon to speak. He spoke

without previous preparation, in very good English, but with a foreign accent. He said:

Ladres and Gentlemen: In addressing you today I feel like a man on this lake who has got to
row against the current and against the wind. For
two reasons. In the first place, it is only a few
hours ago since I learned that I was expected to
speak this afternoon. In the second place, I have
been suffering for a good while of a catarrh.

In the speeches that were made in this place a
year ago, and also in the well-written essays on
the life of Pather Marquette, one great merit of
his has escaped the attention even of historians.

If Father Marquette, or some one else in his place,
had not established the Indian Mission of St.
Ignace or Michilimackinac in this place, which
also became a trading and military post, then the
days of the French in Canada would have been
counted. Canada would not have passed through
that most remarkable period of existence in the
last quarter of the seventeenth century. Now, if
the French colonies in Canada had been subdued
and driven out by the Iroquois, the power of that
nation would have raised above the greatest hight
it ever reached. The consequence would have
been that the progress of civilization and empire would have been retarded, and then, instead
of having already celebrated the centennial of our
national life, we would, perhaps, now be fighting
the ware of the Revolution. I feel, well enough,
that the short time allowed to me to address you
on these points is not sufficient to prove it to
the satisfaction of the historical student, and
much less to the understanding of those
not so well versed in the old history of this continent. If my observations shall be wrong, it will
be a fine field for another speaker to contradict
them. That will lead to a better knowledge of the
subject at least. If the French missions of St.
Ignace and Michilimackinsc had not been erected
Canada would have been lost for the French. They
needed the Northwest. The fur trade was the life

Canada an all industry and agriculture reached greater proportions. It was the fur trade that supported the whole French population of the Lower St. Lawrence. The fur trade was getting small, and it did not bay any longer. They threw their state of the supported the whole French population of the Lower St. Lawrence. The fur trade was getting small, and it did not bay any longer. They threw their state of the support of the number of 3,000 in Lower Michigan, and also some in this neighborhood. The Ojlbeways and the Chipoweas, on Lake Superior, and the Hurons, was some in this neighborhood. The Ojlbeways and the Chipoweas, on Lake swere tributary to the French fur trade. Buffalo-skins were brought from the plains of the West.—from the Plakots and the Sioux. The English at last, seeing the profit of the Flains of the West.—from the Plakots and the Sioux. The English at last, seeing the point of the Jains of the West.—from the Plakots and the Sioux. The English at last, seeing the point of the Jains of the West.—from the Plakots and the Sioux. The English at last, seeing the point of the Jains of the West.—from the Jains and the Sioux. The English at last, seeing the point of the Jains of the West.—from the Jains and the Alley of the Jains of the West.—from the Jains and the Jains of the Jains and the Jains of the West.—from the Jains and the Jains of the West.—from the Jains and the Jains of the West.—from the Jains and the Jains of the Jains of the West.—from the Jains and the Jains of the J

the memory of George Washington, because some other than he sooner or later might have performed his work. I have no doubt that the work done by the missionaries in conjunction with the French authorities was one of the most important links in a chain of events which helped to our present freedom and happiness. Father Marquette certainly did not think of this. It has often been said by some of our first-class historians that the labors of these first missionaries were lost, because this country did not become a French empire. But even in this respect their labors were not without avail. What these missionaries did still lives with us to bless us. It was the desire of the French missionaries to see the Church to which they belonged spread on the American Continent. They did not think of the white population. It did not enter their minds that there would be such a vast immisration. They thought the Indians would continue for many centuries to be the sole occupants of this immense country. They worked for the spread of religion and for that freedom of their Church which led them to defend their doctrines and make friends. This is the cause of the spread of that religion to which Father Marquette belonged. I say now in conclusion that Father Marquette's example may encourage us to work on faithfully, perseveringly, and patiently in what we consider to be our duty and in accordance with the will of our Master, even if present circumstances should not seem to favor us, and even if dark clouds arise on the horizon, and our work seem to be lost and without avail. The work that we perform with this good intention will bring its bright reward in future ages. [Applause.]

DR. GOODWIN. The Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, was The Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am by the merest accident on this programme,—one too much honored as we all are who have our names associated, even for the passing moment, with such a hero as he whom we desire to honor, I should be very recreant, coming as I do from the State of Illinois, if I did not cordially strike hands with my brethren of Wisconsin and Michigan, and with all the other States which reach across the seas,—with men from every clime, of every color, and of every nation, who are united concerning our common indebtedness to this man. It is not a strange thing. It is a right thing that we meet together, not to put up a shaft of granite merely that it may acknowledge the eminent services of a great explorer, but that it may commemorate a man of upole character, pure life, and great sacridices. It is a fitting thing that we meet fogether to pay beinage to the great thoughts of God; and, I take it. Pere Marquette was one of God's thoughts put into form. I take it that the grand achievements of meh like him are just beginning to awaken in men's minds an appreciation. We cannot measure a man by his stature alone. The child may/toas the acorn. but in a hundred years it is a mighty oak; yet the oak was always in the acorn. Many men have slept with their heads pillowed upon stones, but not all men have in their dreams seen visions of God and of angels. Pere Marquette was a man that in his dreams saw God. He saw visions of what God meant him to be, and he lived up to the role which he saw before him. There is a difference in the right of next introduced, and spoke as follows: heads pitlowed upon stones, but not all men have in their dreams seen visions of God and of angels. Pere Marquette was a man that in his dreams saw God. He saw visions of what God meant him to be, and he lived up to the role which he saw before him. There is a difference in the right of men. Two men walking in the night shall see, the one only those flashing diamonds of the sky, but the other shall see systems of worlds moving in a harmonious accord with God's law. Two men walking on the sea-shore, the one shall see the pebbles and the bones without knowing what they are or what they signify, as they are cut by the ripple of the waves, and the other shall see the foot-prints of God's creation looking backward, and then looking forward shall be able to prophosy of what is to come. We stand side by side with a man of grandeur of conception. It strikes me he was a man who had that great conception of things that did not care how many the perils he had to encounter. He marchdo onward, concuering all that lay between him and the object he had in view,—not in his own interest, or in the interest of France, nor in the interest of fis Church. He was bound to conquer every obstacle in the interest of humanity and in the interest of God. [Applause.] He was a man of great things. We call such men visionary; but no man has ever wrought worthy of the name of man who has not seen visions. No man that has not seen in the battle something more than the glitter of the bayonet or the flash of the sabre—that has not seen an imperiled commonwealth or an oppressed people—has fought to much purpose as concerning God's way of reckoning him. No man seated before the painted canvas, and seeing simply the face of some saint in the Church, has seen an insperiled commonwealth or an oppressed people—has fought to much purpose as concerning God's way of reckoning him. No man seated before the painted canvas, and seeing simply the face of some saint in the Church, has oven an inselfs. He had no expectation of a monument. No man is great that

North or South, through the failure of selfsh politicians, and with rebellion against honesty, and a rebellion against the Government perhaps, we might sheathe our bayonets and call home all our police officers, and sieep nights without thoughts of mischief and fears of marauders, and dreams of peace which in the daytime would come true. What our times need—what all times need—are men who sink their interest in the interest of their fellows, in the interest of truth, in the interest of humanity—men who are just as willing to die to-day or to-morrow as a hundred years hence, if their work is done as God wishes it. What mattered it to Pere Marquette, floating home in his little cance after that long and wonderful voyage of discovery, even if the mission he loved so well was not to be seen again? He had his reward in the fundilment of his conceptions of duty, that had been performed with an humble trust and fearing God.

We, as American people, ought to treasure such a memory and ought to be guided by such ideas. Those old bilgrims who crossed the ocean on a journey of peril and harships were not seeking greatness, were not seeking fame. They were seeking simply the privilege of worshiping without hindranc.

Pere Marquette joined hands with Livingstone. The one discovers a continent for civilization to take possession of with Christianity in its hands; the other to establish laws for all of us, doing the same work 200 years before Livingstone's time. You do not measure a man by the jewels which flash in his crown, or by the empires over which he may wield his sceptre. You measure men by their lovality to those great thoughts which move the world. It does not matter whether it be a slave sold into an Egyptian dungeon, God has a kinship to him. Napoleon's history gathers, apidly, a certain kind of infamy as the years go by. There is a greatness about it, but it is not a greatness that kindles men's hearts. There will be no growing and increasing homage baid by humanity to the Casars, Alexanders, and Napoleons, no ma

Father P. Cronin, editor of the Catholic Union, Buffalo, N. Y., then read the following poem: Buffalo, N. Y., then read the follow.
To this scene of sylvan glory,
Rich in gray and dreamful story,
Gather we, this August morning,
Amid the Sammer's bright adorning,
While the woods in fragrant leaf
Wave o'er fields of golden sheaf,
And the wild flowers' rich perfume
Mingles with the lance's bloom:
While the freshening island brocze
Sweeps along the dew-lit heath;
And the honey-laden bees
From the sighing forest trees.
By these blue and limpid waters,
Weird as their once dusky daugnters,
Sing a dreamy song together.

Sing a dreamy song together.

A devoted pilgrim legion,
Come we to this gorgeous region,
To this green and lovely island
Sleeping sweetly mid the wild land,
From our homes in distant tracts.
Over lake, and stream, and river.
Where the dark pines groan and shiver,
And the wrathful tempest sweeping
Sends the torrent madly leaping
Down the foaming catracts;
Hasten we from Eastern city.
With its tearful cries for pity,
And its restless heart all throbbing,
And the Attic wit that flashes,
Tacre beside the summer sea;
While the rapid ringing manner,
And the whir of flying spindles,
Make a music that enkindles,
While the turbulent grow calmer,
Health and wealth and jubilee. Sing a dreamy song together

Came we with a joyous chorus;
Of the teeming West that bore us.
For the grateful task before us.
On which smile propitious skies.
And the Southron, tho, not here,
Hath a generous emotion
In our work of deep aevotion;
For above the livid fear.

But why do we gather thus proudly to-day? What grand thought awakes all this brilliant dis To honor a hero came we from afar.
Whose brow is wreathed with laurels of war?
Or come we to kneel round a sanctified surine,
Where angels keep watch with the stars as they
shine.

shine,
Or rear the proud marble full high on this shore
And fling to the breeze a loved name evermore?
Ab, yes! 'tis a hero all gen'rous, I trow,
Whose cheek never blanched 'mid the daris of the grave,
And throbbed but to lessen life's poor human And throbbed but to lessen life's poor name, woes.

And make the dark wilderness bright as the rose, in him saint and scholar, explorer combined,—
Whose deeds shall be blazoned on every wind,—
The first who spoke peace on this land red with

slaughter,
And sang Christian songs o'er the Father of
Waters.
'Tis a name at whose sound swarthy cheeks have grown wet-"The Ottawa Angel," the sainted Marquette; His fame shall endure the proud boast of the West, So re-tell his story, our sweetest and best.

At old Leon, beside a mountain stream, He for fair France did dream his youthful dream; Slender his form and pale his beauteous face, His high-souled honor spoke a n ble race; Young zenius sparkles in those starry eyes And deep devotion in their dark depths lies; How fair is all, how sweet the world appears, And bright the promings of the coming years!

Oh, great, grand soul! E'en in life's festive Oh, great, grand soul! E'en in life's festive hours,
To list the Master's voice 'mid pleasant bowers:
To see His beauty in awakening day,
And view His mercy on the Moon's sweet ray;
To feel His power and vastness on the deep,
And His dread wrath when fierce tornadoes sweep;
Thy fresh young virgin heart He sought to gain,
Early he knocked, nor did he knock in vain.

But thine own France, the fair land of the vine-Whose every glory swells that heart of thine— Shall ne'er be witness to thy deeds afar Which dim'the lustre of those feats of war In which her Christian Knight bore Moslem do And rode triumphant thro' each Crescent town.

Oh pale, pure priest, from far beyond the wave The bitying angels beckon thee to save; For there, amid a smiling paradise Of flowers and fruits and streams and sunlit-skies The swarthy Indian broods in darkness lone And demons rear their undisputed throne; And while the virgin vales in beauty sleep. The guardian spirits of the wild-wood weep. Sure they will bear thee safely o'er the foam, And soothe thy heart 'mid starlight dreams of home. There the grand epic of thy life's young story Shall woo the muse and crown thy name in glory.

Nor Spaniard sought the fabled Fount of Youth. Nor minstrel-knight e'er sang his lady's ruth, Nor minstrel-knight e'er sang his lady's ruth, Nor hungry miser in his greed for gold, Nor dreamy alchemist in days of old, E'er sought the prize on which his sonl was set With half thine eager heart, O brave Marquette!

'Mid wild Canadian woods and snowy wastes He taught him barb'rous tongues and He taught him barb'rous tongues and savage tastes;
In lone cance along these savage lakes,
He bears the cross and their wild echo wakes
With Christian song, which, oft more swift than
speech,
Can the rude children of the forest reach—
His mem'ry greets us wheresoe'er we go,
Mid summer flowers or winter's frozen snow!

What recks he of the perils round his path,
From beast and flood and wood and savage wrath?
What matter that his scanty food alone
Is oft but moss plucked from the wildwood shore?
Jesu is near, the Virgin guards his sleep.
And sweet his slumbers o'er the billows deep;
He has his cross, his breviary, and beads,
These be his weapons—he no other needs.

thirty canoes, and the bones were identified by Father Noevile and his associate, Father Pierson, by whom they were placed in the cellar of the chapel in this church.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century the French commander of this coast considered Detroit as a much more convenient place for a fort and trading-post than this place, and he invited the Indians of the neighborhood to follow him to Detroit. He wanted their assistance in case of a war, either with the English or the Iroquois, or any of the neighboring tribes. The mission was accordingly abandoned by the traders and the Indians, and became the resort of outlaws and desperate characters of all kinds. The Jesuits were no longer able to control them, and they finally determined to abandon the place and burn the church, which they did in 1705 or 1706, the learned Father could not tell which. The ruins of the church had been discovered, and, two years since, Father Jacker had begun the search for Marquette's bones. He had carefully exhumed the central part of the cellar, and had found pieces of bark containing the remains. A number of bones had subsequentty been recovered, which the priest had washed with his own hands, and had placed in a box which was de-O brave young Christian herald! from afar
Comes thy bright story as a guiding star;
Neglectful centuries could not hide thy fame.
Nor dim the lustre of thy glorious name—
That name the red man knows, and his swart face
Reveres the angel of his vanished race:
While the lone mariner, o'er waters dark,
When the flerce tempest crowds his trembling bark,
The same invokes, as guardian of these lakes,
Nor dreads the danger that the wild wind makes.

They dig him a grave in the wild, wet sand,
On the banks of the lonely river,
And lay him to rest.
With the cross on his breast,
Far. far away from his own sunny land;
While the night dew fails and the sad winds sigh,
And none but the angels and two are nigh.

But his faithful braves will not let him sleep

To point St. Ignace, while they pray and weep.
But the centuries pass, yet the wild winds rave
Round the unlettered stone of Marquette's grave.

THE SECOND DAY.

The second day's ceremony consisted in visiting the grave of Marquette at St. Ignace, the site of the old mission, where the celebrated teacher and explorer labored so successfully and so long. The wrecking tug Levisthan had been chartered for the occasion, and at the appointed hour several hundred people repaired on board for the trip. The distance is not more than five miles from Mackinac Island, and the run is made in about twenty-five minutes. Father Jacker, the priest now in charge of the mission. had been notified of the intended visit, and was present to receive the people. St. Ignace contains a few families of whites and half-breeds, who live a frugai life on a rugged shore. A sawmill and some straggling houses, a beer saloon, a small church, are all that may be seen. A little bay has worn its way into the low shore, and farther back the hills of Michigan, shore, and farther back the hills of Michigan, covered with lonesome, stunted pines, look down upon the historic spot. In this little vale, now beaceful enough in the sunshine of an August afternoon, Marquette lived and taught his red children. Along these shores the most renowned warriors of the Indian race have gathered their painted bands, and here the smoke of a thousand wigwams has ascended to the sky. After a lapse of two centuries nothing is left but the clustering memories of those romautic times of war and adventure, when steam and electricity were unknown, and when the only means of navigation was the birch cance propelled by the sturdy hand of the savage. Bathed in the soft sunlight of the brilliant day, with the crowd of eager listeners gathered around the ruined wails of the ancient mission house to listen to the simple story of Father Jacker, the mind could not help reflecting upon the contrast presented by the scene two centuries ago. Then, as now, the waves of the little bay danced in the same glad sunlight; the same soft winds fanned the languid trees; and the same blue sky bent over all. So little weight has the hand of time had upon the smiling face of Nature that, so far as the appearance of the landscape is concerned, it might have been the seventeenth instead of the nineteenth century. But since Marquette planted the cross before the little chapel, around the ruins of which all of us now stood, Governments have fallen, races have passed away, and the progress of science and art has transformed the world as if by magic. As we know so well the present, let us lift the veil for a moment which hides the glamour of the past. covered with lonesome, stunted pines, look

trim. About fifty persons witnessed the mill, and the referee was Charlie Tierney, of this city.

The ring was in the orthodox style, and the men were provided with canvas carpeting to fight on, owing to the softness of the ground. Both men appeared stripped to the waist, and began work in good earnest. Feely struck McGee straight from the shoulder with his left, opening a bad gash on the latter's right cheek. McGee rallied, and, after dropping his left on Feely's right eye, followed it up with a savage right cross-counter that felled the Yorker square on his back. On coming to time in the second round the men had hardly put up their hands when Feely was caught square on the earn by McGee's right and he went down in a heap. In the third, fourth, and fifth rounds Feely was more careful and did some terrible hitting. He played all over Mac's countenance, which soon became distorted. These rounds ended by both clinching and falling in a heap. The sixth was a terrible round. Feely played terribly on Mac's body, as if to knock the wind out of him, receiving in turn savage upper cuts an the jaw. They fought one another siternately all over the ring. Both seemed to forget all science, and showered blows on each other's head hard and and indiscriminately.

McGee suddenly seemed to brighten at a time when his right eye was nearly closed, and with a terrific right-hander struck Feely on the nose and indiscriminately.

McGee suddenly seemed to brighten at a time when his right eye was nearly closed, and with a terrific right-hander struck Feely on the nose with such force as to cause the latter to drop like a leaf. The blood spurted from the injured organ in copious streams, and, upon an examination by a physician, it was found to have been broken by the blow. Feely's friends then desired to stop the fight, but Feely insisted on going on. He gamely faced the scratch on the seventh round, which consisted chiefly in wrestling, both going down, with McGee on top. In the eighth round McGee had the best of the fighting, confining himself to one, two, three order on Feely's mouth, while the latter bounded away on his adversary's injured eye and body. The round ended by both clinching and falling together. In the ninth round Feely, on toe ing the scratch, received a stargering shot on the forehead from Mac's right that sent him clean off his pins.

The tenth round proved the last, and was cut exceedingly sweet and short by the Yorker catching Mac heavily with his right under the left ear. McGee was completely lifted off his feet, and struck on his right shoulder and head. He immediately complained of severe suffering, and an investigation showed that he had his right collar-bone broken by the tall. His seconds then threw up the sponge, and the fight and stakes were awarded to Feeiy. Both men presented a most broken-up appearance after the fray, and left the fighting grounds in charge of their respective friends. The fight, on the whole, may be said to have been more on rough-and-tumble principles than in strict accordance with the rules of the prize-ring. glamour of the past. FATHER JACKER'S STORY. Father Marquette's bones were deposited on the other side of the Strait, on the island, and that other side of the Strait, on the island, and that the old mission house was at old Mackinac. The most striking proof of the error of this position was the journal of La Houtaine, a French officer who visited this place in 1638, eleven years after Father Marquette's death. By the early reports of the Jesuits we knew that in the year 1683 the small church was still sanding that was built in 1677. La Houtaine described in his journal the western shore of the Huron, and where he crossed over an in the to the mission and settlement of St. Ignac. He said that this was a most judicious position which the Indians had chosen, probably on account of being secure from the attacks of the Iroquois. Those war-like indians dare not risk crossing the Straits in their small boats. They could not formerly come by land, because there were too many rivers and swamps

boats. They could not formerly come by Isand, because there were too many rivers and swamps and inaccessible places on the route between Detroit and here. He did not see how any person, after reading this account, could continue to think that the mission trading-post was located on the Upper Peninsular. More than his, La Houtaine had made a pretty good plan of the mission and its surroundings. He described the island and showed the points north and south on the map. He also described Mackinac and Bots Blane. He had the little bay marked on the map, which Father Jacker thought no one could doubt was the little bay they saw before them, as there was no other bay like it in the neighborhood. The very name of the bay had been preserved, which was called

The very name of the bay had been preserved, which was called

THE LITTLE-BAY-OF-THE-HURONS "

by the Indians. The Indians of to-day could brook, which drains several has a decided brook.

The River Dec.

India has become one of the largest wheels producing countries in the world; and it is acticipated that the completion of the findus Kall-road, by cheapening carriage, will make the Punjaub a wonderfully large exporting provinces.

cred, which the priest had washed with his own hands, and had placed in a box which was deposited in a place of safety in the little chapel, whither those present were invited to go and view them. This invitation some of the party accepted, and, as the western sun was making long pathways on the shining waters toward the sky, the party left the sleeping valley and the peaceful bay, and, re-embarking, returned to the island whence they set out.

F. E. N.

DESPERATE PRIZE-FIGHT.

James Feely, alias "Baidy Jim," of Will-lamsburg, N. Y., and Frank M'Gee, of Boston, for \$300_" Baldy Jim" the

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 11.—A prize-fight that was short and decisive, but which resulted in severe punishment to the principals engaged,

occurred between James Feely, alias "Baldy Jim," of Williamsburg, N. Y., and Frank Mc-

Gee, a shoulder-hitter of the North End, this city, at Milton, a few miles from here, this evening. The battle was for \$150 a side, and was

fought at a spot known as the "Scotch Woods,"

fought at a spot known as the "Scotch Woods," which skirt the old turcpike to Dedham. Feely is five feet ten inches in hight, weighed 145 pounds, and was quite slender compared with his adversary, but was, nevertheless, knotty and muscular. McGee is five feet seven inches in hight, weighed 142 pounds, and seemed in fine trim. About fifty persons witnessed the mill, and the referee was Charlie Tierney, of this city.

not explain why the bay was thus called, because they had forgotten that the Hurons were ever living here. We knew by numerous historical writers that the Huron nation lived here long ago, but they were driven out by the froquois. They returned to the Island of Mackinse a few years afterwards, and traces had been found of their stay there. They planted their corn there. After leaving here the Hurons went to Green Bar, thence farther into Wisconsin, to the Mississinopi River, back again to Wisconsin, to the Mississinopi River, back again to Wisconsin, and from there back to Lake Superior. There they were met by Father Marquette, who remained about a year among them, when they were driven out by the Superior indians. Father Marquette had arrived on this spot early in the spring of 1771 with a small tribe of Huron Indians, numbering some 460 or 500 in all. They formed the vanguard of the Northwestern nations. They were more war-like than the Algonquins, and occupied the land. It was of the highest importance to keep them on friendly terms with the French power in Canada by Christianizing and civilizing them. Father Marquette remained with them two years. He built a small chapel on this spot. The position of the mission building was shown by La Houtaine's map, with the neighboring bay. On the map is a square representing the palisade, which he states is twenty-lwe feet high. In describing the house of the Jesuits, he says in the text, "They have a kind of church there," which Father Jacker said showed that it was not a large building. There was another square on the map showing the palisade around the Huron village: another square representing the village of the Ottawa Indians. There were other points of interest marked on the map which gave a very good idea of the situation of the place.

Father Jacker then proceeded to describe the mission building nat of the situation of the place.

Father Jacker then proceeded to describe the mission boulding, and to state the reasons for sub-posing that this spot was the resea works, into the Dec, and the fish immediate to sicken and die. They hasten cape the poisonous water, and came down the river in thousands. Some we down the river in thousands. Some were dead, and others were hurriedly rushing down stream to escape out to sea. At the causewar beside the old Dee mill a large crowd had congregated to see salmon and salmon-trout, pike, rosal and bream frantically endeavoring to throw themselves over. Hundreds of men and bors lined the river, busily engaged in killing salmon several fine salmon were caught. A boy secured a large salmon by the tail, and the moster would have dragged him into the water had he not relaxed his hold. It is believed that the river has been cleared of fish for fourteen miles.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CIRCUS. The accident to Mme. Dockrill, the great bareback rider, which occurred on Tuesday afternoon, will confine that lady to her room during. the week. Her horse shyed while she was per-forming one of her difficult feats, she fell, and happily, received no more serious injury than a sprained ankle. Large crowds continue to atsprained ankie. Large crowds continue to attend the daily exhibitions. This morning a parade on the West Side will be made. It will start from the lake front at 9 o'clock, and proceed out Monroe street to State. Polk Canal, Rand-lph, Sangamon, Madison, Halsted, Blue Island avenue to Twelfth street, Canal, Polk, Michigan avenue, and on to the lake front exhibition ground. bition ground.

AIMEE.

Aimee will open Hooley's Theatre on Wednesday evening with "Girofle-Girofla." The company will arrive in Chicago Wednesday afternoon and play the same evening; also Thurs noon and play the same evening; also Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings and Saturday matinee. They give "Le Petite Duc," "Les Brigands," "Les Parisiennes," and, perhaps, "La Marjolaine." This is to be Aimee's farewell to Chicago, as she goes directly to Philadelphia for one week, New York for one week, and thence to Europe, where she remains, having two theatres under her control,—one in Boulogne and another at Calais. She will never visit America again.

THE KENDALL COMPANY. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 12.—The Kendall Combination Company are playing in Washington Hall this week. They gave "H. M. S. Pinafore" this evening; and, as it was the first time it had been produced in this city, it brought out a large house. From the applause bestowed it was evi-dent that the readition gave much satisfaction to the audience. "Engaged" will be produced

W. H. Crane is again with us. Stuart Robson will join him this morning, and the pair will eave for San Francisco on Friday.

Mme. Modjeska has left Poland for Paris, and will go to London about the 15th of this month. She does not expect to return to America before Paris, where it remained until it was first printed in 1861. Two years after Father Marquette died—that is, on May 19, 1677—an Indian hunting party returning from their hunting-grounds passed by Father Marquette's grave. They knew it well, because it was marked by a large cross. They opened the grave and found the body well preserved, consisting of nothing but the bones and the integuments. According to their custom, Father Neevile says, they disembered the body, scraped the bones, washed them, and dried them, and carefully laid them into a birch box, such as is commonly used for this purpose. Having placed the remains in the birch box, they continued their journey. On the way to the mission they were met and accompanied by a party of Iroquois, at that time on friendly terms with the French and the Hurons. They arrived here to the number of thirty canoes, and the bones were identified by Father Noevile and his associate, Father Pierson, by whom they were placed in the cellar of next year. Edwin Thorne does not play the Parson in

"The Danites" Company next season. He has signed a contract for the Bowers-Thompson

Harry Edwards, of the Boston Theatre, fell over a precipice on Mt. Washington last week, and had a narrow escape from death. He is confined to his home with his injuries. Mr. James A. Brown, formerly manager of the Old Broadway under the Wood regime, will next season take charge of the Olympic Thea-tre (late the Metropolitan), Chicago.—New York

On October 20, the Florences in "The Mighty Dollar" will open Haveriy's Brookivn Theatre. The new theatre is said to be a perfect bijou in the way of architectural beauty

Mr. John S. Clarke has generously given the use of the London Havmarket for a week's performance of "Money," for the benefit of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, who, after more than half a century of excellent art work, finds himself in a state of impecuniosity.

"The Banker's Daughter" will positively be withdrawn from Haverly's stage, and on Monday evening "Mother and Son," adapted from the French of Sardou by A. R. Cazauran, will be presented. The cast will vary but little from that of the original production at the Union Square Theatre. Square Theatre.

The cast of "Wolfert's Roost," which will be produced at Wallack's on the 18th, will be: Ba'tus Van Tassel, Mr. Shannon; Brom Van Brunt, Mr. Hardenberg; John Tappan, Mr. G. Holland; Dolph Haverstrau, Mr. Lee; Ichabod Crane, Mr. J. T. Raymond; Dams Haverstrau, Mme. Ponisi; Emma, Miss Courtney Barnes; Katrina, Miss Kate Forsyth.

Mr. Wallack's company for the season in-cludes Miss Boniface, Miss Pearl Evtinge, Miss Linda Dietz, Mme. Ponisi, Mr. Maurice Barry-more, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham (who has been mentioned as a member of Bou-cleault's company), Mr. Leonard, and Mr. W. R. Floyd, with the old-time leader, Mr. Baker, in the orchestra.

The New York Hera'd remarks that the dramatic profession surely ought to do something for Miss Albertina, who was so celebrated while acting Lize to Chanfrau's Mose, and likewise famous in the "French Spv." They exhibit a generous care for the victims of obtuary notices, but why not aid a living member of their ranks who, being blind, is practically dead to the pleasures and comforts of the world.

to the pleasures and comforts of the world.

"Croizette," remarks Olive Logan in her London letter, "has written upon the card to ber English sister actress a graceful line of farewell in French, pressing Nelison to come to see her in Paris, and saying, by way of apology for not appearing in person, "My son has been ill." Nelison shows me the card, furtively, with a smite and a shrug. "I hear the Duke d'Aumaie has settled £60,000 on this boy, absays. It is the only incident of the afterpoon which jars, and it comes from a French source."

Manager Gemmill will, open the doors of the which jars, and it comes from a French source."

Manager Gemmill will open the doors of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, about the middle of September. The precise date is not yet officially announced. The stock system is to be strictly adhered to. Manager Goodwin began the season's business at the Walnut Street Theatre this week, opening with the Mordaunt-Boniface combination in the "Queen's Evidence" for one week. There will be no stock company this season. The old Arch Street Theatre reopens on the 1st of September under the continued direction of Mrs. John Drew, assisted by Mr. Charles A. Mendum as business manager and John J. Holmes as treasurer.

Boucleault says of Fechter: "He was a very

dum as business manager and John J. Holmes as treasurer.

Boucleault says of Fechter: "He was a very good Boulevard actor, and avowedly an imicator of Frederic Lemaitre. To see him and Lemaitre as Ruy Bas, for instance, were two very different things. Fechter knew this as well as any one else: he never could have done much at the Theatre Francais, whatever piace he might have occupied at the Porte St. Martin. We were speaking together one day or Firmin's acting as Don John of Austria. I remember seeing him when I was a lad, and recall how admirably he indicated the soldier beneath the garb of the priest. Compelled by his father, the young warrior had taken holy orders, but his gait, his bearing, his whole manner were martial. The contrast was striking in its incongruity. I asked Fechter if he could have managed such an effect, and he frankly admitted that he could not. I saw his Armand when he played in 'La Dame aux Camelias' with Mme. Doche in 1850, and liked him in it; but that did not demand acting of the highest class, as Ruy Blus did. As for Hamet, well, his appearance was most picturesque, and, bad it been possible to see him without hearing him, the personation would have satisfied one. It was a performance a deaf man might have reveled in. But when he came to soeak, it was buffoonery. If words and tones mean anything at all, they demand an adequate interpretation. Fechter could not speak English, and that ended the whole matter."

How Eads Got His Water.

How Eads Got Ills Water.

Cincinnati Commercial.

A private letter from New Ocieans contains the following information, which we commend to the Mississippi River Commissioners:

"New Orleans, July 25.—I have delayed answering your letter in the vain hope of getting some information about the survey out on end of jettles, but they are as reticent as a mudturtle. I do not believe they have twenty-six or thirty feet, but no one here seems to care whether they have or not. Capt. Wright sarshe was painting his yawl on the bank of the river in New Orleans that day of the survey, and the river rose two feet and a half. He thought it was a rise from above, but the next day he found it was a tide-level rise of two and one-half feet, owing to southeast winds from the Gulf backing the Gulf into the river. He called some person's attention to it, and the next morning the papers contained the twenty-six and thirty feet certificate to enable Eads to get \$500,000 more. I do not believe he has the water."

Another Advance Ordered on

THE RAI

Jay Gould Stren

Lively Competition and Minnes

BAST-BOUND F

There can be no long trunk line managers me

vance in east-bound fre

dispatch from Commis

Managers of the variou

agers decided to add and east-bound rates on a vided the consent of the can be secured; and the This latter action is sim the trunk line manage matter what the vote of tions will be. The tr nearly all their Wester those leading east from fore, the managers of the "yes." whether they life general opinion among V another dadvance in freis anwise and uncalled f on the basis of 25 cencents on fourth-class frei New York is considered a the railroads a good mart trunk-line managers hat they want still more. O from Chicago will suffer as they have to compete interior roads are better freight along their lines even if the shipments shoo account of the advant make it up by the better they carry. The trunk principal gainers, and fo anxious to have the rates possibly be done. The brothe lake they do not falo, Eire, and other East the steamship and barge if it was carried by their get better prices for it. managers were trying to funly emphatically declar not to be formed to obta simply to stop the disast maintain fair and equipromised that the freigh disturbed every week changes during the seaso necessary. But the inam managers has been amply were formed. During thel the rates have been advant and there is no telling will stop. If a rate of 2 nearly all their Wester those leading east from

the rates have been advar and there is no telling w will stop. If a rate of 3 cents on fourth-class free in Angust, when lake na-there is no telling how it during the winter, when a to be met. If the Easter pursue their present po-for another dose of obne tion that will fix fair an as the articles to be care not virtually amount to c The fight between the one side and the Burlin and the Chicago, Burlin other is still going on, consequences may followill go to pieces. The upon charging the Quincy for the action in Nebraska, and refus crimination on the pa against the Burlington the latter as ser the Pacific bus

Island & Pacific and the ern have been reque the business with lington & Quincr, cannot do this w pool altogether, and the ing this. The lowa pool best working pool in proved very beneficial to natural that they should at the dictation of Ji Great efforts are being managers of the Rock I to bring about an amica the contesting parties, a pressed that they may to IOWA AND MIN The railroads funning nesota have suffered tween the various road in those States. An in those States. An ef ago at a meeting he tween the represents but no understanding comeeting of the same Grand Pacific Hotel yes cives from nearly all the present. Several properties establishment of the establishment of the establishment of the headward, but there was an made, but there was an made, but there was entire taken any decisive a was manifested, and it any satisfactory arrange matter can be made. In the will make another will make another meeting.

THE LAKE SHO
SOUT
The railroad manager up over the report the is about to absorb the Southern Railroad. T is said to be similar to the Fort Wayne Ra sylvania Company, pay a certain amo of the Lake Shore & 1 of the Lake Shore & M
Vanderbilt purchased
the Michigan Central,
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NEW EXPRES Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug General Superintenden Pacific Express, will op Sept. 1, for the transac under the new plan of of the United States of the Missouri Division of the Missouri Division of the Missouri Division of Western rath lowing lines: Union Utah & Northern, B Floyd, Wasatch & J Republican Valley, and

CHICAGO, PEKI

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 18

JoLIET, Ill., Aug. 18

Circuit Court to-day,
ers' Loan & Trust C
Pekin & Southwestern
entered by Judge Mell
E. Hinckley, heretofor
said railroad, to show
o'clock p. m. why he
from said trust.

NO SPECIAL New York, Aug. 13 resented in the Join baye agreed to discont tracts for certain lot

GENTLEMEN'S HANDICAP (Continued).

Proctor
Weston ...
W. Thomps
T. Booe.
Havemeyer
Shufeldt....

NAMES.

Miss Owens...
Miss Parsons...
Miss Dennison...
Miss Cole...
Miss Romsey...
Miss Romsey...
Mrs. Thompson...
Mrs. Brown...
Mrs. Goodridge...
Mrs. Goodridge...
Mrs. Garter...
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Hits. | Value. | Hits. | Value.

110 134 158

46 arrows at 40 24 arrows at yards.

Hits. |Values. | Hits. |Values

LADIES' HANDICAP.

is the last of the tournament, and will undoubt-edly be the best, as the National medals will be decided, and some team shooting be done.

CASUALTIES.

CYCLONE AND WATERSPOUT.

particulars of the great storm at Buctouche:

At about 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon

he sky was covered with dark thick clouds,

clouds plowed the sky, and two especially, enormously large and black, approached each

other from opposite directions, and came into collision at Rich Cove, about two miles above

St. Mary's Church. The shock was terrible

THREE MEN BEHEADED.

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 12.—Intelligence has just been received in this city of a terrible ex-

plosion which occurred in Salem Township, this

county, late yesterday afternoon, by which three

The scene of the accident is in a dense growth

of timber, two miles east of the Village of Adamsville, and about thirteen miles from Zanesville. Five men were engaged in running

a portable sawmill, when suddenly the boiler exploded with terrific force. The boiler seems to

have parted in the middle, and the front half

was lifted into the air and carried 110 yards,

while the other end, carrying with it the smoke-stack, went straight back over the saw and car;

young men were instantly killed.

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THE RAILROADS.

Another Advance of Five Cents Ordered on East-Bound Rates.

Jay Gould Strenuously Working to Smash the Iowa Pool.

Lively Competition Between the Iowa and Minnesota Roads.

RAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES. There can be no longer any doubt that the trunk line managers mean to make another advance in east-bound freight rates. The General Managers of the various roads here received a dispatch from Commissioner Fink last evening with the information that the trunk line managers decided to add another five cents to the east-bound rates on and after Aug. 25, provided the consent of the various Eastern road can be secured; and the managers are requested to send in their votes on this question at once.
This latter action is simply a formality. When the trunk line managers say the advance shall be made on such a day, it will be made, po matter what the vote of their Western connec-tions will be. The trunk line roads control nearly all their Western connections, and all nearly all their Western connections, and all those leading east from Chicago, and, therefore, the managers of the latter roads must vote "yes," whether they like it or not. It is the general opinion among Western managers that another-madvance in freight rates at this time is unwise and uncalled for. The present rates on the basis of 25 cents on grain and 30 cents on fourth-class freight from Chicago to New York is considered amply sufficient to leave the railroads a good margan, but the rapacious trunk-line managers have tasted blood, and they want still more. Of course the roads east from Chicago will suffer most from this advance, as they have to compete against the lake. The interior roads are better off, as much of the freight along their lines has to go by rail, and, even if the shipments should fall off somewhat on account of the advance, they will more than make it up by the better rates they get for what they carry. The trunk lines, however, are the principal gainers, anh for this reason they are anxious to have the rates made as high as it can possibly be done. The business that is diverted to the lake they do not lose, but get it at Buffalo, Erie, and other Eastern lake points from the steamship and barge lines just the same as if it was carried by their rail connections, and get better prices for it. When the trunk-line managers were trying to form their present pool, they emphatically declared that the pools were not to be formed to obtain exorbitant rates, but simply to stop the disastrous railroad wars and maintain fair and equitable rates. They also promised that the freight rates should not be disturbed every week or two. Two or three changes during the season would be all that was necessary. But the insircerity of these railroad managers has been amply proven since the pools were formed. During the last two orthree months the rates have been advanced every week or two, and there is no telling how high the rates will be during the winter, when no lake competition has to be met. If the Eastern those leading east from Chicago, and, therefore, the managers of the latter roads must vote

THE OMAHA FIGHT. The fight between the Union Pacific on the one side and the Burlington & Missouri River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy on the other is still going on, and it is feared that if an understanding is not reached very soon serious consequences may follow, and the Iowa pool will go to pieces. The Union Pacific insists upon charging the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for the action taken in regard to livestock rates by the Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska, and refuses to give the former any of the east-bound Pacific business until the latter should see fit to come to terms. This dis-crimination on the part of the Union Pacific against the Burlington & Quincy does not affect the latter as seriously as intended, because all

the Pacific business going via Chicago is pooled, and the Burlington gets its share of the earnings. It is understood that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern have been requested to cease sharing the business with the Chicago, Burlington & Ouiney, but these roads lington & Quincy, but these roads cannot do this without breaking the pool altogether, and they feel reluctant in doing this. The lowa pool has thus far been the best working pool in the country, and has proved very beneficial to the roads, and it is but natural that they should hesitate to break it up at the dictation of Jay Gould's henchmen, great efforts are heing made on the part of the Great efforts are being made on the part of the managers of the Rock Island and Northwestern to bring about an amicable settlement between the contesting parties, and some hopes are expressed that they may prove successful.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA RATES. The railroads running through Iowa and Min-nesota have suffered greatly during the last year or so on account of the competition between the various roads from competing points in those States. An effort was made a week ago at a meeting held in Milwankee between the representatives of these roads, but no understanding could be reached. Another meeting of the same parties was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, and representatives from nearly all the roads in interest were present. Several propositions looking toward the establishment of uniform rates from all competing Iowa and Minnesota points were made, but there was such difference of opinion that but little headway was made, and the meeting adjourned in the evening without having taken any decisive action. Much ill-feeling was manifested, and it is hardly probable that any satisfactory arrangement in regard to this matter can be made. The roads, however, have not yet given up all hopes of an agreement, and they will make another attempt at a future meeting. tween the various roads from competing points

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN

SOUTHERN.
The railroad managers here are greatly worked up over the report that the New York Central is about to absorb the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The agreement to be made is said to be similar to that existing between the Fort Wayne Railroad and the Penn-sylvania Company, Vanderbilt agreeing to pay a certain amount of interest on the bonds of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. When of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. When Vanderbilt purchased a controlling interest in the Michigan Central, there were many who predicted that he would throw the Michigan Southern overboard as soon as a good opportunity offered, as this road, owing to its large amount of watered stock, had been a heavy burden to him, and that he would use the Michigan Central and the Canada Southern as the main Western connections of the New York Central. But these prophesics have not been fulfilled, and it does now look as if he had purchased the Michigan Central simply for the purpose of stooping its active competition against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and to build up the latter at the expense of the former.

NEW EXPRESS ENTERPRISE. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.—E. M. Morseman, General Superintendent of the Union & Kansas Pacific Express, will open a general office here Sept. 1, for the transaction of express business under the new plan of Jay Gould. L. A. Fuller, of the United States Express, will have charge of the United States Express, will have charge of the Missouri Division. The new system will be put in operation on nearly the whole network of Western railroads, comprising the following lines: Union Pacific, Utah Southern, Utah & Northern, Bingham Canon & Camp Floyd, Wasatch & Jordan Valley, Omaha & Republican Valley, and Kansas Pacific.

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWEST-

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 13.—In the Will Count. Circuit Court to-day, in the case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, an order was entered by Judge McRoberts requiring Francis E. Hinckler, heretofore appointed Receiver of said railroad, to show cause by to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m. why he should not be removed from said trust.

NO SPECIAL CONTRACTS. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Twenty-six roads, represented in the Joint Executive Committee, have agreed to discontinue making special contracts for certain lots or quantities of freight

at tariff rates, or at less than tariff rates Shippers will get ten days' notice of an increase in the tariff, during which time all their enin the tariff, during which time all their engagements must be filled, otherwise increased rates will be charged. All Ireight must be billed at full tariff rates, otherwise it will be detained at the western termini of the trunk lines until the correction in the billing is made. No rebates or drawbacks will be allowed except on freight on which contracts may have been made prior to June 19, 1878, and all such drawback vouchers must be approved by the Commissioner before any of the trunk lines will pay them.

JAY GOULD. DENVER, Col., Aug. 13.-A dispatch was received here to-day stating that Jay Gould, while in Europe, made an arrangement with the Dutch bondholders to control the Denver Pacific Railway, running from Denver to Cheyenne.

The Directors of the Chiago & Alton Railroad Company held their regular quarterly
meeting yesterday, and declared a semi-annual
dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred
stock and 8 per cent on the common stock.
This is the thirty-third consecutive semi-annual
dividend declared by this Company. The dividend declared yesterday is payable in New York,
Sept. 1.

Sept. 1.

So far only the roads leading East from Chicago and St. Louis have agreed to pool their east-bound business. The roads leading east from all other Western points have been unable to come to an understanding, and unless the Arbitrators step in and fix divisions for them it is not probable that any other points outside of Chicago and St. Louis will have east-bound pools.

The Detroit papers state that the Anditor of the Bay City Railroad has examined the accounts of C. F. Barron, late General Passenger and Freight Agent of that road, and declares them entirely straight. Mr. Barron has been found and is with his friends, and the probability is that all his affairs will be speedly and satisfactorily arranged. The loss of money in speculations involving friends distracted his mind and led to his temporary disappearance.

Mr. Fred Wild, the gacial General Testet, and

led to his temporary disappearance.

Mr. fred Wild, the genial General Ticket and Freight Agent of the Western Union Railroad, while sitting in the lobby of the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, received a dispatch from Big Rock, Ia. He could not possibly think why he should get a dispatch from that point, having to his knowledge no acquaintances there. He tremblingly opened the envelope and took out the message. His face gradually brightened while reading it, and, when he got through with it, he exclaimed: "By Jove, it is an invitation to preach to a camp-meeting at that point." Mr. Wild used to be a missionary once, but that was before he became a railroad man. He says he is entirely out of the business now, and will not accept the kind invitation.

As an evidence that this country far surnass As an evidence that this country far surpasses Europe in proportionate railroad construction and has not yet reached the point of transportation supply, the comparison of population and railroad mileage between the two countries is given. According to the American Exchange we have now \$1,841 miles of railway and our population, estimated, is 40,000,000, giving us one mile of railroad to each 488 inhabitants. In Europe there are \$4,000 miles of railroad, and the population, estimated, \$12,400,000, or one mile to each \$,823 inhabitants. Thus, while the population of Europe is nearly eight times as great as ours, the excess of railroad milesge is not much over 10 per cent. According to this ratio, when we reach the population of Europe we will have a pretty extensive railroad system.

Mr. T. B. Blackstone. President of the Chi-

have a pretty extensive railroad system.

Mr. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton, returned from the East yesterday. A TRIBUNE reporter questioned him regarding the use of his Company's tracks on Grove street by the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad. Mr. Blackstone said that while he would be glad to assist that road in its endeavor to come into the city by the designated route, yet he was sorry to say that he would not be able to give it the privilege of using the tracks of his road on Grove street. The business of his line had nearly doubled since the mew extension to Kansas City has been opened, and consequently he finds his facilities at this end insufficient. His road needs more space on Grove street for itself, and would lay an additional track if it could be done, but the street being very narrow he doubts that another track could be laid down.

INDIANA WHEAT.

A Crop of 55,000,000 Bushels in 1879.

Indianapolis Sentinel, Aug. 12.
The publishers of the Sentinel have taken special pains in compiling the following esti-mates of the Indiana wheat crop to arrive at the facts, and the information is derived from the most authentic sources available. Circulars were addressed to the auditors of the various counties in the State, and in cases where no replies have been received, other means of formation have been resorted to, but in every case with a prudent desire for reliability.

The counties not heard from, six in number, as shown in the statement, we have estimated, as we believe, below rather than above the actual facts of production, and we submit, therefore, the following figures, showing the wheat crop of Indiana for the year 1879, by counties, with entire confidence in their value for agricultural and commercial purposes:

1	Dantes	60 000	Martin	15 000
1	Benton	180,000	Martin	15,000
1	Blackford	150,000	Miami	810,000
1	Boone	800,000	Monroe	208,000
1	Brown	135,000	Montgomery .	1,000,000
١	Carroll	1,034,500	Morgant	900,000
1	Cass	948, 660	Newton	40,009
1	Clark	489,000	Noble	1,050,000
١	Clay	150,000	Ohio	125,000
ı	Clinton	1, 225, 000	Orange	150,000
ı	Crawford	100,000	Owen	300,000
ı	Daviess	1 000,000	Parke	800,000
ı	Dearborn	40 000	Petry	225,000
١		900 000	Pike	650,000
l	Decatur	458,000	Porter	000,000
l	DeKalb	#00, 000	Porter	4 080 000
ı	Delaware	800,000	Poseys	1, 250, 000
ı	Dubois	300,000	Pulaski	250,000
ı	Elkhart		Putnam	360, 000
ı	Fayette		Randolph	600,000
ı	Floyd	105, 000	Ripley	250,000
l	Fountain	750,000	Rush	1,000,000
I	Erunklin	400,000	8 cott	75,000
ı	Fulton	700,000	Shelby	1, 300, 000
ı	Gibson*	1, 500, 000	Spencer	350,000
ı	Grant		Starke	17/910
I	Greenet		St. Joseph	885, 465
I	Hamilton		Stenben	425 000
ı	Hancock		Sullivan	950,000
I			Switzerland	125,000
ı	Harrison		Tippecanoe	1,500,000
I	Hendricks		Tipton	1, 500, 000
ı	Henry	1,000,000	Tipton	200 000
ı	Howard	500,000	Union	300,000
ı	Huntington	1,000.000	Vanderburg	506, 480
ı	Jackson		Vermilion	730,000
ı	Jasper	125,000	Vigo	770,000
ı	Jay	*** *****	Wabash	1,000,000
ı	Jefferson		Warren	300,000
ŀ	Jennings	150,000	Warrick	500,000
ľ	Johnson	750,000	Washington	200,000
ľ	Knox		Wayne	850,000
ı	Kosciusko		Wells	500,000
ı	Lagrange		White	
ı		100,000	Whitley	342,000
١	Lake	1,500,000		000
ı	Laporte	252 500	Total bushels.	13 000 459
ľ	Lawrence	330, 388	ake Porter	10, 000, 100
ı	Estimated croj	os or Jay.	tite bushots	1 070 547
ľ	Starke, Tipt	on, and wi	nite, bushels	1.010, 341

†Morgan County estimated by the Hon. E. Henderson, E. F. Brauch, Esq., and Lem Gutridge, County Treasurer.
†Greene County estimated by Hughes East, Esq. †Posey County estimated by W. P. Welborn. Esq., who places the acres harvested at 67,000; verage per acre, 22 to 23 bashels.
†Posey County estimated by the Hon. G. V. Menzles, who writes: "Acres harvested, 60,000 to 65,000; average per acre, 20 bushels."

Assuming the population of Indiana to be 2,000,000, and that six bushels per capita is required for home consumption, our figures show 2,000,000, and that six bushels per capita is required for home consumption, our figures show that the State will have for export 43,000,000 bushels, or something above 17 per cent of the entire foreign demand, and more than 28 per cent of the entire foreign demand, and more than 28 per cent of the entire available supply of the whole country for exportation. These estimates, based as they are upon the most reliable data that can be obtained, brings Indiana into the boldest prominence as a wheat-growing State. This will be still more readily seen by a comparison with other States. The wheat crop of Minnesota is estimated at 40,000,000 bushels, or 15,000,000 bushels below the crop of Indiana, and the crop of California is estimated at 33,000,000 bushels, or 22,000,000 less than the crop of this State.

Some of Serpa Pinto's Stories. Some of Serpa Pinto's Stories.

Maj. Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese traveler, who has just returned from his expedition through the African Continent, says that in portions of the country he enjoyed such excellent sport that he was able to kill game enough for the support of his 150 followers. On reaching an elevated plateau Maj. Serpa Pinto said be was astonished to see a town in the middle of a vast plain. The houses were at some distance from each other, and all built on the same model. On approaching this town the travelers found that it was inhabited by white ants. Throughout. Maj. Serpa Pinto appears to have been well received by the natives. One of their Kings offered him his daughter in exchange for his watch, and, when the traveler explained that he could not part with it, his Majesty asked for his shoes. The slave-trade is in full swing. He met numerous flies of unfortunate wretcheschalbed together going in the direction of Egypt.

ARCHERY.

The Second Day's Shooting in the National Tournament.

A List of the Prize-Winners and the Scores Made.

Everything to Be Finished To-Day-An Attractive Programme.

Quite a large and certainly a very select audience assembled at White-Stocking Park yesterday to witness the second day's shooting in the National Archery Tournament. Oc casional showers in the early part of the morning rendered the prospects for a pleas-ant day rather dubious, but at 10 o'clock the sun was shining brightly and the grounds in THE PROGRAMME

included the regular shoot by both ladies and rentlemen for the National medals; two handicaps for gentlemen,—one at 40 vards and one at 50; and two handicaps for ladies, the distances being 40 and 20 yards. In these handicaps the winners of the morning in the National shoot were penalized by having a certain per cept taken from their scores, but in spite of this disadvantage Mrs. Brown, of Hastings, Mich., captured third prize in the ladies' 40-yard contest, 25 per cent being taken from her gross score. She also won second prize for the day in the National shoot, and now leads the other ladies for that trophy. Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Kline, both of Crawfordsville, Ind., are close upon her, how-ever, and yesterday the former lady won first prize for the day, Mrs. Kline securing third. To-day will settle the matter definitely, and it is generally conceded that the struggle for the coveted National medal will be between Mesdames Brown and Lee, although the friends

of Mrs. Kline are sanguine of her success. Among the gentlemen, Mr. w. H. Thompson again led in the National shoot, and there is little doubt that he will carry off first honors.

THE HANDICAPS
were all shot in the afternoon, the prizes being won as follows: Gentlemen's handlesps: Thirty arrows at 40 yards—First prize, snakewood bow, Mr. T. Hussev, Des Moines; second prize, backed bow, Mr. W. H. Warren, Batavia, N. Y.; third prize, backed bow, Mr. R. C. Carver, Highland Park, Ill. Thirty arrows at 50 yards— First prize, bamboo bow, Mr. W., B. D. Gray, Highland Park; second prize, lemonwood bow, Mr. Henry, Des Moines; third prize, half-dozen arrows, Mr. Brewer, Crawfordsville, Ind. Ladies' handicaps: Forty-eight arrows at 40

yards - First prize, scroll saw, Miss Bixby, Depere, Wis.; second prize, snakewood bow, Mrs. Gatch. Des Moines; third prize, writing desk, Mrs. Brown, Hastings, Mich. The other ladies' handicap was twenty-four arrows at 20 yards, the prize being an archer's tent. It was won by Miss Bixby, who thus achieved the nonor of carrying off first prize in both handicaps. HE SCORES OF THE DAY

COLORS.

were as follows: NATIONAL MEDALS-GENTLEMEN. NAMES.

	Burnham 10
	Carver 5
	Larned 4
	Spalding 5
	Peddinghaus 4
	Target B-
	M. Thompson 5
	Misner 5
	Gray 7
- 1	De Graft 2

-	Carver	5	5	4	1	0	15	4
t	Larned	4	2	3	2	0	11	
k	Spalding	5	1	2	1	0	9	
	Peddinghaus	4	8	2	3	2	19	
	Target R-	1	0.0	1		03	1	10
	M. Thompson	5	4	1	0	0	10	2
	Miener	15	8	1	2	0	16	
	Gray	7	5	2	2	1	17	
	De Graft		4	5	o	Ô	lii	
	Brewer		4	3	2	i		
	Hammond	4	5	2	ĩ	ô	10	
a	Target C-			-		·	12	
-		3	6	4	1	0	14	4
١,	Collins		5	i	î	ő	16	
e	Fullerton	1 2	3	1	1	o	10	
e	Egan	1 2	1	i	î	0	11	
	lusley	1 5		2	3	1	1.4	
8	L. Devol		8	4		-	15	
9	A. Booe	7	2		1	1	18	
0	Kline		14	1	1	1	12	3
7	Target D-	0	-	-		-		1 _
-	Manley	0	5	3	1	0	9	
y	E. Devol	5	2	7	3	1	18	
,	Wilkinson	1	3	2	1	0	7	
	Smith	10	1	0	1	0	12	
	Jay	3	3	3	3	1	13	5
	Carter	5	3	0	0	0	8	1
,	Kyle	6	4	2	0	. 1	13	37
B	Target G-	0	55	6.3	6	034		0.0
	Patterson	7	7	2	2	2	20	70
	Russell	5	1	0	0	0	6	
,	Leach	4	5	3	2	1	15	57
,	Hackney	5	0	0	1	0	6	19
,	Hussey	1	3	0	1	1	6	26
	Target H-			201		-	1 -	1.7
)	Hoag	2	1	2	1	0	6	20
)	Goodridge	4	3	1	0	0	8	18
)	Talbot	7	3	4	1	0	15	43
1	Henry	3	2	2	1	0	8	20
)	McMecnan	7	6	3	3	1	20	70
H	Fairfield	3	4	0	3	ō	10	36
1	Shenard	5	2	1	3	0	11	38
1	Shepard	-	~	7	1	~		90
	Proctor	6	4	3	1	2	16	58
	Weston	3	4	4	o	õ	11	35
	W. Thompson		10	9	4	1		120
	T Boos	4	0	2	0	0	8	28
e	T. Booe	i	0	ő	0	0	3	15
	Havemeyer	2	1	4	4	1	12	42
	Shufeldt	7	4	2	3	4	1%	42

LAI	DIES.	964					
		ce	LOI	RS.		R	T 40
TANDS.	White.	Black	Blue	Red	Gold	Hits	Value .
arget E— , Lee , Carter , Baker , Carver s Street s Bixby , Proctor , Windsor , Church arget F—	8 2 11 10 5 12 6 12	5 7	8 1 7 10 10 5 5 3 9	86 3 2 4 1 5 3 2	412002202	12 28 29 26 28 23 35	100 95 104 86 99
wens araons ole line amsay hompson rown asher oodridge	5 12 9 8 8	6 4 6 9 4 6 4 1 6	9 3 9 5 5 5 15 4 3 6	2438536204	6 0 1 3 3 0 1 0 0 2	20 25 34 31 20 36 15	136 68 95 138 123 66 159 51 24

30 arrows at 40 |30 arrows at 50 yards. yards. Hits. | Value. | Hits. | Value.

Mrs. Green	-	S HANDIO		25 101	employed about the mill escaped with serious bruises and burns.
6,8		-		1000	A low stage of water is assigned as the cause
	30 arrov	vs at 40		vs at 50	of the explosion. The mill is a total wreck, and is scattered in every direction, some of the parts having been buried 200 yards. Two of the men
NAMES.	Hits.	Value.	Hits.	Value.	killed were married; the other was single.
F. Hall	28	136	27	119	BUILDING DYS LAWS
Burnham	27	147	18	74	RUMORED DISASTER.
Carver	29	167	22	118	Boston, Aug. 13.—There is a report here to-
Larned	29	94	23	85	night that the vacht Startle, which had been
Ramsay	22	108			
Spalding	26	160	21	75	hired by a party from Haverhill, Mass., cap-
Conklin	21	91	15	65	sized off Minot's Ledge, in the harbor, this aft-
Peddinghaus.	20	163	27	131	ernoon, and several were drowned.
Finkbine	26	106	16	72	
M. Thompson		138	18	90	A Nobleman Starved to Death.
Misner	44	94	A Library		
Gray		152	29	157	The other day the St. Petersburg papers an-
DeGraft		119	18	82	nounced the death from sheer starvation of
Brewer	A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY	141	28	142	Prince Serge Michaelovich Galitzin, employed
Hammond	100	115	21	101	as a censor of books, and removed by "su-
		123	21	83	preme orders " to Odessa, where he took lodg-
Mears	1000	GEVET EN	8	32	
Irving		89	22	88	ings in the house of a carpenter, occupying a
Collins	100	116	21	91	dark, damp room, of such limited dimensions
Fullerton	0.0	69	15	57	that the coffin could not be got into it. An in-
Eagan	10000	92	21	77	quiry elicited the fact that for months he had
L. Devol	100	122	21	92	subsisted on dry dread with occasionally a mor-
Kline	200	130	23	107	sel of cheese or an apple. He left no effects.
J. Booe	Control of the second	170	28	127	save the rags on him, when he died. His mother
Warren	00	152	27		is a wealthy dame, resident in Moscow, where
Manley	Po-	166	27	93	
E. Devol		130	20	143	she owns several houses, a fine mansion sur-
Witkinson		111	17	74	rounded by a park and a fashionable nunnery.
Smith		111	27	75	His wife (for the unfortunate nobleman was
Jay	0.0	141		111	married) hastened from Moscow to attend his
Atwater	0.0	158	21	103	funeral, but was too late.
Carter	21	75	10	46	
Kyle		151	27	141	A To the Sealone State
Patterson	1 22	143	20	106	A Bather Serious Statement,
Russell		128	26	136	Garden City (Kas.) Paper.
Leach		116	25	119	C. J. Jones has in his possession a spear of
Hackney	22	94	24	86	grass that is sixty-eight feet long, which grew
Hussey	30	198	26	108	on the bottom near the river. The above story
Gause	19	95	20	90	sounds incredible, but any one doubting it can
Deunison	13	53	9	25	come and see for themselves, and if it is not
Horeman	0	0	8	24	the length stated we will pay all the expenses
Hoag	20	108	17	55	of the trip

LOCAL CRIME.

Martin Flannigan Fails to Turn Up in Court.

A Brace of Desperate Horse-Thieves-Justice Courts.

Judge Frazee Arrested on a Charge of Conspiracy, Etc.

MARTIN FLANNIGAN. HE DOES NOT FACE THE MUSIC.
Alleged Detective and General What-Is-It

Martin Flannigan failed to appear at the Armory yesterday morning when his name was called to answer to the charge of falsely personating an officer and carrying concealed weapons. It was a continued case, and wasn't reached till half-past 9, so that the absence of the accused couldn't very well be explained on the theory that he hadn't gotten out of bed in time. An attor-ney by the name of Mitchell, whose headquarters may be said to be at "The Store," with branch offices at the Armory and the Justice-shops, was there to "represent" him. The current rumor was-and Prosecuting Attorney Cameron appeared to have good reason for giving is credence—that Martin had skipped the town, and credence—that Martin had skipped the town, and was in no danger of coming back until the storm had blown over. The general belief in this rumor will serve to explain the subsequent proceedings.

The name of Martin Flannigan was not only called once but twice, and even thrice, and still he did not appear.

"I appear for him," put in Mitcheil, with a look that implied that that was enough for anybody.

"No, sir, that won't do," retorted Cameron, with his mad up.

with his mad up.
"Martin Flannigan," called the Court for the

"Martin Flannigan," called the Court for the fourth time.

"Make a note of it that he appears by attorner," was Mitchell's lofty rejoinder.

The Clerk was told to make the note, and the Court, turning to Mitchell, asked if he had any witnesses. The legal light replied that the statement the other day was that they wanted the Mayor and the Superintendent of Police. With more loftiness, the legal pull-back said he should think those gentlemen would be very prepared witnesses. St. John, N. B., Aug. 11.—An extra edition of the Moniteur Acadien contains the following and heavy thunder claps were heard in the distance. This presaged a tempest, but nobody expected the terrible one that plunged the people of North Bank in terror. Some thick

should think those gentlemen would be very proper witnesses.

"But they are not here," said the Court.

"I should judge not," was the reply.

"The Superintendent of Police," said Mr. Cameron, tartly, "is sick in bed and unable to see anybody but his physician. Where's the bond?"

The Clerk fumbled for the document in the safe, and some delay ensued in finding it. It was fished out at last, and the Clerk proceeded to call the bondfman, James G. Hamilton, who didn't respond.

"I propose to have the bond forfeited," said Cameron, dorgedly, "and a warrant issued for the arrest of this man Fiannigan."

"I'm here to represent him, "retorted Mitchell, the unterrified, "and the bondsman is here."

If the bondsman was present, he didn't show up.

up.
"I shall see whether this kind of business shall go on," observed Cameron, sharply.
"Keep a note of that, will you?" admonished Mitchell.

Mitchell.
"Oh, yes," replied the Court, "you shall have
the benefit of everything."
After more delay, the bondsman was called
again, and again there was no respanse. The
bond was formally declared forfeted.
It was just at this moment that Martin's indorser edged his way through the door, and
Mitchell promptly announced that he was present.

Mitchell promptly announced that he was present.

"Let him produce the body of Martin Flannigan," retorted Cameron, knowing that he had Mr. Hamilton could not and did not produce that which he had not.

"Forfeit the bond, issue a new warrant, and continue the case till the 23d," said Cameron, triumphantly.

"I want the entry made that he is here for trial and demands a trial," said Mitchell, cheekily.

trial and demands a trial," said Mitchell, cheekily.

"No, sir," replied Cameron, "we don't do
that kind of business here, sir."

"We'll give you the benefit of your appearance," said the Court, with a mollifying air.

"It's all foolishness," observed Cameron.
"There's no such a thing as an error from this
court."

This closed the business, and the Clerk set
about issuing the new warrant.

collision at Rich Cove, about two miles above St. Mary's Church. The shock was terrible, forming a waterspout conical in shape and frightful in size. The evelone, moving toward the east, traversed several small woods, uprooting and raising everything in the course of its passage for a width of two acres. Three farmhouses, with barns and stock, were scattered about the fields. After describing a circle toward the north, the waterspout fell upon a barn and completely demolished it. The zigzag course saved St. Mary's Church, the Presbyterian Church, and their dependencies. Advancing toward the east in a zigzag fashion, the waterspout in a twinkling of an eye reached Buctouche Church, where it wrought its last destruction on the sids of the frith, and then lost itself in the sea. On the river the waterspout lifted two arches from the top of the big bridge to the south of the channel, and launched them a hundred paces below. The covering of the mill on the south side and partly on the north side was carried off, and the crown was injured. Returning to the river the evelone moved back to strike the convent, the church, and presbytery, and it is here especially that the rains are enormous and the destruction indescribable. The convent was considerably damaged, the church steeple was raised on one side many feet, and the church itself was otherwise much damaged, outside and in. The presbytery is a mere mass of ruins. The violence of the cyclone was tremendous. Houses were raised thirty feet and dashed to pleces. At St. Mary's Church trunks of trees, poles, pieces of wood, etc., traversed the air with the rapidity of lighting. A large, heavy hay cart, that had been left near a barn at St. Mary's, was transported a quarter of a mile, and a carriage was smashed to others. Ricks of hay containing twenty tons bearly disappeared before the torniglo. One of the gallery benches of the Buctouche Church was carried through a window into the presbytery.

The number of dead and wounded, large as it appears, is wonderfully small co

her demolished house; Jean Squaw, wife of Thandeus, who had her head broken by stones from a chimney; a 2-vear-old child of Alexis Roy, who died yesterday of wounds received. Among the wounded are Alexis Roy, dangerously bruised all over his body; Mrs. M. Girouard, whose skull is fractured, and who remained insensible until this morning; Narcisse Chesse, wife, and two daughters, badly bruised; Anselme Allain, sick in bed and much bruised; a little girl of Philip Coemier, burned foot; two little girls of Thomas Ward. legs crushed; an Indian widow, fractured skull and other injuries, and expected to die; two young Indian girls, broken arms; a voung Indian, wounded in the leg; a child of Vitol Girouard, fatally wounded. The number of houses destroyed is more than eighty. The losses amount to fully \$100,000. can the law probably look for satisfaction.

FRIEDBERG'S "BRICK." ANOTHER PAWNBROKER ON THE TRICK.

The developments in the Friedberg bullion swindle promise to prove interesting. It is now stated that the pawnbroker, L. Andrews, who accompanied Friedberg in his visit to the Transit House in the capacity of an expert to test the gold, was in conspiracy with the swindlers, and that it was chiefly owing to his double-dealing at that conference that the fraud was put up on Friedberg. Lesser had implicit confidence in him, and it was by his direc-tion that the brick was tested in the manner in which it was. The authority for this rumor concerning Mr. Andrews are the statements now made by Friedberg and wife, who say they suspected his duplicity from the commencement. And in support of their sus-picions the friends of Johnnie Hanson, of whom he has many, state that Andrews was actually a party to the swindle, and that he was to receive as his share of the plunder \$500, but that

ceive as his share of the plunder \$500, but that in reality he received \$1.000, owing to a mistake. It is possible, therefore, that when the case is next heard Mr. Andrews may be one of the defendants himself. All search for the operator who actually received the money from Friedberg's hand has been unavailing. He is known, however, and the police feel confident of being some day lucky enough to capture him. The other prisoner, Walker, maintains a stubborn silence. His real name is Capt. Allagy, at least it is pronounced as if spelled thus. He has been a well-known professional gambler, and halls originally from New Orleans. It is not thought that he or his partner were in any way implicated with the recent swindling of a men named Wyman, in Denver, Col., out of \$2,500, or the swindling of a United States Senator at Omaha out of \$10,000 on six worthless bricks. They simply learned the racket, which is quite a common one, out West. while the other end, carrying with it the smokestack, went straight back over the saw and car;
risge sixty to seventy yards.

Caleb Buker, the sawyer, was standing at
his post with his right hand on a lever communication with the engine at the moment the
explosion occurred. A plece of the boiler struck
him on the fleck, shearing the head off as neatly
as could have been done with a surgeon's knife.
The headless trunk was blown a distance of ten
or fifteen feet, but the head was thrown forward and to the left with great force, striking
a farmer named John Winn, who was sitting on
a log watching the men at work. The ghastly
missile knocked Mr. Winn down, but he escaped
with slight injuries. His son, a lad of 10 or 12
years, had one of his feet badly mashed.

Deunison Stotts, an "off bearer," standing
in the rear of the sawyer, was instantly killed,
his right arm and head being cut off by the flying debris.

Henry Gaumer, the engineer, was at his post
near the furnace, and was struck by the front
end of the boiler. His right arm and about half
of the head were carried away. Two other men
employed about the mill escaped with serious
bruises and burns.

MINOR MATTERS.

Two young rascals named James Clifford and Adolph Schultz are prisoners at the West Lake Street Station, charged with breaking into the Warren ayenue primary school Wednesday af-ternoon, and stealing some prushes and a quantity of pine slabs.

Minor arrests: Kate Kearney, threats to kill Bridget Crowley; Grover A. Buell, disorderly and making threats to kill several of his neigh-bors; O. Cronstad, larceny as bailee of a pair of

Johnson or any other employe of the police force must give way to this unjust discrimination. The account of the capture was published as the reporter found the facts, and Detective Simmons figured in that case about as Joe Dixon used to figure in other good cases,—at the tail cod, seeking for notoriety and praise through the public press.

Officers White and Kenney, of the Third Pre-

through the public press.

Officers White and Kenney, of the Third Precinct, last evening arrested a hard-looking young fellow giving the useme of James O'Donnell, whom they found prowling about the alleys in the West Lake street district and in that portion which has been troubled with barn incendiaries. Acting Capt. Barber had a long interview with the prisoner at midnight, and thinks he is one of the persons who have been engaged in firing barns. He will be held until his character is fully proven up.

At 9:30 last evening as John O'Leary, employed as a switchman on the Danville & Vincennes Road, was going to his home, No. 485 Hubbard streets, after receiving \$30 for his month's services, he was met and assaulted at the corner of Hubbard and Indiana streets by three young emulators of the Coholen gang of pepper robbers, who attempted to throw pepper in his eyes, and partially succeeded. O'Leary called lounly for help, and the trio ran away without securing anything.

JUSTICE CASSE.

way without securing anything.

JUSTICE CASES.

The young man George W. MacBeth, charged with larceny, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Brown in bonds of \$500.

Tom Nelson, the painter, charged Mike McGuire with personating a police officer and assaulting him. Mike brought forward several witnesses to disprove the charge, and Summerfield discharged him.

Before Justice Hudgen variables Andrew

Before Justice Hudson yesterday Andrew Halverson was charged with obtaining money by false pretenses from Matthias Kammers. The case was continued to the 16th lust., defendant being held in \$300 bonds.

The case was continued to the 16th lust, defendant being held in \$300 bonds.

Henry Moore, a J. P. in the town of Leyden, Ill., was brought before Hammer yesterday on a charge of malfeasance in office. He had refused a man a change of venue. Hammer fixed his trial for the 20th, in bonds of \$500. Justice Moore says it is a case of spite, and that there is really nothing to it. The party who swore out the warrant, he affirms, was the defendant in a case before him, and asked for a change of venue, which the Justice was about to issue, when the request for a change was withdrawn on condition that the case was continued for a few days. The continuance was granted, and when the time expired the defendant asked for another change of venue, which was refused.

Justice Kaufmann: O. W. Hammond, perinty, \$800 to the 14th; Daniel McConnell, a youth who made off with a horse and buggy beionging to W. H. Eddy, of No. 235 Randolph street, \$500 to the Criminal Court. Justice Wallace: Frank Brady and Prince Watson, colored, who burgiarized Robert Halliday's apartments at the pest-house, \$600 to the Criminal Court; Charles Royal, the colored man wrongfully charged with an assault upon Riehard Churchill, discharged, and fined \$25 for being an inmate of a house of ill-fame; Sam Cohn, larceny of \$15 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Gelder, and abducting her boy for one entire day, \$35 fine. Maggie Wright and the inmates of a house of prostitution kept at No. 1,050 Indiana avenue, were discharged for lack of jurisdiction, the warrant having been sworn out before Justice Brown. Justice Walsh: Fred Drew, James Anderson, and George A. Ewell, charged with being horse-thieves, discharged, as the officers had not the alightest warrant, legal or otherwise, in making the arrest; Harvey Smith and eleven inmates of a gaming house at No. 15? West Madison street, \$200 to the 19th. Joseph Roner, Joseph Miller, and Charles Johnson, three of the twelve disciples of faro, were not present, however, and their bonds, signed by David Thornton, were declare

West Van Buren street.

JUDOS JOHN W. PRAZER,
Grand Traveling Manager of the Home &
Dower Association, and his son, Edwin M., were
before Judge Brayton vesterday afternoom to
answer the charge of conspiracy preferred by
Joseph H. Livingston, the late Western Manager of the Association, who alleges that they
and divers other persons have banded together
to destroy bis fair fame and reputation, by
charging that he turned up a defaulter and embezzier to the extent of \$3.800. Mr. Livingston
wants them to prove it, and, to afford them an
opportunity, the Court continued the case in
bonds of \$1.000. Judge Frazee had scarcely
time to thank his Honor before the Constable
served him with another warrant, issued
upon a complaint of Edwin Elleckson, a resident of this city, who
alleges that John W. Frazee, E. C. Fuller, S. E.
Middleton, M. J. Wilson, E. L. Fuller, and
Eugene A. Colby conspired to defraud him out
of \$135. Continued on bail of \$1,000.

THE BRASS-BRICK MEN.

This closed the business, and the Clerk set about issuing the new warrant.

Mr. Hamilton remained around awhile, in hopes that Martin would turn up. But he didn't, and when the court adjourned the new papers had been made out and were ready to be served, though the impossibility of laying hands upon the pretended detective interfered most decidedly with a prompt execution of the process.

The probability is that Martin has taken the scare, not so much at the charge of personating an officer, as at that of perjury, which is in stock an officer, as at that of perjury, which is in stock an officer, as at that of perjury, which is in stock an officer, as at that of perjury, which is in stock an officer, as at that of perjury, which is in stock an officer, as at that of perjury, which is in stock an officer, as at that of perjury, which is in stock and the class put over until 9 p. m. Saturday.

Two TINT DESPERADORS,

the bail was renewed, and the case put over until 9 p. m. Saturday.

TWO TINT DESPERADOES,
born and reared in the North Division, were vesterday before Justice Kaufmann charged with horse-stealing. Joseph Hart, the leader, is 9 years of age, and Joseph Gibbons, his bold and daring companion, is 7 years of age, and lives with his parents at No. 52 Superior street. It was charged that they jumped into a buggy belonging to Joseph Slingdorff, a contractor residing on Burling street, and were followed by Detective Whelan. When captured it was ascertained that they had rified a coat lying in the buggy, and when charged with the theft young Hart presented a revolver and threatened to shoot. The boys had previously driven off a horse and buggy belonging to A. Nelson, keeper of a grocery at the corper of Eric and Towns end streets, which they left on the lake-shore, at the foot of Pine street, while they went back for the horse and buggy. Owing to their tender age, and a promise from the parents of both that they would hereafter be kept in restraint, both desperadoes were discharged.

ROBERD HIS PATHER.

both desperadoes were discharged.

ROBBED HIS PATHER.

The receipt of the following dispatch from Montreal yesterday afternoon at police head-quarters caused considérable talk, and a half-dozen detectives were at once started out to follow up the trail:

Arrest F. X. Marsoin, 18 years: stole from his father \$3,000: communicate with C. Villeneuve, 230 and 241 Rudolphe street, New York House, who knows him; arrest also his two companions, Poulin and Filteau, his accomplices.

Along about 9 o'clock in the evening Detectives Keating, Londergan, and Traynor ran across two of the fugitives, F. X. Marsoin and Napoleon Filteau, at the corner of Canal and Randolph streets. They had heard that the police were searching for them, and had been out in a carriage making preparations to leave town at once. At the time of their capture they had returned for their clothing. Young Poulin went away to visit his brother, who resides in this city. He was not captured last night, but will probably be brought in this morning.

The young men are very reticent as to their

resides in the control of the contro

Growls of the Mormons

Bridget Crowley; Grover A. Buell, disorderly and making threats to kill several of his neighbors; O. Cronstad, larceny as bailee of a pair of boots, which James Patterson ordered him to make and partially paid for; George Campbell, suspected as a partner of Fred Henbach in stealing a large pocketbook containing receipts from T. D. Stuver, of No. 513 Wabash avenue.

Martin Blake, the fellow who ent Sergt. Quinn, of the Rawson Street Station, on the arm with a razor, was yesterday taken before Justice Walah, and, upon taking a change of venet to Justice Morrison, he was held in \$3.500 to the 20th. The wound, though a deep one, is not considered serious, nor is it certain that the officer will be crippled to any extent. The wound in the abdomen was only a skin scratch, the razor barely cutting clear through the clothing. It will be some time before the Sergeant will be able for duty.

There was a great deal of fuss and feathers about the City-Hall yesterday, owing to the fact that the account of the Grand Pacific Hotel theweries and captures published in This Tribution. There was a great deal more complete than the detective expected, and because Mrs. Johnson, the female detective, was mentioned, and Mayor Harrison's pet, Denis Simmons, was not alluded to. It was not known that Mrs. Johnson was in the employ of the city until resterday, when it was announced that by to-day ber dismissal would be handed her. It is plainly the determination of the Administration to take the defermination of the Administration to take the Mormons are tried beyond their power of summons as not for constitutes will be the sufferers.

The following extract gives the gist of the whole article:

"We are not here to bow down as serfs to Government appointees nor lick the bribestained hands of imported satrans. We are still in possession of certain inalienable rights, which we do not propose to surrender. We shall protect our lives as best we may from the murder-ous assaults of imported assassins. We shall contend for our liberties and resist the incarceration of honorable men in julis, while land-sharks, conspirators, murderers, soducers, and other vagabonds to at large, we propose to pursue happiness in our way, without the dictation of corrupt scoundrels, who while heaping abuse upon us are seeking to introduce here the foulest forms of vice and establish among us debauchery, intemperance, infanticide, festicide, and all the degrading adjuncts of modern Christian civilization with which they have been familiar. We want nothing to do with the foul brood, nor their loathsome, degrading, damnable influence; and if the issue is to have them and their practices fastened upon us or to endanger the financial prospects of the Territory, we say, let it come."

On Saturday evening a second article, equally as incendiary and menacing, appears. It is believed John Taylor is led into this indiscretion by the encouragement he received from the Congressional Labor Committee. The following extract gives the gist of the whole

The Horse as a Watch-Dog.

Outliness (Alia.) Tribusa.

J. M. Henderson, of Arkadelphia, has a horse that saves him the trouble of keeping a dog, as he is as good as one in running hogs and cows out of a field. One day he was put in the yard back of our office, where a pig happened to get in, when he saw him and caught him with his teeth by the back and gave him a shaking. On dropping him the pig did not wait to ask questions, but struck a bee-line for the crack in the gate, and disappeared in a hurry. Mr. Henderson states that when a cow gets in his field he sets his horse on her and he soon runs her out.

NOW OPEN



Every Afternoon and Evening th's West P. T. BARNUM'S

Greatest Show on Earth! FLAKE FRONT Ien Times Larger Than Ever.

TRAINED Royal Stallions! Ih New and Wonderful Acts. LEARNED

12 ELEPHANTS 300 MONKEYS,

1000 BEASTS! And Rare Birds. PEERLESS

O PERFORMERS!

YOUTHFUL, DARING **SLADY RIDERS!**

Led by the Sublime and Illustrious Parisins Equestrienae, Madaume RLSIE DOCK RILL.

DOORS OPEN at 1 and 7 s.m. Performance 2 and 8 p.m. a DMISSION, 50 cents. Children under 9, half price. Reserved Chairs, 25 cents extra. For the accommodation of faddes, Children, and Families, Mr. Barnum has erected a Spacious Elevated Plantferus. furnished with 2,000 stesserved Numberred Chairs. Which may be secured for any sublivino during the week, at the 71 cket Wagon, or by those who desire to avoid the crowd on the grounds. at BRAINAEDS MUSIC STORE, 158 STATE-ST, Ladies, children, and others wishing to avoid the crowd in the evening, are advised to attend the Afternoon Exhibitions, P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-AIMEE GRAND REOPENING

Wednesday, Aug. 20,

Will positively make Her Last Appearances
For Five Nights Only, and Matinee Saturday.

HAVERLY'S THEATER.
Proprietor and Manager. Mr. J. H. HAVERLY.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
Of The Grand Success of the Dramatic Season.
THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER, By A. M. PALMER'S
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY,
The Original New York Cast, The Original Scenery,
The Original Properties.
The Original Music.
Sunday Night-OPERA OF FATINITEA
Aug. 18-MOTHER AND SON, with original Cast.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. EVERY EVENING AND MATINEE, LINA TETTENBORN,

TINA, THE MILKVENDER. Monday, Aug. 18, JOHN DILLON in "OUR NEXT



PINANCIAL

81.200 returns in 30 days on \$100 invested, by on \$0.00 points reports free. Like profits week-ly on \$0.00 points of \$10 to \$50. Address T. POTES WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Will-sc., New York.

PROVIDENCE, R. L.
These Warehouses supply long-headed facilities to
Western or Southern shippers of heavy merchandles
for the Eastern market. The Warehouse are fireclass in all their appointments. The banking facilities
of Providence are among the best in the country, and
the banks are presented to negotiate loans on bills of
latting and warehouse receipes at reasonable rates,
therage and insurance at reasonable rates. Apply to

- E. F. Winslow, Cedar Rapids, is at the Pacific T. Ra Hugd, Green Bay, Wis., is at the Sher
- H. Howland, Pensacols, Fla., is at the Tre-
- W. E. Hunt, Burlington, Ia., is a guest of the J. S. McCoy, Sandusky, O., is located at the
- H. F. Carnel, Jacksonville, Fla., is stopping at Joseph Jorgensen, M. C., of Richmond, Va.
- Judge J. W. Strevell, Pontiac, Ill., is regis Judge John M. Scott, of Bloomington, is so
- urning at the Palmer. O. P. Caylor, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is gistered at the Palmer.
- E. B. Augell and family, of Montreal, ar iciled at the Tremont. Judge J. D. Cremin, Philadelphia, is among
- Dr. F. J. Moller and John Douglas, London, led at the Pacific.
- F. H. Eldridge, United States steamer Michican, is registered at the Gardner. Charles de Finne, French Consul to Siam, is
- mong the guests at the Palmer. C. M. Morse, Freight Superintendent Chicago & Alton Kailroad, Jacksonville, is at the Gard-
- Charles F. Hatch, General Manager of the apolis & St. Louis Railroud, is at the
- Printing of Pennsylvania, is one of the guests the Palmer.
- C. P. Atwore, General Freight and Passenger agent of the Louisville & Great Southern Bail-ond, is at the Tremout.
- It is reported that Sunt. Seavey's condition is spidly impreving, and it is expected that he fill soon be able to resume the discharge of the
- inties of his office.

 Dr. Horace Wardner, President of the State Board of Health and Superintendent of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum at Anna, is stopping at the Gardner.
- The Women's Homeopathic Medical Society not yesterday evening at the Clifton House, or. Smith in the chair. Dr. Jennie Smith read
- Mrs. Catherine Ryan, 36 years of age, died uddenly a few evenings ago at No. 125 Ewing treet, without any medical attendance. The Coroner has been notified.
- Yesterday evening Miss Fannie Thompson, of La Crosse, was married to Edgar Quintero, of Lyons, France, at the house of D. C. Wagner, No. 1450 Indiana avenue.
- Thomas Essex, Land Commissioner of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, and George H. Nettleton, General Manager of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, are at the
- The funeral services over the body of the late B. L. Mayhew, Deputy Warden of the Joliet Penitentiary, will be held at the prison at noon to-morrow. All friends of the deceased are
- A large trunk containing valuable wearing apparel, and marked Carrie L. Dudley, Dayton, O., was lost last evening off an express wagon on the way from the depot to the hotel. The police are searching for it.
- An owner is wanted at the Central Police Station for 200 brass pool checks marked "W. B.," which are all of the pattern used in sulcons. They were found hidden away near the base of a tree in Dearborn Park.
- The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, ontician, 88 Madison street (Trinsune Building), was, at 8 a. m., 67 degrees; 10 a. 18., 73; 12 m., 76; 5 p. m., 79; 7 p. m., 72. Barometer, at 8 a. m., 29.46; 7 p. m., 29.40.
- The German.a Maennerchor will give a grand concert and summer night's festival at Miller's Garden, corner of North avenue and Clark street, shis evening. Efforts are being made to make this the crowning success of the season.

 Mr. Huns Balatki will be leader of the enter-rainment, and Mr. A Rosenbecker and the Chi-
- Gen. Sheridan yesterday received from the Secretary of War the order directing a Board of Isquiry to consider the positions and handling of troops at the battle of Chickamagua. The date of the session has not yet been decided upon, but it will be at the discretion of Gen. Sheridan, and propably within a few weeks. The order directs that the sessions be held in this city.
- Prof. Barrett, of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, made another trial vesterday evening of his electric light at engine-bouse No. 27, on Wells street, near toethe. This time he used a new kind of reflector which he has worked out. Though roughly made of tin, it was quite satisfactory to him, so much so that he intends to have a couple made rather more scientifically, and then try it on again.

 Charles Raymond, 4 years of age, while seated beside his mother in an open Blue Island svenue street car, No. 134, accidentally fell out of the car while rounding the curve at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets, and received a swerer cut on the right side of the head about one inch in length. He was taken to his home, No. 263 Blue Island avenue, and was cared for by his mother.

 Mr. W. R. Larrabee, who served the city for
- Mr. W. R. Larrabee, who served the city for so many years as Superintendent of the Water Department, appears to have some friends left even though his official head lies in the basket. Yesterday afternoon he was presented with an elegant silver service, the gift of the employes of the Department of which he was so long the responsible head. A written address, signed by all the men who served under him, was presented to Mr. Larrabee, who made an appropriate response.
- priate response.

 Receiver Ward, of the Bechive, returned this week from a trip over the Northern Pacific in the interest of the creditors of the bank. Among its assets were some shares of Northern Pacific bonds, which, at the time the bank closed, were valued at 10 cents on the dollar. They were not sold at the time, wisely, since the stock is now at 47, with a prospect of going up. Since enought to pay a dividend, the Receiver yill hold on to them until some future time.

 Cine casches filled with avenusionists arrived
- suce enought to pay a dividend, the Receiver Fill hold on to them until some future time.

 Nine coaches filled with excursionists arrived by special train yesterday afternoon via the saltimore & Ohio and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. They hall from Lafayette, Crawfordsville, Rensselaer, and Delphi, Ind. They will remain in the city several days, viewing the sights. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway is inducing the people to come to Chicago by making cheap rates. Heretofore these people have gone to Louisville, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis.

 Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Michael Lane, 48 years of age, whose family reside at No. 90 West Thirteenth street. He was accidentally killed by a locomotive while engaged in repairing the track of the Northwestern Railroad near the corner of Union and Sixteenth streets. An inquest was also held at No. 970 Wentworth avenue upon James S. Baker, 9 years of age, who was run down and accidentally killed in front of his home by a cooper's wagon upon which he had been intehing. The driver of the wagon, Patrick Burna, was exongerated, as he did not know that the boy was upon the wagon.

 An incident which occurred on the incoming
- An incident which occurred on the incoming train from St. Paul yesterday morning afforded the occupants of the Pullman car considerable anusement. Just as the train neared Eiroy, a verdant-looking specimen reached up suddenly and pulled the beli-rope. The train of course raine at once to a standatil, while conductor and porter rushed into the car to ascertain the cause for the detention. Imagine the conductor's feelings when our rural friend arose and said: "Gentlemen, you must excuse me. I

- doors upon this class, and no haven was open to them. Remarks on the subject were made by other ladies in attendance, all in the same vein, and both earnest and enthusiastic. Mr. P. T. Barnum kindly offered to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the proposed institution, and the ladies decided to take the offer under consideration. A committee was then appointed to wait upon Mr. Barnum, and make further arrangements for the lecture. Some further business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

 An adjourned meeting of the Watchmaker.
- ness was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

 An adjourned meeting of the Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Association was held in the Sherman House club-room last evening, E. R. P. Shurley presiding. The Chairman read an elaborate and interesting essay on "The Science of Orolagy." An invitation was received and accepted to attend the meeting of the State Association, which is to be held at Decatur in September. The Secretary, Mr. William Harris, was appointed to read a paper at the next meeting. A discussion followed as to the best methods of preventing wholesale dealers from selling at retail, many of those present believing that they should refuse to purchase of wholesalers who adopted this course. The discussion of this and other routine business filled up the time until adjournment.

 The Union Veteran Club held a meeting last
- up the time until adjournment.

 The Union Veteran Club held a meeting last evening in their room at the Grand Pacific to discuss the question of taking part in the reunion at Aurora next week. It was decided that the Club would participate as an organization only for the last day, Aug. 29. An invitation was extended to all comrades to participate with the Club. Committees were appointed to look after the transportation, music, flags, etc. An invitation was extended to the officers and crew of the United States steamer Michigan to join with the Club, and a situilar request sent to Lieut.—Gen. Sheridan and staff. It was also arnounced that "Old Abe," the veteran Wisconsin war eagle, would accompany the Club on their trip to Aurora. The meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, when the remaining arrangements will be made.

 A straw may show which way the wind blows.
- Tuesday evening, when the remaining arrangements will be made.

 A straw may show which way the wind blows. For instance, there was a runor a short time ago that Bangs, who is District Attorney, was to walk the plank, and that Gen. Leake was to walk into the vacant arm-chair. Gen. Leake denied all part in the matter then, intimating that if the office didn't turn out from \$7,000 to \$10,000 year he wouldn't touch it if he could, and, as to his chances of being favored with a call, he had heard nothing that would lead him to believe he had any—particularly. There may or there may not be any significance in the fact that Gen. Leake, arm in arm with Postmaster Palmer, bore down last evening upon Senator Logan at his residence on Calumet avenue; that they were there something, like an hour or an hour and a half; and that, when what was of course a charming love-feast was over, they sought the modest street-car, rode to the corner of Clark and Madison, got into a North Side car, and almost took each other home.

 THE IRISH CELEBRATION.
- THE TRISH CELEBRATION.
- THE IRISH CELEBRATION.

 A meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Irish Society was held at Burke's Hotel last evening for the purpose of completing arrangements for the annual pionic to be held at Ogden's Grove Friday. The Committee on Grounds reported that ample arrangements had been made for lighting the grounds, supplying seats, and furnishing refreshments for guests. The Special Committee on Police reported that they had had an interview with Supt. O'Donnell and Mayor Harrison, and that they had been informed by those officials that they could not establish the precedent of violating the established rules by detailing policemen for such purnoses without the usual pay. The Committee had, therefore, engaged the services of the policemen. This report was received and adopted. Mr. Sullivan reported that he had close. I an agreement with the Rev. Mr. Pepper, of Ohio, to be present to address the meeting. The subject of the reverend gentleman's lecture is "Fronde's Ireland from a Protestant Standpoint." Mr. Pepper is a gentleman who has achieved a national reputation, first as the "Fighting Christian" during the War and subsequently as a lecturer. A committee who had been invited to ask Senator Logan to address the people reported that they had waited upon the Senator and he had consented to make a brief address.

 The Committee on Invitations reported that Sheridan's beadquarters, Burke's Hotel, and the various newspapers of the city had been furnished with the proper number of tickets. Arrangements were made to suppress "the wheel of fortune" and all other gambling devices on the grounds.

 Frank Agnew stated that the police force was
- Frank Agnew stated that the police force was paid by the taxpayers of the city to preserve the peace, and that he considered it an outrage that this Society should be called on to pay \$2.50 each for the services of policemen. He moved to reconsider that portion of the proceedings. The
- ortion was carried.

 Mr. Sullivan stated that the authorities had Mr. Sullivan stated that the authorities had adopted a rule to furnish no policemen to societies to do specific duties under the direction of a committee. He did not know that the Society had a right to expect the city authorities to treat them any different from other societies, or to exact this service of the city.
- Mr. Agnew moved that a communication be sent to the Mayor advising him that there would be a large assembliage of people at Ogden's Grove Aug. 15, and requesting him to detail policemen for the purpose of preserving order. The motion was carried.

 On motion of Mr. Barry, Messrs. Agnew, Kern, and O'Connor, the Committee on Police, were authorized to take charge of this whole matter. The motion was carried. Messrs. Barry, Kers, McKeough, Duffey, and O'Toole were appointed a Committee of Reception.

 The Committee adjourned to meet at Burke's Hotel at 9 a. m. Friday morning.
- The Committee adjourned to meet at Burke's Hotel at 9 a. m. Friday morning.

 THE STONE CASE.

 Mrs. Stone, the alleged greatly-abused wife of I. Stone, doing business at No. 412 Clark street, was yesterday sent to the County Hospital, her husband having announced that he was unable to provide for her. The County Agent has been informed that Stone is perfectly able to provide for his wife, but that he is too ugly and penurious to do so, and therefore there wift be an investigation. An account of the manner in which Stone maltreated his poor demented wife was published July 29, the day after he had caused her incarceration in a cell at the Armory, intending to foist her upon the county authorities as insane. That day he took her from the station and placed her in a musty bed in a damp, dreary cellar, but the neighbors threatened to hang him, and, with Mr. George Schweinfurth at their head, a delegation visited him, and compelled him to give her more comfortable and sanitary quarters. She recovered, and was doing well until last Friday, when the neighbors say she was taken away from the house by a woman whom Stone wants to marry, and when she returned she was unconscious. All sorts of rumors have been put into circulation against Stone, but the blame rests upon the one point, "Is or is not Stone jinancially capable of careing for his sick wife?" If he is, then he ought to be prosecuted for having so long maltreated and abused her; and if not, she is a proper subject for county charity. The County Agent will probably soon settle the matter.

 The First Regiment.

 A special meeting of the officers of the First

- ject for county charity. The County Agent will probably soon settle the matter.

 THE FIRST REGIMENT.

 A special meeting of the officers of the First Regiment was held at the Armory last evening for the purpose of making arrangements for going to Aurora to attend the reunion. Col. E. D. Swain presided.

 The Committee of Arrangements for the Aurora Encampment reported that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad would furnish transportation at a reasonable rate per car, and would carry the tents and camp equipments free of charge. The report of the Committee also embraced the rates of subsistence, band, etc.

 On motion, it was decided to fix the rate of transportation at \$1 per man to cover the expense of procuring the band, etc.

 A motion was made and carried that the First Regiment accept the isvitation to attend the encampment and reunion at Aurora on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of this month, and the Committee was instructed to make arrangements with the Railroad Company to secure a special train, to leave the city at half-past 6 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, and return on the same day.

 It was agreed that all enlisted men be assessed
- train, to leave the city at hair-past 5 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, and return on the same day.

 It was agreed that all enlisted men be assessed \$1 each who go, and that the officers be assessed \$1 wither they go or not, and \$2 if necessary. A band is to be taken out with the regiment.

 After a lengthy talk upon the subject, and also upon the subject of the First Regiment entertainment to be given at the Base-Ball Grounds Saturday evening, the meeting adjourned.

 THE KNIGHTS OF TABOR and the Daughters of the Tabernacle are members of an order which the colored people founded in 1855. At its organization the membership roll numbered seventy-five, which number has steadily increased until to-day 20,000 names are the strength of the Order, and they are scattered over the entire country. The Society is a secret one, and they have adopted signs, grips, pess-words, etc., as have other secret organizations. Caring for the sick, burying the dead, providing for the widow and for the orphan of their people are the chief objects of the Society.

 The seventh Grand Congress of the Order gathered at the Olivet Baptist Church Tuesday, and representatives from all parts of the country were present. Yesterday the second day's session was called to order at 9 o'clock a.m. by Sir Amos Johnson, Grand Chief Menter of the Society.

 The proceedings were opened by prayer offer-
- The proceedings were opened by prayer offered by the Grand Orator, upon which the Congress went into secret session. The chief topic upon which the attention of the Sons and Demontary was resident to the Sons and Demontary

- indowment, which will probably be settled be-ore the close of the sessions, terminating on friday in a reception at McCormick Hall. TWENTT-ONE YEARS AGO.
- go will attain its majority, for on Aug. 16, 1853, the Common Council passed an ordinance granting to Henry Fuller, Franklin Parmelee, and Liberty Bigelow the right to lay tracks and operate a horse-railroad over State street, Archer road, Ringgold street (now Twenty-second street) and Cottage Grove avenue, and on Madison street west to the then city limits. At the same meeting his Honor the Mayor announced that the dispatch from her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States, via the Atlautic telegraph, had been received, and was then in his hands.

 Ald. Sits moved that the Committee of the Common Council appointed to confer with the Committee of the Board of Trade be instructed to provide for the illumination of the Court-
- Committee of the Board of Trade be instructed to provide for the illumination of the Court-House, ringing of bells, and torch lights for the Fire Department, and the necessary music on the occasion,—the amount of expenses not to exceed \$1,000; and that the citizens be requested to illuminate their buildings. Passed. Yeas—Bross, Long, McClevy, Abbott, Joy, Kennedy, Sitts. VonHorn, Wright, Coughlen, and Enzenbacher—11. Navs—Myers, Carter, Ward, Wendt, Conley, and Carpenter—6.

THE CITY-HALL.

- Ald. Thompson leaves this morning with his family for a two-weeks' shooting excursion through Iowa.
- Hitchcock, the scrip clerk, was heard from yesterday. He is rusticating at Waukesha. The Mayor remains "mum" on the subject. The City Treasurer vesterday received \$4,038 from the Water Department, \$2,212 from the City Collector, and \$927 from the Comptroller. Ex-Ald. Donnellan, late of this city; and a member of the Council in 1868, was around the rookery vesterday. He is now living in Michi-gan, and is a fruit-grower.
- The contractor for the masonry work on the Fullerton avenue conduit engine-house will be through in a few days, and the contractor for putting in the machinery, etc., is pushing things. It is not thought, however, that the conduit can be put in operation before the middle of September.
- Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: One to J. W. Shepard, to erect a two-story dwelling on Jackson, near Leavitt street, to cost \$3,500; one to R. R. Clark, to erect a two-story office and dwelling, Eiston avenue, near Augusta street, to cost \$1,500; and one to N. T. Wright, to erect a three-story dwelling, No. 1096 Michigan avenue, cost \$6,000.
- "Dr." Washington was to have taken charge of the Pest-House to-morrow by force, but he says now that he has postponed his attack until Monday. The colored militia of the Northwest is to be in the city at that time, and it may be that the postponement means that he proposes to utilize their services in the matter. So far Dr. De Wolf has done nothing to resist him, but the indications are that Washington will be given a warm reception.
- The Committee on Fire and Water was to The Committee on Fire and Water was to have met yesterday to consider the Mayor's recommendation to purchase additional pumping-engines for the West Side, but none of the members put in an appearance, except Ald. Thompson and Purcell, the City Clerk having failed to send out the usual notices. A committee of the Citizens' Association were present to urge that no action be taken at once, and that, if any new machinery was purchased, they be given opportunity to demonstrate that it could be used to better advantage in some other locality. They will attend the next meeting, and be prepared to submit facts and figures. ing, and be prepared to submit facts and figures
- THE NEW CITY ENGINEER. Acting City-Engineer Williams will be superseded to-day by Loderwick Stanton, whom the
 Mayor yesterday named for the place. Mr.
 Stanton's name does not occur in the directory,
 and the reporter could learn very little of him.
 The Mayor says he don't know him except by
 having been introduced to him some weeks ago,
 nor yet does he know where he lives. He was
 of the impression, bowever, that he had been
 lately employed in railroad work in the northwestern part of this State or in Iowa somewhere, and that during the War be planted
 the guns at Antietam. He is recommended,
 however, by R. B. Mason, Gen. McDowell,
 and others, but his appointment is simply to
 try him, etc., to see if he can fill the bill. Mr.
 Waller says of him that he comes with the best waller says of him that he comes with the best Waller says of him that he comes with the best possible testimonials,—be is not clear as to where from,—and he understands that he was with Gen. Sherman, and built bridges during his historical march to the sea. Mr. Williams will resume his old place.
- UGLY, IF TRUE. The Mayor wants Supt. Seavey's resignation, and, if reports be true, is looking for some one to go to his sick room and tell him so. It will be remembered that his Honor gave Mr. Seavey a furlough some time ago, and promised that death alone could remove him; but he has taken all this back and now wants some one to perdeath alone could remove that, but he has taken all this back, and now wants some one to per-suade him to resign, now that he is getting better. In fact, he is reported to be so eager to get him out or the way that he even desires to cut off his July pay. So far, however, he has not found any one to ask him to resign, and he seems to lack the courage to ask him himself.
- seems to lack the courage to ask him himself.

 OUTRAGEOUS STREET FIGHT.

 Yesterday afternoon there was a constant row in front of the rookers, which ended with a brutal street fight, which lasted at least five minutes. The contestants were one McNichols, a contractor, and an individual named Howard. The fight started in King's saloon, and was kept up on the sidewalk and in the gutter until both of them were severely bruised and the blood flowed copiously. A large crowd was looking on and encouraging them, and it may be safely said that a more disgraceful or brutal scene was never witnessed on the public street. They fought until they were exhausted,—right under the very nose of the Police Department and the Mayor,—and were carried off the field by their respective friends. No one was arrested, and an hour afterward a policeman was not in sight. This is the second fight of the kind in a week at the same place.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

- A meeting of the Committee on Hospitals bas been called for this afternoon.
- The County Treasurer yesterday paid \$25,000 in scrip to the City Treasurer. In the County Court yesterday William Moorehouse entered suit for trespass, with \$1,000 damages, against H. Gade, Louis Lochbiehler, Charles H. Barnum, and Ulrich Lochbiehler.
- The County Collector yesterday sold delin-quent-tax property in Maine, Northfield, Rich, Bremen, and Worth. Sales to-day will include so much of Worth as was not disposed of yester-day, also property in Lake for the special assess-ment, and the seventh installment of the South Park tax. Park tax.

 Charles Brechenfelder, of 11 Orchard street, aged 20, and Mary Neits, of 167 North avenue, aged 23, yesterday obtained a license to wed from the County Clerk. The mother of the boy gave her consent, for Mary was urgent. Charles Brechenielder the younger is 11 weeks old, strong, and possessed of a good pair of lungs. No cards.
- The arguments in support of the application for a writ of babeas corpus for Abraham Suvdam were part heard yesterday, and the case will be decided by Judge Tuley this morning. George A. Gibbs, an attorney, yesterday swore out a warrant before Justice Hudson for the arrest of Suydam on a charge of perjury, so that it seems Abe is not yet out of his troubles.
- the arrest of Suydam on a charge of perjury, so that it seems Abe is not yet out of his troubles. Henry Jackson, the advertising horse-jockey who has always for sale "a blooded herse, the property of a widow lady," and who invariably directs suckers to apoly at the barn in rear of some Michigan or Wabash avenue residence, is in trouble and in the County Jail. He wants to get out, of course, and yesterday petitioned the County Court for release. He was arrested on an execution in favor of the Excelsior Iron Works, which corporation he relieved of \$125 in his own good old style. The Court was not in session, so "Harry" remains "in hock."

 The trial of Annabella McLaughlin, or rather it should be said the persecution of an unhappy woman who fell among thieves, came to an abrupt end in the Criminal Court, yesterday forenoon. Mr. A. Van Buren, who represented the State's Attorney, became satisfied that there was no evidence on which to ask a conviction, and with the consent and, it might be said, under the direction of the Court, he so informed the jury. A vardict of "not guilty" was accordingly rendered, and Mrs. McLaughlin was set free. Mr. Marcus M. Brown has not yet carried out his threat of prosecuting her for falling to perforate his carcase, and unless she goes gunning for him again there will be no more sensations in that quarter.

 The Committee on Equalization spent several bours vestered in his terrest of the literature of the court of the court is the property of the court of the court of the court is the property of the court of the court of the property of the court of
- The Committee on Equalization spent several bours yesterday in listening to the complaints of taxpayers of the Town of Lake in regard to their personal assessments. Assessor Redfield of taxpayers of the Town of Lake in regard to their personal assessments. Assessor Redfield was on hand, also an attorney or two and a person claiming to represent an association of taxpayers. As it has already been settled that the Committee have no power to act on individual assessments, the discussion was utterly devoid of interest. This is the last day for hearing complaints, and the Committee will conclude their labors by Saturday. Monday a report will be presented to the Board embodying the recom-

- mendations already published in THE TRIBUNE.
 Commissioner Fitzgerald expresses himself as
 dissatisfied with the action of the Committee in
 raising the South Town assessment on real
 estate 9 per cent, and will present a minority
 report advising that it be not interfered with.
- report advising that it be not interfered with.

 Mister Sam Epgel, the cloth-cutter, who thinks he would shine as a Second-Ward Alderman, is getting himself rapidly disliked. Last week the myrmidons of a despotic government dragged Sam from his business and told him that he possessed the requisite qualifications for a petit juror, and must serve as such. Sam heard, but obeyed not. He absented himself from court, and Judge Tuley fined him \$5. Tuesday he was accepted as a juror in the McLaughlin case, and yesterday morning he kept the entire court waiting a quarter of an hour until he chose to appear. He made some sort of an excuse about being "bridged," but Judge Tuley told him he ought to make the requisite allowance for such delays, and intimated that if Sam came in with any more of that business the Court would bring him to time in a style that would make his head swim.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

- The internal-revenue receiots fell vesterday from \$36,000 to \$25,997; of which latter amount \$21,112 was for tax-paid spirits, \$3,714 for bacco and cigars, and \$906 for beer.
- The United States Sub-Treasury redeemed \$6,000 of subsidiary silver coin yesterday. There was no demand for silver in exchange for cur-rency, which was rather of an unusual thing about Mr. Gilbert's bureau.
- Col. Kinney, who used to be stationed here, but is now Revenue Arent at Philadelphia, passed through the city yesterday on his way to visit his family at Vermont, Ill. He called at the Government Building and had a chat with his old associates. Complaints continue to come in from various
- quarters in relation to counterfeit money, which just at this time seems to be flooding the country. The Secret-Service Agents are "working" the matter up, and developments are expected in a few days. The news-producing capacity of the Government Building seemed to have about exhausted itself yesterday. But the rookery has given up a good deal of late in connection with snide match-bonds and things, and, as the poet says, all days can't be newsy; some must be flat,—or words to that effect.

THE POLICE. THE POLLOWING EXCELLENT ORDER

- was promulgated late yesterday afternoon as forwarded to the various stations: forwarded to the various stations:

 General Orders, No. 15.—1. Officers in charge of stations will see to it that no professional bailers, runners for attorneys, or other persons are permitted to remain lounging about their stations, unless such persons have business to transact. All persons, however humble, having business at stations will be treated with courtesy, but no lounging will be tolerated.
- will be treated with courtesy, our as a long subset of the telerated.

 2. Police-Court Bailiffs are paid salaries out of the Police Fund, and are subject to the same rule as other police officers, and as such are prohibited from receiving any fee, present, or reward othe than their regular salaries and the fees allowed by the property of the salaries and the fees allowed by the salaries and the salaries and
- from receiving any fee, present, or reward other than their regular salarios and the fees allowed by law for serving and collecting executions, which fees are to be reported by them monthly and paid into the City Treasury.

 3. Balliffs will not be permitted to act as agents, solicitors, or messengers for ballers or attorneys, or to receive any fees other than those mentioned in the preceding section. They will report and be subject to the orders of the Precinct Captain when not attending court. Any violation of the letteror spirit of this order will cause the immediate dismissal of such Bailiff from the police force.

 4. All persons arrested for violation of city ordinances are bailable, and, if they are brought to the station when court is not in session, the Captain, Lieutenant, or other officer in charge of such station will take special bail, or deposit of money, to secure their appearance, as required by ordinance,—Council proceedings 1873, page 57,—the assumption by certain Justices of the Peace that such bonds are illegal to the contrary notwithstanding. No fee will be collected or accepted by officers of the force for making or approving such bonds on penalty of dismissal.

 5. Where arrests are made for violation of the statutes of the State, bail can only be accepted by udicial officers, who are entitled to fees for their services.

 6. Police officers will see that the statutes in re-
- 6. Police officers will see that the statutes in re services.

 6. Police officers will see that the statutes in relation to illegal fees are enforced, without regard to the rank of the person who may violate the same, and report all violations (if any) to these headquarters immediately.

 7. Officers in charge of stations will render all possible assistance to complaining witnesses to procure warrants, without putting such witnesses to the expense of employing attorneys to prosecute cases in which the city or the people of the State are plaintiffs; and, if the Clerk of the Police Court be busily engaged, the stationkeeper will fill out complaints and warrants for such complainants, preparatory to the signature of the Justice.

 8. Finally, officers in charge of stations will do all in their power to expedite business and accommodate persons who are compelled to bring complaints into the Police Courts; to secure their prisoners and have witnesses in readiness; to facilitate the taking of buil where good security is offered; to prevent the acceptance of professional or worthless baff, and to see that prisoners who are committed to their charge are not fleeced by loungers, solicitors. Agents prefended attorneys.
- committed to their charge are not needed by joing-ers, solicitors, agents, pretended attorneys, or officers of the law.

 Captains will report all violations of this order, SIMON O'DONNELL.

 Acting General Superintendent.
- FIRE DEPARTMENT. THE REVOLUTION COMING. It was noted several days ago that the Mayor proposed to weed out the Fire Department, and vesterday it was stated by an intimate friend of his that the work was to be commenced with discharging four Assistant Fire-Marshals to-day. For several days he has been sending for the officers of the Department and talking with them, and from the fact that he has placed in Fire-Marshal Swenie's hands a list of fifteen names, all of whom must
- be provided for in the Department, it would not be astonishing to see the work of decapitation go to extremes, even reaching pipemen and
- be astonishing to see the work of decapitation go to extremes, even reaching pipemen and others.

 It is known that since he took his seat he has been trying to get rid of many of the men, and that his first move was to ask Benner whom he could discharge. Benner's reply was that he did not see how any of the men could be discharged except for cause, as the ordinances provided, but this did not suit his Honor, and is thought by many to have been the commencement of the troubie which ended in Benner's dismissal, reinstatement by the Council, and subsequent resignation.

 From the best information attainable the Assistant Marshals selected to be bounced are Petrie, Kenney. Leo meyer, and Green, against whom there is nothing, and it is semi-officially announced that their places will not be filled. This is the same story told when the detectives were discharged a week or two ago, but it is a fact that most of their places have been filled, so the public will take the announcement with a degree of allowance. Their places may not be filled at once, but no one will believe that the move is in the interest of economy, for, if it was, there are a dozen sinecure positions that could be better abolished and without any possible injury to the public service. Among the other discharges set down is that of Harry Amick, the Chief Clerk in the Marshal's office,—a man who has been there fourteen years.—who is to be gotten rid of for no fault, but to make room for some pet,—Hans Haerting, it is said, though his name is not on the list above referred to. The other discharges are not known, nor does rumor even say who they are, but it is believed that enough will be made to absorb the hist, which those who have seen it say is significant, from the fact that it is composed exclusively of Irishmen.

EIGHT HOURS.

A sidewalk-meeting was held on the sidewalk, corner of Twenty-second and State streets,
last evening, about seventy-five men being presearl. There were no officers. O. A. Bishop was
the first speaker. He referred to the League,
which, he said, now had a membership of 4,000,
which, he said, now had a membership of 4,000,
and it was the intention to hold one or more
agritation meetings until its object was accomblished. Then came the usual arguments in
support of the movement. Men in these days
really speat twelve hours at work, as it
took them an hour to get to their
shops in the morning, and another hour to
reach home at night. There were 8,000,000 of
the workers in the country, and 2,500,000 idle men.
The latter were consumers, and the former were
supporting them. By withdrawing this surplus
all labor from the market, which would be done
by issing the hours of labor, the wages of all
would be raised, since there would be a "cornor." and the necessities of workingmen would
not fix the rate. The speaker was opposed to
conomy, which he defined to be putting into
the market more than was taken out. Overnor workers may be a second with the said that the second in said notice the ollector can levy upon
persons to make immediate payment, and that
labor from the market, which would be done
by irssing the hours of labor, the wages of all
would be raised, since there would be a "cornor." and the necessities of workingmen would
not fix the rate. The speaker was opposed to
conomy, which he defined to be putting into
the market more than was taken out. Overnor characteristic of the production would result from it. The only
way to reduce the "bulk!" was to give work to
sai; then everything would be consumed. He
figured that out in this way. If the 2,000,000
idle men—he dropped the other 500,000 for conveniences aske, probably—were employed at \$2
a day, that would permit of the expenditure of
the figure that out in this way. If the 2,000,000
idle men—he dropped the other 500,000 for convenienc A SIDEWALK-MEETING.

and demand, but by the workers' necess Mr. Bishop did not advocate shop strikes; were always failures; but he favored

A STRIKE ALL ALONG THE LINE

at the ballot-box in order to elect workingmen who would vote for their own interests, and, in doing so, vote for the interests of their fellows. Men should be sent to the Lexislature who would make the laws needed. When the laws were on the statute-books they could be enforced. But the workingmen were helpless so long as there were so many people looking for employment. The bosses would be benefited by paying better wages, because their hands would have more to spend, which would make business lively. The speaker referred to Vanderbilt, who, he said, had an income of \$1.000 an hour, and had recently gotten un a corner in the beef market in Chicago. This man had \$0,000 men in his employ, and his income came from their labor. The average wazes throughout the country were only \$5 cents a day, for men worked only seven or eight months of the year; and yet the tendency was to cut, and to inaugurate a system of pauper labor, in order that a few merchants might drive England, and Germany, and France out of the markets of the world. Mr. Bishop then came back to politics, and advised the voting for only those who favored eight hours for a day's work.

- spoke hext, and, as is his custom, abused everybody who doesn't work with his hands. He called merchants highway robbers, the men on 'Change gamblers, and millionaires thieves. No man could have accumulated \$1,000,000 honestly. No one was entitled to what he did not produce. He also wanted eight-hour men elected, but didn't seem to think the laboring classes would be happy until they worked four hours a day and wiped out all the bankers, brokers, lawyers, and other idlers,—fellows who consumed but didn't produce. He was particularly down on Moses, who, he said, swindled the Jews out of their jewelry, and then juugled the golden caif away while pretending to burn it. As to votung, he counseled the casting of ballots for only those men who stood
- casting of ballots for only those men who stood on the regular platform.

 Milk-Inspector Burr followed. He is understood to be working to secure the workingmen's indorsement of Mr. Harrison for Governor, in order to help him in the Democratic Convention.

BAXTER'S BOND. Up to yesterday, reportorial ingenuity hunted in vain for a witness to that celebrated interview in February last between Judge Drum mond Leonard Swett and Jim Rayter, Judge Drummond's recollection of what then took place has already been given, though on some few important points the Judge's memory was not so retentive as it would have been had he paid any particular attention to the matter, or had there been anything in it which would fix itself on his mind at the time, and by its importance, have remained accurately pictured on the mental retina. Mr. Swett has given his version of what was said and done, and the upshot of his story was that he simply pointed out Baxter as a man who knew th sureties on what now turns out to be a \$31,850 snide match-bond. Owing to the distance which Baxter himself succeeded in putting be tween him and the Chicago newspaper man just before the scheme came to light, it has been impossible to obtain his version of that celebrated tripartite interview. But in view of the pecultripartite interview. But in view of the peculiarly unsavory reputation for truth and veracity, or the lack of it, enjoyed by that great and greatest artist in the scheme of putting up a fraudulent bond on the Government and getting good and salable match-stamps in lieu thereof, it is perhaps just as well, and certainly just as satisfactory, that his version was not secured. But yestedday brought with it a further develoment, when The Tribune reporter, as luck would have it, ran across

A PROMINENT ATTORNEY who was present during a portion of that memorable interview, and whose recollection extends even farther than that of Judge Drummond or Mr. Swett. The lawyer expressed the utmost surprise at finding that the reporter was on so good a clew, and was lost in wonderment for the time being in striving to figure out who it was that let the eat out of the bag. At first he was naturally averse to saving anything, and when he did speak it was only on condition that his name should be kept shady, although, in case it became necessary that he be known, he frankly stated that he would hold himself ready to youch for the truth of his ble known, he rankly stated that he would have himself ready to youch for the truth of his statement. It may be added that the gentleman has an office in the near vicinity of the Government Building, and that he is possessed of an uncommonly trusty memory.
"You were in Judge Drummond's room that

afternoon, were you not," asked the reporter after the ice was broken, "when Swett and Baxter came in?" matter, and was about to leave when they en-"And you remained awhile?"
"Yes."

- "Why?"
 "I was interested at that time in the result of Baxter's proceedings in bankruptcy,—interested in a different way, however, than Baxter. To get at it briefly, I was on the other side. There was one particularly large item in his schedule of liabilities, and it occurred to me that it was just possible they were trying to manipulate the thing so as to facilitate and hasten his discharge, which the other side was coprosing. I remained to see if my surmise was correct. I soon found it was not, and I left."
 "While you were there
 WHAT DID YOU HEAR OR SEE?"
- WHAT DID YOU HEAR OR SEE?
- "While you were there

 WHAT DID YOU HEAR OR SEE?"

 "I must have been there perhaps five minutes. I could hear all that Judge Drummond and Mr. Swett said very distinctly, but Baxter turned his back to me and spoke in low tones, evidently not wishing me to hear what he said. Mr. Swett, in his mercurial wav, opened the conversation by asking Judge Drummond to approve a bond."

 "Was its character specified?"

 "No, sir; I never knew it until the thing came out in the papers."

 "Well, what then occurred?"

 "The Judge expressed some unwillingness at first, but finally concluded to inquire into the matter. 'Do you know these persons,' he asked, of Mr. Swett, referring to the sureties on the bond. 'No,' replied Mr. Swett, 'I do not. But here is a man, Mr. Baxter, who does know them, and what he says is all right.' That is, as nearly as I can remember it, the precise language used. The Judge out Baxter under oath, and examined him as to the responsibility of the sureties, and at that stage of the proceedings I left."

 "You are positive Mr. Swett referred to Baxter as all right?"

 "His words were, as nearly as I can remember, as I have told you: 'Here is a man, Mr. Baxter, who does know them, and what he says is all right.'"

 "His words were, as nearly as I can remember, as I have told you: 'Here is a man, Mr. Baxter, who does know them, and what he says is all right.'"

 "Did what he said impress you at the time as being in the nature of an indorsement?"
- is all right."
 "Did what he said impress you at the time as being in the nature of an indorsement?"
 "It certainly did,—an introduction and an indorsement as well."
 Mr. Swett appears to have forgotten the giltedged indorsement which he is said to have thus given Baxter on that historic secasion.

WATER ASSESSMENTS. THE FOLLOWING OPINION, which explains itself, emanated from the Law

- Department yesterday, and will be found of interest to many: CITY LAW DEPARTMENT. Aug. 13, 1879.—W. J. Onahan, Esq., City Collector—Sin: Your communication of the 23d ult. is received, in which you

adopted Aug. 26, 1878, for any further details you

may desire to know. Respectfully.
JOHN N. CRAWFORD,
Assistant Corporation Counse
Approved: Francis Adams.
Corporation Counsel.
The Collector proposes to act upon this struction of the law at once, and those integed will take notice.

MATRIMONIAL.

- An interesting social event took place last evening at the residence of D. C. Wagner, Esq. 1450 Indiana avenue, being the marriage of

- An interesting social event took place last evening at the residence of D. C. Wagner, Esq. 1450 Indians avenue, being the marriage of Miss Fannie Thompson, of La Crosse, Wis., to Dr. Manuel J. Quintero, of Lyons, France.

 The affair was characterized throughout by quiet elegance and an entire absence of ostentation. The guests included mainly relatives and intimate friends of the bride, who has a large acquaintance in Wisconsin and Illinois. At the appointed hour, 8:30 o'clock, the handsomely adorned residence was crowded with expectant guests, and the bridal party soon appeared. Freiburg's orchestrablaving Mendelssohn's Wedding March. First came the ushers, James R. Paul, and Henry J. Dater: then Mrs. Sarah Thompson, mother of the bride, on the arm of the groom; then followed the bride, escorted by her brother, Col. Clark W. Thompson, of Wells, Minn. The ceremony was impressively performed by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, former pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, according to the ritual of Episcopal Church.

 The bride was attired in a very elegant brocaded silk dress of Parisian manufacture, with diamond ornaments, and the usual veil and orange blossoms. The other ladies present were all richly attired in evening costumes. After the ceremony congratulations were showered upon the happy couple, and an elegant supper was served by Kinsley.

 Dr. and Mrs. Quintero, after visiting relatives in this vicinity, will sail for France within two or three weeks.

 The presents received were numerous and costly. Among them the following were noticed: Solid silver dinner set, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, La Crosse, Wis.; solid silver teaspoons, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson; one dozen solid silver teaspoons, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson; one dozen solid silver teaspoons, Mrs. J. M. Thompson; one dozen gold-lined teaspoons, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Perkins; a dozen solid silver teaspoons, Mrs. J. W. Abbott; one dozen solid silver teaspoons, Mrs. J. W. Abbott; one dozen solid silver forks, Mrs. H. R. Hobart and Mrs. F. Q. Bail; olive-fork, Je
- Miss Landon; Japanese tete-a-tete tea set, James A. Paul; berry-dish, Mrs. James Thompson; embroidered table-cover and decorated horseshoe, Miss Julia McArthur, La Crosse; arghan, Miss Eva Perry, Rockford; plaque, Miss Anna Spear; Taine's English Literature, Philip Moore; American flag from A. E. Hazard; traveling case, Miss Florence Paul, Evanston; envelope containing title-deeds to forty acres of land in Minnesota, Col. C. W. Thompson.

 Among the guests were: Mrs. Sarsh Thompson, La Crosse; Col. and Mrs. Clark W. Thompson, La Crosse; Mr. and Mrs. John'Thompson, Joliet; Mrs. J. W. Abbot, Beloit; Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson, Lanesboro, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Seelev Perry, Rockford; Eugene Perkins, La Crosse; Miss Landon, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Hall, Miss Rwder, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Hobart, Majand Mrs. Ball, Mr. Helmus Wells, Miss Button, Milwaukee; Mr. E. R. Paul and Miss Florence Paul, Evanston; Mr. Higenbotham, Miss Eva Perry, Rockford; Mr. Hoore; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Milwaukee; Mr. E. J. Perkins, La Crosse; Mr. and Mrs. William Hovt, Mr. Clarence R. Paul, Springfield; Mr. James R. Paul, Mr. Henry Dater, Mr. Brank Wagner, Miss Minnie Wagner, Mr. Frank Wagner, Miss Minnie Wagner, Mr. Frank Wagner,

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

- Saints—The Mormons Arming—Effect of Secretary Evarts' Circular Letter. By Telegroph to New York Heraid. Salt Lake City, Utah. Aug. 11.—Apostle oseph F. Smith, in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, yesterday afternoon, delivered a furious speech, which has greatly added to the popular excite-ment. He said the Mormons had met their enemies with their own weapon, the Bible, and defeated them every time. Our enemies, not content with defeat, have persecuted and mat us, and By these abominable acts these people have been subjected to hardships almost unparalleled. The speaker enlarged upon the part he had borne in these persecutions, and said he did not want to see such terrible cruelties repeated. We have been turning the "other cheek" long enough, and it is now about time to change our policy. We have been foully misrepresented and spit upon. We have suffered the presence of that damuable sheet among us, which would not be borne in any other community. We have submitted to its abuse and misrepresentation long enough, and nowit must be stopped. [This was greeted with "Amen!" from the whole congregation.] The Apostle then advised his hearers to procure effective firearms and not delay doing it.

- congregation.) The Apostle then advised his hearers to procure effective firearms and not delay doing it.

 In the Fourteenth Ward meeting-bonse the same evening the speakers recommended their clothing if they had not money to purchase them.

 In the Thirteenth Ward Mal. Little severely reproved one speaker for indulging in the same incendiary strain, saving there was already too much excitement prevailing for public safety.

 The gun-shops to-day have been busy selling firearms and taking old ones to repair.

 A dispatch relating to Secretary Evarts' letter, discouraging Mormon missionary labors in foreign parts, has caused some consternation. The Descret News this evening discusses it in a long editorial, of which the following is the concluding paragraph:

 "There is another thing. The doctrine of 'gathering' which our missionaries preach is true. God has in very deed commenced to bring His people from east and west, north and south, preparatory to the coming of our Lord Jesus. He who who attempts to stop 'gathering' fights against God. Pharaoh arrogated to himself more powerthan any republican or monarchical government pretends to hold. He undertook to say that the Lord's people should not go. Let his fate be a warning to modern autocrats. No power beneath the sun can stop the work of 'gathering' of the Latter Day Israel, for a mightier hand than that of Emperor or President is engaged in it. When puny men in blindness attempt to thwart His purposes, they will only aid in the accomplishment of His will. He who sitteth in the heavens will hold them in derision. The fate of all nations that fight against Zion is inscribed on the pages of Holy Writ, and just as any government of this world array themselves in earnest against her, the Lord will sinite them with fire and dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel." in pieces like a potter's vessel."

- The National Exchange in Session at New York.

 New York, Aug. 13.—The National Cotton Exchange began its convention to-day. St. Louis was represented by J. L. Sloss and W. M. Senter. About seventy persons were present, but not all were delegates.

 The annual report of the Executive Council set forth that owing to the appearance of yellow-fever in July, it was deemed advisable to remove the Convention from St. Louis to New York. It declares that during the last five years cotton culture in the United States has outstripped the most sanguine expectations. The problem of declares that during the last five years cotton culture in the United States has outstripped the most sanguine expectations. The problem of free labor has been virtually solved, and the South must be regarded as the future reliance of the cotton manufacture of both America and Europe. Taking the average of the last few years, but 31 per centum of the cotton crop is manufactured in the United States, 69 per centum going to feed the mills of Great Britain and Continental Europe. The sensitiveness of cotton to meteorologic influences is such that it would be highly advantageous were some efficient means supplied for gretting information by telegraph of the daily metéorological changes at all important points in the cotton belt. This work is of such general interest as to come within the scope of the general authorities.

 The principal benefit from the uniform standards has been the harmonizing of published quotations. International standards are more known and understood in all the markets of the world.

 Topics for discussion were reported, and the reports of the Committees on Statistics and Crop Statement were presented and referred to the Committee on Business.

 After recess the Committee on Business recommended the appointment of committees to whom suggestions of matters to be discussed.

- as sent in by the constituent Exchanges, be referred for report.
- The ecommendation was adopted, and the Committees appointed.

 Adjourned till to morrow.

 The delegates went to Manhattan Beach in the evening, and looked at Coney Island. They dine on Friday with the New York Cotton Ex-
- GENEVA LAKE.

 Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

 GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 13.—The Messrs.
- GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 13.—The Messrs. Knox, of St. Louts, while rowing on Geneva Lake this evening, saw a large pickerel, which they struck with an oar and safely landed. It weighed fourteen pounds, and will be served at a hotel to-morrow.

 Late arrivals at the Whiting House: C. W. Pardridge, H. P. Dewer, Wheaton; Edwin Osgood and wife, Miss Nellie Hughes, Austin; A. B. Baldwin and family, Chicago; Mrs. Ben Funk and son, Bloomington; H. D. Spencer, Bloomington; Mrs. L. Hyman, Mrs. H. Gray, Mra. James Jennie; Milton (Wis.) cornet band of seventeen pieces; John A. Singer and wife, Diamond Lake, Ill.; Miss L. Belden, H. N. Johnson, Chicago.

EXAMINE.

- Dr. Price's Special Playoring Extracts. Vanilla, Lemon. etc.. are put up in bottles of full measure, containing nearly one-half more than others pur-porting to contain the same quantity.
- Choicest cigars retailed at wholesale prices at
- Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debiity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervons prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

- BROADWAY-HOLDSWORTH-At the residence of H. A. Goll. Esq., 338 West Van Buren-st., Aug. 12, by the Rev. Mr. Raymond, Mr. Daniel H. Broadway and Miss Maggrie Holdsworth, all of this city.
- DEATHS. BOWAN—In this city, Aug. 13, at No. 1284 West Monroe-st. Miss dennie A. only daughter of Annie J. and Samuel Rowan. aged 23 years.
 Funeral notice hereafter.
 FF Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.
 RYAN—In this city, Aug. 11, at her late residence, Not. 125 and 127 Ewing st., Katie F. Hanover, beloved wife of John F. Ryan, and the only daughter of Terrance Hanover, of Lowell, Mass.
 FF New York, Boston, and Lowell papers please copy.
- copy.

 MACLAUGHLAN—On Wednesday, the 13th, Jane, the beloved wife of the Rev. James Maclaughlan, paster of the Scotch Church, Chicago.

 Funeral to Rosenill, from the church, corner of Sangamon and Adams-sta. on Saturday at 11-0'clock a. m.
- ECKSTORM—Aug. 12, at 8 p. m., Theodore Eckstorm, aged 52 years-Funeral from residence, Frederick-st., near Lewis, Lake View, on Thursday at 2 p. m. QUINN-Aug. 13. James Quinn, aged 63 years. Funeral from his late residence, 463 South Morgan-st., Thursday at 10 o'clock, to the Jesuit Church, thence by carriages at 0 Calvary Cometery. BAKER-Aug. 12, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, James W. Baker, aged 9 years and 1 month. Funeral from the house, 979 Wentworth av., at 10:30 Aug. 14. Carriages to Calvary.
- LANGUOR, ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY. LANGUOR, ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY.

 The cause of languor, when it is not the immediate or indirect consequence of positive disease, is traceable to a debilitating temperature. Personaliving in a warm, moist climate are peculiarly subject to it. Diminished physical vigor and an indisposition to active exertion are its characteristics. Sometimes it is accompanied by undue relaxation of the bowels, and by dyspeptic or bilions symptoms. A reliable remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a strengthening and alterative medicine derived from the purest and most efficacious vegetable sources, with a pure spiritious basis, promounced by eminent physicians a mild and wholesome stimulant. The bitters, foremost of American tonics, is largely used in the tropics, where the climate is very productive of debility, malarial fevers, and disorders of the bowels, liver, and disceptive organs.



- **POWDER**
- ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., so and sz Wabash-av.
- Thursday, Aug. 14, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE Crockery&Glassware.
- 50 Crates W. G. and C. C. Ware in open lots.
 30 Casks Brown and Yellow Ware
 1, 200 Bris. Glassware.
 Goods packed for country merchants.
 GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 130 and 132 Wabab-av. 500 LOTS OF BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION

This THURSDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock.



INSTRUCTION.





THE SOLID A Nor'h Carelinian

"Solid South " Cry Southern Poli

- How the Confederate B Congress--- Zach Cas finished Speech-
- at Fort Lafa
- The Democracy and the !

- WASHINGTON, D. C., A. liticians say that the me not in favor of the "Son
- Major-Generals vs. Soldiers-A Con the Electoral From Our Own Cor with a gentleman from Nort day, he said, in substance, t
- "The Bourbons, of course ble to learn anything; ou beginning to perceive the South' is just as much a tri as the War of the Rebellion fited nobody but the politic the people down there. The South as even the Charleston N admits, by violence and fra was a 'necessity' then, b again occur. The result of tual distrust, social disorg are arrayed against each o being harmonious, as was piers of this movement, there ences than before. interests are paralyzed, picious. The millions of N might be invested in the So sessed the elements of sta community, will not go dow
- Ties of public conscience our people. Why, the peo of the South favor repudia tions, which are held largel the ground that oy repud even' to some extent for th slave-property. And I saw cently a paragraph from a been made by Senator Ves time during the yellow-f year, in which, in speaking tributions from the North sufferers, he said, in effect, tions should not be especial
- making them, was 'sim erty which they had during the War.' Al a very tad effect 'Sould South' is practical against progress. It preve ments, and retards immiggrants we have; and from Carolina, in a quiet way, th an exodus, not so much of ern white people, who are bers, unwilling to endure the
- bers, unwilling to endure the mess proscription to which the Meanwhile, nobody is beneficialled leading men, who are non-producers, and who, by ysis of industry, succeed in in political office. The 'Soll a trick of the politicians, a find it out sometime, but it TET THE SOLID SOUTH It is this Solid South ticians,—who control both and who are responsible they do it. Roscoe Conk people. He said:
- Twenty-seven States ad dark hour. Those States Senators and Representati tors and Representati fifty-four, were soldi Union. The eleven St send ninety-three Senat Let me state the same face.
 There are but four Senators
 Union army, They all sit h
 but four. Twenty Senators
 the army of Repellion, and
 here who held high civil
- federacy.

 In the House there are if twenty-seven States, and soldiers from eleven States.

 Who, I ask you, Senstors, is keeping up party-divisio treas of the War?

 The South is solid. The thas no seat here save two sits. The Senator from Louis still spared; and whisper as afoot to deprive one of the The Senator from Louis still spared; and whisper as afoot to deprive one of the The Senator from house site that the doings witness the North with aiarm, and dism and good-faith of the Forty-two Democrats have ty-three, if you add the illinois [Mr. Davis]. He Democratic party, althoughing bis speech the other day arks anything more of him illaughter.] If we count there are forty-three bemit Twenty-three happens to be exacted from the South who. Rebellion.

 Do you anticipate my on unocraft from the South who. Rebellion.

 Do you anticipate my on unocraft from the South who. Rebellion.

 Do you anticipate my on unocraft accurate riges the my-tiree Southern Senators same thing, to the same way elements, is true in the Hog Zach Chandler of the Illand. In the House there are
- ZACH CHANDLER'S U
- Zach Chandler, of the Umade one statement which time to complete. It was Sir, there are twelve Sens Chamber who, every man have a poorer title to their ble Senstor from Louisian lence you occupy your seas how to vacate seats in this if you dare—

 There followed Pande Eaton, of Connecticut,—i ally that the Southern I North, and the first to that the War is over, althe belifon he wore the shirt of the Gray,—jumpa up and Mr. Eaton—I call the Son
- order.
 Mr. Chandier—Very well
 of order.
 Mr. Eaton—My point of o
 tor from Michigan is entire
 anys that tweive Seuatora
 seuts by fraud and violence Disorder rules in t quite as redoubtable a as Billy Eaton, had so the storm passes, and Mr
- l'intended to state, and belief of. I think, every m the Chamber, that there at that side who hold their talimmer, poorer basis that from Louisiana. I intend belief, and it is my belief obtained, and are held. That is what I intended to now say.
- But be has never name Mr. Chandler, doubtless, ing States would return the Republican vote coulsion: Texas, Mississippi Frorida, North and Stwould vacate the seats Jones, Lamer, Houston Jones, Hampton and Brance. WAS BEN HILL IN
- Ben fill, in the course the New England coast time to consider what Ze this statement:

 The Senator from Georganic and the Senator from Georganic and the Senator from Georganic and Se

y the constituent Exchanges, be mendation was adopted, and the

tes went to Manhattan Beach in and looked at Coney Island. They by with the New York Cotton Ex-GENEVA LAKE.

sat Dispatch to The Tribune.
ARE, Wis., Aug. 13,—The Messrs. Louis, while rowing on General ening, saw a large pickerel, which with an oar and safely landed. It teen pounds, and will be served at

ls at the Whiting House: C. W.
P. Dewer, Wheaton; Edwin Ose,
e. Miss Nellie Hughes, Austin; A.
ad family, Chicago; Mrs. Ben Funk
omington; H. D. Spencer, BloomaL. Hyman, Mrs. H. Gray, Mrs.
b; Milton (Wis.) cornet band of
eces; John A. Singer and wife,
e, Ill.; Miss L. Beiden, H. N. John

Special Flavoring Extracts. Vanilla, are put up in bottles of full measure, arly one-half more than others purtain the same quantity.

gars retailed at wholesale prices at

dysoepsia. nervous prostration, and general debility relieved by taking repionized. Beef Tonic, the only beef containing its entire dutritions it is not a mere stimulant like the extended the sustaining properties; is inenfeebled conditions, whether the austion, nervous prostration, overtee disease; particularly if resulting try complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Ra, New York. For sale by drag-

MARRIAGES. HOLDSWORTH - At the residence of , ass West Van Buren-st., Aug. 12, by aymond, Mr. Daniel H. Broadway and idsworth, all of this city.

this city, Aug. 13, at No. 1238 West is Jennie A., only daughter of Annie J. van. aged 23 years.

1., papers please copy.
s city, Aug. 11. at her late residence.
Fewing-st., Katie F. Hanover, beloved
Ryan, and the only daughter of Terof Lowell, Mass.
rk, Boston, and Lowell papers please

AN-On Wednesday, the 13th, Jane, of the lier, James Maclaughlan, pastor burch, Chicaro.
schill, from the church, corner of Sansassas, on Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m.
Aug. 12, at 8 p. m., Theodore Eckrears. rearsresidence, Frederick-st., near Lewis,
Toursday at 2 p. m.
13. James Quinn, axed 63 years,
his late residence, 46: South Morgan10 o'clock to the Jesuit Church, thence
Lavary Gemetery.

, ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY. ATS CAUSE AND REMEDY.

languor, when it is not the immediconsequence of positive disease, is
debilitating temperature. Persons
m, moist climate are peculiarly subnished physical vigor and an indisve exertion are its characteristics.
accompanied by undue relaxation
and by dyspeptic or politons sympole remedy is Hostetter's Stomach
githening and alterative medicine
e purest and most efficacions vegwith a pure spirituous basis, procount physicians a mild and wholehe bitters, foremost of Amerarrely used in the tropics, where
ery productive of debility, malarial
refers of the bowels, liver, and di-

CK PEAYER-MEETING, HELD IN Il Hall, 150 Madison-st, to-day, will Elderkin. R MONTHLY BUSINESS MERT-toune Home Club will be held to-day ouse at 1:30 p. m.

BAKING POWDER. ROYAL POMET KING WDER

vernment Chemist, Dr. Mott. KING POWDER CO., New York. CTION SALES.

ADE SALE

y& Glassware. and C. C. Ware in open lots. and Yellow Ware

SANDERS & CO., and 132 Wabash-av.

AY MORNING at 9 o'clock.

Goods without reserve.

JAS. P. McNAMARA. Auct'r.

Can be beautifully DYRD, CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triffing expone, and expressed C. O. D. COOR & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 262 West Madisonate. Chicage, 4 107 North 6th-ac. St. Louis. Me. N.B. Ladies Drases, Seques TS, &c., repaired and cleaned.

LOR'S SYSTEM

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Elegant Styles, Shortest Notice, Least Money, Stationery and Fine Engraving.
5. D. Child's & Co.,
78 WASHINGTON ST.

LOTS OF S & SHOES

AUCTION

STRUCTION.

time to complete. It was:

ZACH CHANDLER'S UNFINISHED SPEECH.

Zach Chandler, of the United States Senate,

le one statement which he has never take

There followed Pandemonium. Little Mr. Eston, of Connecticut,—the most obsequious ally that the Southern Bourbons have in the North, and the first to come to the front now that the War is over, although during the Rebellion he wore the shirt of neither the Blue nor the Grav,—jumps up and says:

Mr. Eston—I call the Senator from Michigan to order. Mr. Chandler-Very well, Sir; state your point

of order.

Mr. Eaton—My point of order is, that the Senator from Michigan is entirely out of order when he says that tweive Scuators on this floor hold their seuts by fraud and violence.

Disorder rules in the galleries. Ben Hill, quite as redoubtable a warrior in time of peace as Billy Eaton, had something to say. Finally the storm passes, and Mr. Chapdler reiterates this:

Intended to state, and did state, that it is the belief of. I think, every member upon this side of the Chamber, that there are twelve Senators upon that side who hold their title to their seats on a slimmer, poorer basis than my honorable friend from Louisiana. I intended to state that it is our belief, and it is my belief, that those seats were obtained, and are held, by fraud and violence. That is what I intended to say, and that is what I now say.

But he has never named the twelve Senators. Mr. Chandler, doubtless, meant that the following States would return Republican Senators if the Republican vote could receive free expression: Texas, Mississippi, Alaosma, Louisiana, Fiorida, North and South Carolina,—which would vacate the seats of Coke and Morey, Jonas, Lamar. Houston and Morgan, Call and Jones, Hampton and Buzler, and Ransom and Wance.

WAS BEN HILL IN FORT LAPAYETTE? Ben Hill, in the course of his reflections on the New England coast this summer, may find time to consider what Zach Chandler meant in this statement:

this statement:

The Senator from Georgia says that I did not shed any blood. How much blood did he shed?
[Laughter.] Will some one inform as the exact cuantity of blood that the Senator from Georgia shed?

telk to me about letting the blood of others be

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Solid South.' The South has been made solid, as even the Charleston News and Courier pow

tions, which are held largely in the North, upon the ground that by repudiating we may 'get even' to some extent for the former loss of our

slave-property. And I saw in a newspaper recently a paragraph from a speech said to have been made by Senator Vest, of Missouri, some

time during the yeltow-fever epidemic of last year, in which, in speaking of the generous conributions from the North for the yellow-fever sufferers, he said, in effect, that these contributions should not be especially considered as a gift of charity' to the South, as the North, in making them, was 'simply restoring propring the War.' All this is baving

a very tad effect upon us. The 'Soild South' is practically an organization against progress. It prevents internal develop-

ments, and retards immigration. It does more grants we have; and from the State of North Carolina, in a quiet way, there is now going on

ern white people, who are leaving in large num-bers, unwilling to endure the social and busi-

ness proscription to which they are subjected. Meanwhile, nobody is benefited but the few so-

called leading men, who are generally a class of non-producers, and who, by means of this paral-ysis of indu-try, succeed in placing themselves in political office. The 'Solid South,' I repeat, is

irick of the politicisns, and the people and it out sometime, but it may be too late,"
TET THE SOLID SOUTH IS RESPONSIBLE.

and who are responsible for its action. He they do it. Roscoe Conkling told the America people. He said:

people. He said:

Twenty-seven States adhered to the Union in the dark bour. Those States send to Congress 269 Senators and Representatives. Of these 269 Senators and Representatives, fifty-four, and only fitty-four, were soldiers in the armies of the Union. The eleven States which were disloyal send ninety-three Senators and Representatives to Congress. Of these, eighty-five were soldiers in the armies of the Rebellion, and at least three more beld high civil station in the Rebellion, making in all eighty-eight out of ninety-three.

Let me state the same fact, dividing the Houses. There are but four Senators here who fought in the

There are but four Senators here who fought in the Union army. They all sit here now; and there are but four. Twenty Senators sit here who fought in the army of Recellion, and three more Senators sit here who held high civil command in the Confederate

It is this Solid South these trickster poli-icians,—who control both Houses of Congress,

THE SCLID SOUTH.

A Nor'h Carolinian Who Saya the "Solid South" Cry Is a Trick of Son hern Politicians.

Bow the Confederate Brigadiers Control Congress.—Zach Chandler's Unfinished Speech.—Ben Hill at Fort Lafayette.

The Democracy and the Mails—Confederate Major-Generals vs. Legless Union Soldiers—A Conspiracy of the Ectoral Count.

The Ectoral Count.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Some of the Politicians say that the masses of the South are post in favor of the "Solid South." Talking with a gentleman from North Carolina the other day, he said, in substance, this:

"The Bourbons, of course, are said not to be able to learn anything but some of them are beginning to perceive that the cry of 'Solid South' is just as much a trick of the politicians say that the cry of 'Solid South' is just as much a trick of the politicians say that the cry of 'Solid South' The South has been made solid, in substance, this:

"The Bourbons, of course, are said not to be able to learn anything but some of them are beginning to perceive that the cry of 'Solid South' is just as much a trick of the politicians say that the cry of 'Solid South' The South has been made solid, he people down there. The same is true of the 'Solid South." The South has been made solid, solid South. The South has been made solid, solid South. The South has been made solid, solid South. The South has been made solid. Chestless of Marker Day and Convier now more hostility in Congress to the reallway postal system of the tribusy postal system of the reliance postal system. The same is true of the 'Solid South' The South has been made solid. The south has been made solid. The south has been made solid; the protocol of the rallway postal system of the reallway postal system of the reliance postal sys in this fact.

There has been on account of this, perhaps, more hostility in Congress to the railway postal service in the South.

admits, by violence and fraud, which, they sav, was a 'necessity' then, but which must not again occur. The result of this business is mu-CONFEDERATE MAJOR-GENERALS VS. LEGLESS UNION SOLDIERS.

Sidney L. Wilson, the Union soldier who lost both legs at Gettysburg, has been removed from his position as Doorkeeper of the Ladies' Gallery of the Senate, but another soldier who fought at Gettysburg has been placed unon the Doorkeeper's roll. This latter soldier is Maj.-Gen. Wilcox, a West-Point graduate, and an officer of the Union army at the time the War commenced; but, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he went South and gaiped his high rank as Major-General. He fought at Gettysburg in the immediate front of Sidney L. Wilson, at the battle in which the latter lost both legs. Since the Democrats obtained control of the Senate, "Maj.-Gen." Wilcox has been appointed to the position of Doorkeeper, at \$1,500 annually, while Wilson, the legless Union soldier, has been discharged. If Wilson had fought at Gettysburg on the other side, as Wilcox did, would he have been removed?

A CONSPIRACY OF THE ELECTORAL GOUNT. CONFEDERATE MAJOR-GENERALS VS. LEGLESS tual distrust, social disorganization, and an exodus of labor. Portions of every community are arrayed against each other, and, instead of being harmonious, as was predicted by the leaders of this movement, there are greater differences than before. Meanwhile, business interests are paralyzed, and capital is suspicious. The millions of Northern capital that might be invested in the South if the South possessed the elements of stability of a Northern community, will not go down there. They distrust a people which so greatly distrusts itself. Ties of public conscience sit too loosely upon our people. Why, the people in some sections of the South favor repudiation of their obliga-

A CONSPIRACY OF THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

The recent outburst on the part of Heary Watterson in the matter of the alleged invitation of Senator Conkling to dine—an in itation which the latter is said to have refused—recalls a curious story that some credited during the time of the Electoral count. The story was attributed to Senator Dorsey, and is to the following effect: During one of the last days of the Electoral count, and when a break anywhere would have defeated the count, Speaker Randail sent a special messenger to the Senate with a statement that the count could then be defeated, and that he would co-operate to defeat it if a certain number of Southern Republican Senators would unite with the Democrats and elect some Senator President of the Senate whom they could rame. The name of Senator Conkling was mentioned. Dorsey of the Senate whom they could rame. The name of Senator Conkling was mentioned. Dorsey was approached, and declined to entertain any such proposition, intimating that, if there was to be any election of President pro tempore, he should vote for his frind Morton. The same advances were made to Senators Ciayton and Conover.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WIVES. They Bring Suit Against the Executors of the Estate-They Are Jailed in Company with the Boss Mormon-The Devil to Pay

Jr., executors, and on John Taylor, the President of the Church, for the property of the estate, and recovered possession of all the real estate, but could not obtain possession of some \$440,000 of personal property which came into the hands of the executions.

estate. Out could not obtain bosession of some \$440,000 of personal property which came into the hands of the executors, as per their inventory filed in the Probate Court. The Court thereupon issued citation upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt. After a full hearing, the executors and Mormon President have been committed to the common jail until the property is turned over to the Receivers.

The history of the whole matter, as substantiated by the facts thus far elicited, is that prior to 1373 Brigham Young was, in addition to his other offices, Trustee to hold all of the Church property over and above the \$50,000 that could be held by the Church according to law; that in that year he resigned, and George A. Smith was elected his successor and received all the property thus held by the Church in violation of the law limiting its property to the amount of \$50,000. of \$50,000.

the samy or Recognion, and three more Senators in here who held high civil command in the Confederacy.

In the House there are fifty Union soldiers from twenty-seven States. and sixty-five Confederate soldiers from eleven States.

Who, I sak you, Senators, tried by this record, is keeping up party-division on the issues and hatreds of the War?

The South is solid. Throughout all its borders it has no seat here save two in which a Republican sits. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Bruce], san the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Kellogg] are still spared; and whisper says that an enterorise is afoot to deprive one of these Senators of his seat. The Sakth is emphatically solid. Can you wonder if the North soon becomes solid too? Do you not see that the doings witnessed now in Congress fill the North with alarm, and distrust of the patriotism and good-faith of the men from the South Forty-two Democrats have seats on this floor; forty-three, if you add the honorable Senator from Illinois [Mr. Davis]. He does not belong to the Democratic party, although I must say, after reading his speech the other day, that a Democrat who are anything more of him is an insatiate monster, I Laughter. I If we count the Senator from Illinois, there are forty-three Democratis in this Chamoer. Lwenty-three is a clear majority of all, and twenty-three happens to be exactly the number of Senators from the South who were leaders in the late Rebellion.

Do you santicipate my object in stating these of \$50,000.

Subsequent to this settlement, Brigham Young had his will drawn up by an attorney in New York City, and printed, and signed it himself at the foot of every page. In it he divided his various wives (some sixteen in number) and children (some fifty in all) into classes, and devised to each class certain specific property, amounting in all to \$2.500,000, and particularly described each piece of real property, including the Salt Lake Theatre and the Amelia Palace, and silowed his executors 3 per cent on all amounts paid out. Rebellion.

Do you anticipate my object in stating these numbers! For fear you do no., let me explain. Forty-two Senators rule the Senate; twenty-three Senators rule the caucus. A majority rules the Senate; a caucus rules the majority: and the twenty-three Southern Senators rule the caucus. The same thing, in the same way, governed by the same alements, is true in the Hopse.

ZACH CHANDLES'S UNEXISIED SPECK.

amounts paid out.

The executors qualified before a Mormon Probate Judge by giving wholly loadequate and insufficient bonds, and by filing an incomplete inventory of the wast property to be adminis-

inventory of the vast property to be administered.

Once in possession of the property, they ignored even the Mormon Probate Court, and helped themselves and the Church in right priestly style.

They found (by means known only to themselves) that the theatre and Amelia Palace in reality belonged to the Church, and, without authority (unless by revelation), deeded the same to John Taylor, the President and Trustee of the Church. The most remarkable feature of this transaction is the fact that before conveying this property they paid off a \$10,000 incumbrance out of the flunds of the estate, and then charged and appropriated to their own use 3 per cent on the amount thus paid and on the value of the property so conveyed, because it was not a part of the estate, but had been stolen from the property of the Church.

It also now appears that John Taylor, the President and Prophet of the Church, presented to the executors, and not to the Court, as he should have done, a claim against the late Prophet for \$1,000,000, and allowed a set-off for \$300,000, and collected and appropriated to the use of the Church, without authority of law, whe belance of \$700,000. This claim was made, notwithstanding Brigham Young had settled with the Church and willed away in specific terms the identical property claimed by the heads of the Underhand turned over by the executors. The set-off was allowed in face of the fact that Mormon Apostles, Presidents, Bishops, priests, and teachers labor without money and without price.

Nor is this all. The Court finds, after hear-

without price.

Nor is this all. The Court finds, after hearing, that the executors have retained some \$25.000 as commissions on property distributed to which they had no right.

That they have retained and appropriated some \$11,000 on loans they were not authorized to make.

That they have paid over \$31,000 on claims to Mormons that were barred by the statute of limitations, and in direct violation of the statute law of Utah.

limitations, and in direct violation of the statute law of Utah.

That they have paid the debts of John W. Young. \$54,000.

The facts have been established in court, according to judicial finding, in a cause wherein Mormons are both plaintiffs and defendants, and are hence not susceptible of being called, as most facts damaging to the Mormon priesthood are, "only Gospel lies."

The conflict is a significant one, because calculated to establish how Brigham Young, as by magic, amassed an estate of \$2,500,000 walle devoting his time to the establishment of the Church without compensation. 2. Because it exemplifies how and to what end the Mormon priesthood have ruled. 3. Because it is the first great Mormon conflict that has been adjudicated by the United States Court. 4. Because it justifies a free discussion of the disposition of the Mormon priesthood to the insposition of the Mormon priesthood to the latty that has hereafore been throttled by Church discipline.

The matter in issue is \$1,000,000, with the side

issues as to whether the dead Prophet stole from the Church; whether the living Prophets have stolen from the heirs, or both; and to the meantime the President of the Mormon Church and three high churchmen, the companions, and one son of the great Brigham Young, languish in jail for contempt of court in not paying to an officer of the law the ill-gotten gains of the great polyamist.

LYNCH LAW AT LEADVILLE. Sppposed Thief Hung by a Mob until Nearly Dead-Saved at Last by a Miner's

Seven-Shooter.

Leadville (Col.) Chronicle, Aug. 5.

Daniel McDow is a freighter. Last night he camped with his teams and wagons on the Elm street commons, below Grant's smelter. Fearing a visit from horse and mule pilferers he severed his street to the wagon his street to the wagon his street to the wagon his street. cured his stock to the wagon by a patent fast-ener, and then went to sleep. A dog disturbed his slumbers about 4 o'clock this morning, and, remembering his stock, he pulled up the bottom whis tent and peeped out,-one horse was missing. His hurried inspection showed that the patent faftening had been drawn, and the animal with a bridle and blanket had gone off.

Arousing one of his men and some neighboring freighters, they burriedly mounted and started in hot pursuit of the absent horse. A trail was struck, and at a point about half way to Malta the horse was spied. It had on a middle-aged man and a bag of table-ware, stolen last night from the Grand Hotel, as elsewhere noticed. The rider made no resistance when he saw the danger ends of several pistols looking him square in the face. He turned the stolen horse right round and pade leisurely back to town.

Word having went around the lower part of the stolen having went around the lower part of the stolen having went around the lower part of the stolen having went around the lower part of the stolen having went around the lower part of the stolen having went around the lower part of the stolen having went around the lower part of the stolen having went around the lower part of the stolen having went around the lower part of the stolen having the stolen have the stolen having the stolen having the stolen having the stolen having the stolen have the stolen having the stolen have the stolen having the s Word having went around the lower part of the city that a genuine horse-thief and hotel burgiar had been captured, a crowd of men, boys, and some women were quickly assembled. A short conference ensued, the delay and uncertainty of law in Leadville was briefly discussed, and the decision that the thief should hang was arrived at without a dissenting voice. Some rope-balters were taken from the mules at the corral and spliced, the supposed this was led to the little grove nearly in front of the smelter man Grant's new mansion, the halters were fixed around his neck with the long end looped over a crooked limb, and then the culprit was told to pray. He did, but not to either one of the many unseen goos. His face turned

were fixed around his neck with the long end looped over a crooked limb, and then the culprit was told to pray. He did, but not to either one of the many unseen goos. His face turned towards those who were about to take away his life, and to them he prayed most piteously. He devied, and begged for a chance to prove, that he was not a horse nor any other kind of thief. The stolen property found in his possession had been placed there by a man whom he supposed to be its lawful owner, and he, the man in the halter, was merely to ride the horse to Malta, where he was to be joined by the owner.

The executioners listened to the prayer patiently, and after laying their heads together a few seconds, concluded to let the cetitioner live, providing he would give the name of the man of whom the stolen property was obtained. This man in the halter refused to save his life by any such cowardly means, and word was given to hoist him up. He went about four feet from the earth and was commencing to make the death throes customary on similar occasions, when he was lowered and given a second opportunity to live by divulging a secret. "No, sir, I'll die a dozen deaths," was the response, and up went the culprit a second time. The crowd now began to cheer, a woman sort of fainted, and a dozen voices cried out for another chance. The man was let down a second time and asked if he still persisted in dying at the end of a rope, rie did, but thought it might be well enough for him to have a few words with his God. The boys at the other end of the halter let up crough to allow the doomed man fo kneel, and thus he prayed: "O thou merciful Most High, I thank thee for all that I have received from thee since I came to this country. I wish I had prayed oftener. Now I need your parting biessing. Let me come into Heaven after I'm hung. Send down an abgel to take my soul to Jesus just as quick as it leaves my body. Doo't let the Devil get hold of me after I'm dead. I know that I've been a big sinuer, but, Lord, you know I didn't steal this h

Salt Lake, Utah, July 31.—The choicest bit of gossip now going the rounds in this stronghold of the "Latter-Day Saints" is thatcreated by the suit of the heirs of the late Brigham Young against his executors and the President of the Mormon Church.

The proceedings were begun in the United States District Court here in June last. The Court found that the executors had been guilty of misappropriation and waste; that the estate was in great danger of being squandsred; and appointed two Receivers to hold it until a final distribution should be ordered.

The Receivers made demand on George Q. Cannon (present Representative of Utah in Congress), Albert Carrington, and Brigham Young, Jr., executors, and on John Taylor, the President of the Church.

Solution of the Won and Lake me up to Heaven. Oh, you will, it won't hurt me much to die. I would a thousand times rather be with you and Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus in Heaven than to stay in Leadwille any Jesus as any fresh corpse. He was the only one in the crowd free from a fever of excitement. A num-ber of pistols were drawn, everybody was shouting, and every minute some one was expecte to shoot. The burly Cronan, still flourishin to shoot. The burly Cronan, still flourishing his revolver and gesticulating like, a mad man and roaring like a mountain lion, gave notice that the first man who made a move towards the half-hung man on the ground would die. He was a stranger; to him, and by G— he should have fair play. No d— man, whether he be a horse-thief or not, should be hung like a dog without some opportunity to prove his innocence. The culorit did not look to him like a thief, and, even if he was, the speaker would take his part, and shoot down the first man that attempted to touch the rope over his head again. Hearing which, the would-be executioners showed signs of cooling. The flery Cronan loosed the rope from the man's neck, ordered a cup of water, bathed his face and head, and so soon as he had revived sufficiently to waik led him to the office of Sheriff Tucker on State street, closely followed by the mob. It was about 8 o'clock when the office was reached, and the supposed thief handed over to the civil authorities for safe-keeping. He was taken to the City Jail, where the reporter found him bathing his rope-bruised and lacerated neck an hour later. He is about 50 years old, with not a very intelligent face, but whose hands show hours of honest toil.

"Were you ever hung before?" inquired the reporter.

"No, sir, i was never in such a mob in all my his revolver and gesticulating like a mad ma

reporter.
"No, sir; I was never in such a mob in all my

"Why did they make the attempt?"
"Because they thought I was a horse-thief
They said I stole the horse I was riding, but I
didn't."

"Because they thought I was a horse-thief. They said I stole the horse I was riding, but I didn't."

"Suppose you tell me all about this little transaction, and I will write it down in your own words. Now, go ahead."

"My name is Charles Wheeler. I am a miner and prospecter by trade. Have been down in New Mexico about a year. Came up to Leadville about a week ago. Stopped at Silver Cliff on the wav. I made considerable money in New Mexico, but lost it all, and when I got here I did not have a nickel. I tried for work, and got a chance to work for my board. Never mind about that. You want to know about the horse and silverware scrape. Well, last night I met a young fellow who said he was looking for an old miner to go with him on a prospecting tour. He said he had enough money to pay for a pack horse and an outfit, and then he would set that against my experience. I consented and agreed to meet him at the lower end of the town at an early hour this morning, that we might get a good start. I met him as agreed. He told me to get on the horse and ride down as far as Malta, where he would overtake me. He had to go back to his hotel to see about something. I did as requested, not thinking but everything was all right. Had logged on about a mile when the men came up and commanded me to turn back. They followed me up at the point of a pistol to the little grove down there. I don't know just where I was, but thought of course I should be killed. They put a rope around my neck, and told me to either tell the name of the man that stole that horse or I must hang. I couldn't tell his name, and they hung me four times. The last time I was the same as dead, but I come to, and they brought me here. My neck is pretty sore, and I feel kind of lame all through my body, but I guess I'm all right."

"Were you willing to die!"

"No; but I thought, of course, there was no escape."

"Never saw the partner till yesterday?"
"Never."
"Didn't know that he or some other partner
of his had planned to rob the Grand Hotel last

"Never heard anything about robbing any place."
The bag found with the prisoner at the station-house contained nothing except the silver and table ware stolen from the Grand. Of this lot not an article was missing. The Promotion of Marriage,
CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—A few months ago an organization was started his this city called the "Society for the Promotion of Marriage." The idea originated with Col. R. M. Moore while he was Mayor of this city. During this time the Mayor was often applied to by women who had been led astray, and who wanted to arrest their betrayers. Instead of allowing them to invoke the law, the tender-hearred official made it his business to hunt up the man and bring about a marriage. From this sprang the idea of the Society. Yesterday afternoon it held its second annual picule at Inwood Park, at which three couples were joined in wedlock, in the presence of searly 6,000 people. The names of the "victima" are August Meur. a peodler, who espoused Miss Louise Daller; Frank Noel, a saloon-keeper, who wedded Elizabeth Pulhoff, and William McHugh, a Duinter, who married Sophie Sorella. Elder Strattou marriel the first two couples and 'Squire B. M. Wright the latter. These were afterward remarried by a Catholic priest. All were under 30 years of age. Col. Moore presented each bride with a gold ring and a bouquet, and the grooms with a boutonniere. A prominent mardware dealer gave Mr. and Mrs. Noel a stove. The others received an order for either a stove or \$25 worth of furniture. The marriage took place on a stage lighted by Chinese lanterns, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The balance of the grounds were dark. After the knots were tied, a complimentary supper was given the parties by the charitable wife of the proprietor of the park.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Limiting the Fire Limits. To the Eduor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—I hope you will not fall to arouse the people to a sense of the danger threatened them by the processed ordinance for the circumscribing of the fire-limits. The measure is urged only to please the Communists,—not one in 500 of whom owns any real estate, and one in 500 of whom owns any real estate, and never expects to. It is one of the worst tricks of the demagogues with which we are afflicted. If our citizens at large will give the matter its proper attention, they will vigorously protest against the movement, which, I fear, is more likely to succeed than most people suppose. Indeed, Ald. Thompson, who professes to be opposed to it, predicts that it will pass before the 1st of September.

West-End Thirteenth Ward.

of more pains taken to make all persons having business there, including attorners, reporters, witnesses, and outsiders, comfortable than in this same Criminal Court. It is true there are occasionally persons in Chicago, as in all other places, that are fond of meddling in other people's affairs. They get into the Court-House, take pains to occupy seats set apart for attorneys and reporters, making themselves particularly forward and disagreeable; but; whenever the seats are actually needed for attorneys and reporters, these persons are ordered to get a seat.

seats are actually needed for attorneys and reporters, these persons are ordered to get a seat outside. I will venture to assert that the writer of the article in to-day's TRIBUNE cannot get one single attorney who practices in the Criminal Court, or who has business there of any kind or at any time, to indorse his statement; neither can be get it indorsed by a reporter of any other paper. Believing you have no desire, or would not intentionally do an injustice to any citizen or official of the county, I ask a place in your paper for the above statement.

TRETH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A Chicago gentleman's letter in to-day's issue of your paper is a befitting inquiry into the state of morals existing in our large city,-a state of morals which our community not only tolerate but, by their apathy toward suppression, encourage.

I allude to the exhibition of pictures in all

I allude to the exhibition of pictures in all stationery stores and other places representing nude women in all manner of laseivious postures, which are as flithy-looking and disgusting to the senses of any well-behaved person as anything can be conceived of.

The contempt of all sensible persons must surely fall upon those merchants catering to trade through such abominable means.

This state of things has now existed for over six months, and yet shows no signs of abatement, to the great enjoyment of loafers and sensual men.

ensual men.

In part result of these disgraceful exhibitions we have a summer crop of young harlots, such as this city has never produced before, affording much amusement to the confirmed rakes, who are amazed and nonplussed at the antics of these youthful, short-clothed, and undeveloped girls on our streets. The first evil calls for giris on our streets. The first evil calls for united protest on the part of every respectable person. The second, in part product of the first, at the intercession of that part of the Lord's prayer, which says, "Lead us not into temptation," appeals to our Mayor for exclusion from our streets.

DECENCY.

Au Officious Usher. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 11 .- Believing THE TRIBUNE is always anxious to expose and assist in correcting impositions and outrages upon the public, I inclose the following:

On last Sunday evening I purchased a 50-cent ticket for the concert at Haverly's Theatre. On entering the theatre I was directed to take a seat in the balcony, about five rows back. The five rows in front being, as I afterwards learned, reserved, I noticed, after the first number on the programme had been performed, that only about thirty persons were sitting in the reserved part (the space would probably hold several hundred). Thinking the same custom prevailed part (the space would probably hold several hundred). Thinking the same custom prevailed at Haverly's as in a number of other theatres I had attended,—i. e., that of allowing persons not having seats reserved to take those not occupied after the first act, or a reasonable length of time after the beginning of the performance,—I steepped down two rows and took a seat pearer the stage. In a very lew moments a bov came and asked if I "had a check." I reolied "No." and was requested to return to the nack seat. Mme. Schiller was just playing a violin solo, and, being anxious to hear her undisturbed, I said I would go back as soon as the piece was ended. The boy left. In a moment the "chief usher" appeared, and demanded that I should leave the seat, or he "would help me to do so." I asked him if he would be so kind as to allow me to remain there until the piece was ended; I did not know the rules were so strict, or I should not have ventured to take the seat. Thereupon he began to insult me, saving that I knew very well that I had no right to the seat, but my rame was to "steal seats on admission tickets"; called me a "beat," and became so violent as to attract the attention of persons all around. I left the place in disgust. Tots usher followed me to the door, still continuing to taik, and at once turned, abruptly, and invited a number of ladies and gentlemen from the upreserved seats to occupy those reserved, one of which I had

taken, and from which be had ejected me. I remained at the door until the conclusion of the solo, and then left the theatre. If this fellow's action was in accordance with instructions from his superior, then there must be considerable room for improvement in the management of Haverly's Theatre.

CONSTANT THEATRE-GORE.

The Death of Dr. Moore. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—In the report in your paper of vesterday of the sudden death of Dr.

. M. Moore, of Lafavette, it is stated that he came to the Sherman House at 11 o'clock Saturday night, from an excursion on the lake, "ap-parently intoxicated," etc. As a friend of Dr. Moore, desirous of clearing his memory from all such unjust insinuations (and also from sui-cide, as intimated in the article), I will state that for three weeks past I was in familiar inter-course with him nearly every day and evening, of about four hours each, during which time he never drank a drop of liquor, not even beer, and strongly condemned the using of it as a beverage. He also condemned the taking of morphine. Within a few days of his decease be morphine. Within a few days of his decease he said, on two visits to my house, that he was sufsaid, on two visits to my house, that he was suffering from a severe pressure on the too of his head, as if a hand was laid upon it. I told him that I thought magnetic treatment would benefit him, and we arranged that Dr. Farnham should treat him. This was done in my presence, a day or two subsequently, at the Doctor's office, where I met him. I learn from others that he has always been temperate in his habits, and there is no reason to conclude that the dizziness shown just before his death should be attributed to any other cause than apoplexy, as he had a stroke some years before which paralyzed his arm for some months. This, I learn, accounts for his acting like one under the influence of liquor, as many do when thus suddenly attacked.

501 North LaSalle street.

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that your readers would like to hear both sides of the question, I write this. Mr. Felton states that the negroes are obliged to move, as they cannot make a living in the South; that cannot make a living in the South; that they are not land-owners, etc. It is a fact well known to all inselligent men that more money and food can be made in the river bottoms of the South, with the same labor, than in any other portion of the United States; and, if the nerro will do the same quantity of labor in the South that the farmers of the West do, he would not only make enough to support himself and family, but could in ten years own every acre of land in the river bottoms of the South.

I have a man with me who came from Illinois

make enough to support himself and family, but could in ten years own every acre of land in the river bottoms of the South.

I have a man with me who came from Illinois last November. I will give you an account of his crop, which will show what can be done; and, if the nerro cannot do as much work as a white man, then he has no business in Kansas. The man spoken of got all the work he could do at \$\overline{3}\$ i per day till the last of February. Then he commenced preparing for his crop. He has twenty-five acres in corn and ten acres in cotton, all well cultivated. He will make 1,000 bushels of corn. His rent will be 333½ bushels, leaving him 666%, or, at 50 cents per bushel, \$333.33. His cotton will make ten baies. His rent will be two and a half bales, leaving him seven and a half bales, equal to \$375, or a total of \$703.33. Besides, he has raised plenty of vegetables to feed his family during the summer. Can the negro do this in Kansas?

Mr. Felton says the negro does not own any land. If they do not, it is their own fault, as there are a million acres of land that can be homesteaded in Arkansas, and plenty of land can be purchased for less money than it cost to improve them. I know of plantations containing from 800 to 1,000 acres that can be purchased with the first crop that is grown on the land, if well cultivated and gathered. So, if the negro does they would soon occuoy every acre.

This attempt to move the negro North is done from hatred to the South, and with the intention of injuring them. Maybe this will not hurt quite as bad as some up North may think, and it may cut both ways. For instance, two-thirds of the cotton crop is made by the white men, women, and children. To these the negro in negroes go North it will lessan the cotton crop, and enhance the price from \$4\$ to \$5\$ per bale. Consequently, every white man who is engaged in making cotton can afford to subscribe at least \$400 each bale he makes to send the userioe at least \$400 each bale he makes to send the userioe at least \$400 each bale

Next, as all the large plantations will be idle on account of the scarcity of labor, it will force the owners to quit the raising of cotton and plant and raise corn. This can be done with white labor, as they can commence to prepare their land to October and plant corn in February and have it laid by the last of June, when their hands can be discharged and go North to make a crop there and belp gather the harvest. This will throw millions of nusbels of corn and oats in the markets of the South Cheaper than they can be orought from the West. The lands on the Mississippi and its tributaries will produce from forty to 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre, and it can be produced cheaper than it can be done in Illinois.

It is a fact that more money can be made on these plantations by raising corn than cetton, and the owners can better afford to pay a good white man \$25 per month to make corn than be can afford to pay a negro \$12 to make cotton. This whole question of negro labor will be solved when you people up North realize the fact that the negro loves nis case better than work; that he has no necessities that will force him to continuous labor. Still, if the negro can get an acre of land in a good settlement where pienty of corn, bogs, and chickens are raised, he will do middling well; but I will be sorry for his neighbors.

Barry Lillard. Next, as all the large plantations will be idle

The Connecticut "Blue-Law" Excitement The Connecticut "Blue-Law" Excitement.
Correspondence New Fork Sam.
Norwicz, Conn., Aug. 10.—In spite of the lond threats of the church people to enforce the "blue-law" statute against Sunday traveling "for recreation and amusement," the steamer Eila, Capt. Comstock, steamed away this morning with 300 or 430 excursionists for Watch Hill. The excitement created by the action of the ministers and their deasons reached its climax

of Mr. Bacon has made him intensely unpopular.

On board the Ella was as respectable and orderly a party as ever went from this city. It was composed largely of infuential business men and a sprinkling of laborers. Many ladies accompanied them. Many of the excursionists admitted that they went merely to show their contempt for a disliked law, and to see what might be the result. After the boat sailed away, the comeany on shore went quietly home.

The Rev. Mr. Bacon and the Rev. Mr. Montgomery called on Captain of Police Whaley on Saturday, and in a long and earnest conversation asked the sid of the police in preventing the people from embarking on the boat, and taking the names of all those who attempted to go. The Captain refused both requests, and the clergymen next sailed on the Hon. Jeremiah Halsey, a prominent lawyer, who was non-committal on the subject and gave them no satisfaction. Ex-Senstor Lafavette S. Foster, though a member of Mr. Bacon's church, also washed his hands of the affair. The Rev. Mr. Bacon sarted in an evening train to spend the Sunday out of town. It was rumored that he had gone to Niantic by the seaside. An indignation meeting of the clergy to protest against "Sunday descration" is announced for to-morrow caening in "Gospel Temperance Tent." Hurd's Pavilion. Mr. Bacon is advertised to speak, assisted by the Rev. Hugh Montgomery.

The trip of the Ella was a quiet, pleasant, and

turned to Maj. I.—, and the ceremony of presentation and consequent handshaking having been gone through with, ertered into a conversation with us about Rome and its environs, principally alluding to the draining of the Campagna, the subject which at the time, seemed to be uppermost in his mind. Hetalked some little time about the desirableness of converting it from its present barren, maiaris-stricken condition into the rich, healthy productiveness of former times, and expressed the plous wish that active measures might soon be taken to achieve this end, adding, nevertheless, that all could not be accomplished at once, and that much had siready been done by the Government since Rome had become the capital of upited Italy. His manner was quiet, unaffected, and genial. His general expression full of a kindness, to which the latent humor in his eyes, still bright and keen, gave an additional charm.

Presidently a party ladies, Americans again, came rustling in, piloted by a superb Capitano d'Artiglierla, and we took our leave. The new-comers stationed themselves about the head of the table, some struding, some sitting, and all armed with photographs of Garibaidi, in readiness for him to affix his signature; a labor, which, considering the difficulty he has in writing in consequence of his rheumatism, I considered it very good-natured in him to perform. Altogether, as we emerged from the grounds of the villa and met more carriages approaching to deposit their loads, and I thought of the handshaking, and photograph-signing, and listening to small-talk from perfectly indifferent strangers which would essue in Garibaidi's room during the afternoon, and which would begin again on the morrow, and so on ad infinitum while he remained in Rome, it struck me foreibly, if not originally, that celebrity and notoriety certainly have their drawbacks.

The Sugar-Beet.

notoriety certainly have their drawbacks.

The Sugar-Beet.

Philadetphia Bulletin.

The sugar-beet will grow in simost any part of the temperate zone, and the land that is best suited to it is soil in which wheat will grow readily; either land that is clayey, but not loo stiff, or land that is rich, light, and sandy. The beets penetrate the soil from eight to twelve inches, and their weight is from one and a half to four pounds. The seed is sown in the soring, and when the plants come up they are thinned out to one plant in about every twelve inches. As soon as they are sufficiently grown they are worked with a cultivator as we now work corn. They are harvested in September or October. Cows are fed upon the leaves and upon the pulp that remains after the extraction of the sugar, and the result of such feeding is said to be the production of very snoerior milk and butter, or high-class beef, and of haru-yard manure of a very rich kind. The product of beets under judicious cultivation is from thirty to forty tons to the acre, and the yield of sugar is about 8 per cent. A case is mentioned of a French farm of 832 acres, the sale of produce from which amounted to \$3,000 a year before beet culture was introduced, but which, six years after the first beets were planted, yielded over \$40,000 a year.

Of course, the very best results cannot be looked for at once. American farmers will have to learn by experience how to grow the crop to the grastest advantage. It took nearly baif a century to establish this great industry in Europe upon a firm basis; but our farmers, perhaps, will hardly have to wait so long for the best success, because it will be easy for them to avail themselves of the experience of the French and German growers. France now grows about 1,500,000 of tons of beet sugar every year; and not only does she supply her own people, give employment to capital, laborers, and land, but she makes a handsome profit upon her sugar exports. This is the result of the resolute determination of the first Napoleon in 18

the time may come when we shall pay to our the time may come when we shall pay to our own agriculturists the wast sums of money that are now expended for sugar in nearly all quarters of the globe by Americans; and it may happen here, as it has happened in France, that besides supplying the home demand we may have a surplus for export. American enterprise and ingenuity, operating upon land as fertile as any in the world, and with a favorable climate, surely can achieve as much as has been accomplished by the pessentry of France.

"LUCK OF BOARING CAMP."

low Nearly Bret Harte's Story Was Once

"And so you were the originator of the Operland Monthly Magazine and really stood sponsor for Bret Harte?" I said to Mr. Roman, of San Francisco.

ern publishers, I feit that I must own and run a magazine. So I started the Overland. Its early life was a struggle, more particularly owing to its want of an editorial head. I made several trials, and finally Mr. Harte's name was sugnested to trials, and finally Mr. Harte's name was suggested to me. He came by spontoment, and at the very moment I was considering a change of die for the cover. The cut representing a grizzly standing alone without surroundings secred so bare of suggestion that I had determined on some alteration. My parther and chief clerk made several sketches, but they failed to please mad. So intent were we on this subject that Mr.

for any particular engine that may be desired, and on the disk will be found 'Ptgh,' 'N. Y.' or 'P.' etc. This refers you to the division where the engine is. Looking to that division on the board, and finding the number of the engine, snother little disk, by means of its color, will tell you just what condition the engine is in. If the disk is pure white the engine is in perfect order. If the disk is bordered by a red line the engine needs only such shight repairs as may be made without withdrawing it from the service. If the disk is covered one-half with red, repairs are required of a very slight nature, but for which the engine must proceed to the shop. If the entire disc is pale gray, repairs of a more important character are needed, though still deemed slight. A disk entirely blue denotes a machine that needs very substantial repairs. One-half black and half white indicates the machines is being built over. A disk all black denotes an engine dead, unfit save to be cut up or sold. This record is changed every week, and is accomplete as to enable any one to see at a glace just the condition of the motive power.

"Repairs are never undertaken if they will cost over \$3,000. For that a sew standard boiler can be built, and, unless an engine is of the standard pattern, she is never built over. For the Company does not wish to perpetuate odd engines, and to pay more than \$3,000 would not be so economical as to pay the interest on the value of a new machine. Here, again, true economy steps in to change the practice of blind conservatism. An engine on this road is always most carefully used. After our locomotive is placed in the hands of an engineer it is cared for with the watchfulness of a parent's affection. A most accurate record of its performance is made, kept, and compared with that of other engines. As freight is paid for per ton per mile, so the cost of an engine is reckoned. The amount of coal consumed per car per engine mile being calculated, it is easy to see, by dividing this by the cheapest.

"Finalis

Mrs. Dorsey's Will.

The lawrer of Mrs. Dorsey, who left her money to Mr. Jefferson Davis, has published a letter which ends in the following able manner: "Would to God that her lustrons eyes could wake from the lethargy of the grave and pierce with their scornful glances the foul ghouls who, under the guise of relationship, seek to blacken ber noble reputation, and to dim the halo that shines around her name." This fine outburst is signed "Edward Howard Farrar." Mr. Farrar says that, as Mrs. Dorsey's solictor, he drew up the will; that she was not worth more than \$30,000; that she had intended to endow in some American college "a chair of Sanserti language, literature, and religion, her own profound studies having been turned in that direction for many years"; that she changed her mind and bequenthed her property to Mr. Davis, because she wanted him to go on with his flistery of the Rebellion unbindered by any want of money; and that she had done all for her relations which she felt bound to do. Mr. Farrar is strongly of the opinion that the will is a sound will, and asys that, secording to the code of Louisians, evidence cannot be given of "the disposition having been made through hatred, anger, suggestion, or captation." He affirms that the talk about nodue infinence is "senile and juvenile habble"; and, altogether, he seems ready for the toughest kind of fight in defense of Mrs. Dorsey's will, and Mr. Davis right to take under it. Fortunately, any prolonged contest will soon use up the estate, so that there will be nothing to fight for. Mrs. Dorsey's Will.

If babies could talk, they would often their thanks to their nurses for relieving pain and suffering by the use of Dr. Ball

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Décline in Government Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Local Securities.

Anticipations of an Active Money Market_Mining Stocks.

The Produce Markets Generally Firmer.

with a Fair Volume of Business.

A Better Tone in Provisions. Wheat, and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

There were some large sales of 4 per cents at 10134, but the market generally was weak. The quotation for the 4s dropped in the afternoon in New York to 101 bid, and 10134 asked. The of 1881 were quoted at 104% and 104%, the at 102% and 102%, and the 4%s, 105% and

Foreign exchange was very unsteady, and prices changed frequently. Posted rates for sterling were 482% and 484%. Actual transactive and 4834, and in stering were at \$324 and \$345. Actual transactions in Chicago were at \$314 and \$334, and in New York were at \$314 and \$334. Sterling grain bills were \$479 and \$31. French grain bills were 5234, and French bankers' bills were 5234 and 52056. The importation of gold into this country has fairly begun. The sum of \$265,000 was received by steamer in New York yesterday, and the foreign dispatches note the sale of gold in the London market, for ship. the sale of gold in the London market for ship-ment to the United States. The New York nal of Commerce shows that the July imports exhibit a gain on the corresponding month ing largely on dutiable goods enthe increase being largely on dutiable goods entered directly for consumption. Notwithstanding this increase the total is still one and a half millions below the average of the last ten years, as will appear from the following comparisons: Imports at New York for July, 1870...\$24,805,205 imports at New York for July, 1871... 31,041,071 imports at New York for July, 1872... 38, 136,235 imports at New York for July, 1873... 31,173,126 imports at New York for July, 1874... 33,207,729 imports at New York for July, 1875... 27,119,138 imports at New York for July, 1870... 20,033,079 imports at New York for July, 1876... 20,033,079 imports at New York for July, 1878... 24,828,152 imports at New York for July, 1878... 24,828,152 imports at New York for July, 1879... 27,128,509 imports at New York for July, 1879... 28,128,509 imports at New York for July, 1879... 27,128,509 imports at New York for July, 1879... 28,128,509 imports at New York for July, 1879... 28,128,500 imports at New York for July, 1879... 28, orts for the last month were quite

large for midsummer, and the total now fully compiled exceeds that for July of last year, which was then without precedent in our history. Domestic produce, \$22,511,448 \$22,559,002 \$28,466,272 coreign free goods. 98,800 \$06,503 153,830 goods. and bullion. 1.584,648 409,672 443,018

Total: exports. \$24,448,341 \$29,010,838 \$29,586,922 Total exclusive i exclusive specie..... 22,856,683 28,965,267 29,063,120 sols opened 1/2 lower, at 97 7-16, but adced 16, to 97 9-18. Silver was higher at 51%

currency is now flowing continuously from bis city to the country for the movement of the rops. The volume of shipments is not large, not nearly so large as it will be in the fall nonths. There are no signs here of a dear noney market. Loans on strict call and on the teral could no doubt be had now in cago at 3@3 per cent. Borrowers are repay-4 per cent loans. The bank rates 4@6 per cent on call, and 7@8 per on time. Bank clearings were \$3,900,000. New York World thinks the chief cause

dearer rates for money to be the rapid settle-nt of bond business at the Sub-Treasury, ich brings out bonds held there as collateral the 4 per cents previously delivered. For weeks the floating supply of Government ads has been in this way steadily increasing, ided manner. The remaining settlements anot be large, and it is thought by many persons that they will be completed before the end of the month. At the same time, yesterday's Washington dispatches reported fourteen millions of 10-40s still held as security for National

Local securities show a downward tendency. In this they are in sympathy with the present Governments, English consols, and the high-priced railroad bonds, like the Northwest gold 7s and St. Paul sinking-fund 7s, have all been going down sately. There appears to be little doubt that the high-priced fancy investments have seen their highest quotations for the pres-ent. As far as regards local securities there is nothing in the present condition of the Chicago money market to cause a decline in prices. Money here is cheaper than ever. But there is an anticipation of monetary activity that is causing some holders to sell, and the market is not now in a condition to absorb any large amounts. People are not now auxious solely to save their money; they want to make something. We are not likely to see soon again the high prices that have been paid the last year or two for first-class city, county. soon again the high prices that have been paid the last year or two for first-class city, county, and railroad bonds. We now quote Chicago municipal 7s of 1884 at 107 saked, the 7s of 1890 and 1893 at 112 bid and 113 asked. Water loan 7s of 1892 are 118 bid and 114 asked; those of 78 of 1893 are 118 bid and 114 asked; those of 1895, 114 bid and 115 asked. Chicago 6s are 103½ bid and 107½ asked. Chicago West Town 5s are 103½ asked. Water loan 6s are 108 bid and 108½ asked. Lincoln Park 7s, 107 asked; South Park 7s, 106½ asked; South Park 6s, 104½ asked; West Park 7s, 107 asked; Cook County 7s of 1890 and 1892, 112 bid and 118 asked; Cooks of 1880, 101 bid and 1013/4 asked; Cook County 5s, 1023/4 asked; Chamber of Commerce stock, 59 bid and 60 asked; and West Division 7 per cent railway certificates, 1051/4 bid and 1063/4 asked. All the

bove prices are exclusive of interest.

There were sales of Cook County 7s, long, at 118 and interest, and of West Division City Railway 7 per cent certificates at 105½. Chica-go 7 per cents, long, were offered at 113 and in-terest. A small lot of Cook County 5s sold at

zations were the principal force at work in the stock market. The large holders Prices have declined, but the market as a whole has stood up better under the pressure than was expected. We find that very little has been expected. We find that very little has been done in the way of selling short. Even the heavy operators who have let their stocks go, and have secured their profits, are searching for a theory of the market, and do not dare to go short. If they bought back at higher prices within a week, it would not be an experience without a parallel. Lake Shore, which has been given the position of leader of the market, advanced 1/4, to 1/2, and then fell 1/2/4, to 881/4. It was one of the Wall street rumors that the Digiven the position of leader of the market, advanced ¼, to 91, and then fell 3½, to 88½. It was one of the Wall street rumors that the Directors of Lake Shore and New York Central had been called to meet to day at Saratoga "on important business." Michigan Central, which at 90 was "the leader of the market" last January, and has since been to 74, loat ¾ yestesiay, to 84. All the Grangers declined. Northwest common sold up to 80½, and then lost 2, to 73½, the preferred declined ¼, to 68½. St. Paul common went down ¼, to 67½, after selling at 38½ and 67½, and the preferred ½, to 95½. The statements are reiterated that lows and Minnesota reports of the actual yield show that the crop has been exaggerated. This and the improved prospects of the foreign crops helped the downwardsmovement of the Grangers. The Western correspondent of the New York Daily Bulletin has held all along that the crop in lows and Minnesota was overestimated, and sends his paper the following:

The Pioner Press, of St. Paul, publishes a carefully-prepared editorial upon the yield of the spring-wheat crop of Minnesots, which is somewhat lower than the former estimates.

The Associated Press dispatches from St. Paul state that the thresheer furnish a basis for an estimate of the probable yield of wheat in that State. The whole average is much better than last year, but lower than was expected.

The Alton dividend was made known yesterlay. It is to be 3 per cent on the common and 3½ per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 1. The price of the stock fell off 1½, to 83½, and was wear at that. The Germans were reported to be buying Erie, with the usual result of a decline. Wabash lost ½, to 83½; Ohio &

ippi %, to 16%; C., & & I. 1, to Mississippi %, to 16%; C., S. & L. 1, to 15%; St. Joe %, to 19%; the preferred %, to 43; Lackawanna %, to 50%; Kanasa City & Northern %, to 21%; the preferred %, to 50%; Western Union %, to 22%; San Francisco %, to 11%; the preferred %, to 15%.

The gains were few: Minneapolis & St. Paul ¼, to 49%; Canada Southern %, to 59%; Jersey Central %, to 51%; Delaware & Hindson %, to 49%; Union Pacific %, to 79%.

St. Paul 7 per cent sinking funds were 105%; Erie second 6s, 78@75%; Kanasa & Texas firsts, 75@75%; and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s, 83.

Northern 5s, 88.
Railroad bonds, in New York on Monday,

were weak and lower in the early dealings, but subsequently became strong, and prices ad-vanced under a brisk demand. The St. Louis & San Francisco issues were strong throughout, and advanced 1@2½ per cent, Class A selling up to 76, Class B to 55½, and Class C to 53. Rome, Waterstown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts fell off from 66 to 65, and rose to 66½. fell off 21/2 per cent, to 971/4, and do convertible assented 11/4, to 981/4, but both issues subsequently recovered to 99½. Lehigh & Wilkes-barre consolidated assented declined from 82 to 81¼, and later rose to 82½. C., C. & I. C. Trust Company certificates assented feil off to 75, and do firsts to 75%, but the latter off to 75, and do firsts to 75%, but the latter closed at 76. Eric consolidated seconds were in good demand, and rose to 76%, while do funded 5s fell off to 74%. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts declined from 83%, to 83. New York Central firsts and Harlem firsts sold at 125. Alton & Terre Hautte seconds preferred rose to 89%, and reacted to 89. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s of 1907 rose to 115; Union Pacific land-grants to 113%; St. Paul, C. & M. Division, to 114; Toledo, Wabi & St. Louis Division ex matured coupon fell off to 97, and do consolidated convertible ex coupon

At yesterday's coal auction there was a reduction of about 35c a ton in prices. The Philadel-

tion of about soc a ton in prices. The ramader-phia Ledger of Aug. 11 said:

Unsettled as the wholesale market at the moment is, we cannot consider the coal outlook hence to the end of the year unfavorable, and as to lower prices for coal, that is altogether improbable.

The earnings of the Chicago, St. Paul & Min-neapolis Railroad, for the first week of August, show an increase of \$5,450. The earnings of the Kansas Pacific Raffroad for

the fourth week of July were as follows:\$ 23,886.96

pany's earnings increased last week \$34,000.

The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company during the first week in August, 1879, were \$156,000, against \$115,467 during the same week last year; this year's increase, \$40,533.

About Erie the Graphic says:

About Erie the Graphic cays:

It is more than probable that Gould has Erie in his eye, and it is surmised that he is at the bottom of the negotiations looking to a consolidation of the business of the Canada trunk lines. While in London he had a number of interviews with large holders of Erie. It is necessary to his great pian of a transcontinential line to provide for his connections eastward from Detroit, and the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Erie suggest themselves as his natural and most easily acquired connections. The point to buy Erie for a rise has been current for months in the street, but the stock has failed to respond, notwithstanding the greatly improved business and condition of the road. Indeed, it is beginning to be said that if Erie is advanced at all it must be by Gould, as the "Milk Boy of Shasta "seems either unable or indisposed to force the quotations.

At the New York Mining Exchange on Monday business at the Board opened dull, with prices unchanged. The only approach to activity was in Bertha and Edith, which sold at .09 @.10.

(2.10)

Recent bullion shipments have been: Alexander, Aug. 1. \$11,004; Consolidated Virginia, July 28, \$47,573; Indian Queen, July 28, \$4,579; and Hillside, July 31, \$4,000.

Bullion to the amount of 55,120 pounds was shipped by the Eureka Consolidated on Aug. 2.

Mariposa (Cal.) and Talisman (Cal.) have assessed stockholders in the sum of 50 cents and 10 cents respectively.

Noonday and North Noonday, recently suspended from the San Francisco Exchange list, have been restored to their old places.

It is rumored that the Bank of California is again trying to get control of the Sierra Nevada.

ä	again trying to get con			
3	The following gives	the nuc	tuations	of the
2	leading stocks:			
ú	Stocks. Opening.	Highest.		Closing.
d	Michigan Central. 84%	84%	82%	84
9	Lake Shore 90%	91	88	881/
8	C. & Northwestern 791	80%	78	781
8	M. & St. Paul 68	68%	6734	98%
ı	Do preferred 96%	9614	95%	95%
1	C., B. & Q 118%	5074		118
1	Illinois Central 90%	****		901/
1	Union Pacific 79	7914	78%	90%
1	Erie 2814	****	****	28
1	Wanash Railway, 38%	9965		3814
1	Ohio & Mississippi 1614	16%	16%	16%
1	Do preferred 47%	****		471/
1	C., C., C. & I 531/4			5214
1	Han. & St. Joe 20	2014	19%	19%
1	Do preferred 434	43%	42%	43
ı	Del., Lack. & W. 60%	60%	2012	4914
1	N. J. Central 51%	52	5914	59% 51%
ı	Canada Southern. 59%	M. J. C. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St		59%
ı	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 16%		****	16%
ı	Kan, City & N 22			21%
ı	Do preferred 5714	4	140009000	56%
ı	W. U. Tel. Co 9314	9314	9214	92%
ı	Atlantic & Pacific 3614	10		3614
ı	O., C. & I. C 8%	****		8%
ſ	Kansas Pacific 5914	22.5		591/2
ı	St.L. &San Fran 11%	11%	1116	11%
ı	Do preferred 16% do first preferred. 35%	16%	14%	15%
ı	Chicago & Alton. 93%	Still thinking	Middist.	93%
ı	Erie preferred 52	135517	****	52
ŀ	Northern Pacific., 17	****	****	17
ŀ	do preferred 4614	Service 19		4614
ı	Minneapolis 4214	KIN STREET		42%
r	GOVERNME			rated me
l.	Children or all mort is	owith differing	Bid.	Asked.
8	U. S. 6s of '81		104%	1041/4
	U. S. new 5s of '81, ex in	t	1024	102%
	U. S. new 41/s, ex int		105%	105%
	U. S. 4 per cent coupons.		101%	1011/4
	FOREIGN E			
	LOUIS Walter True const	Sixty	days.	Sight.
Ø	Sterling		48214	48414
ı	Belgium		52314	520%

7	U. 8. 08 01 81 104%	1041/2	4
÷	U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int 1024	102%	
•	U. S. new 41/28, ex int	105%	12
7	U. S. 4 per cent coupons 1011	101%	12
	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	/5	13
3			11
ı	Sixty days.	Sight.	10
•	Sterling 482%	48414	11
,	Belgium 523%	520%	10
)	France 523%	520%	12
ø	Switzerland 52314	520%	1 3
a	Germany 9414	95	10
	Holland 40	4014	1 3
Н	Austria	46	1 î
ò	Norway	27%	8
8	Sweden	27%	
e	Denmark	27%	S
a		A178	
	COMMERCIAL BILLS.		17
	Sixty days.	Sight.	ΙŤ
	Sterling 479	481	l
н	Francs 52814		1.
8	LOCAL SECURITIES.	37	103
3			
8	Bld.	Asked.	c
8	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892*112	*113	
s	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898 *11414	*1141/	A
8	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884	107	A
8	Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892*113	*114	B
	Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 *114	*115	B
a	Chicago Municipal 6s	*10714	B
3	Chicago West Town 78	*106%	C
П	Chicago West Town 5s	*1024	C
3	Chicago Water Loan 6s	*1084	C
1	Chicago Lincoln Park 78	107	Č
1	Chicago South Park 78	*10614	E
1	Chicago South Park 6s	*1041/	E
4	Chicago West Park 7s		
1	Chicago West Park 18	•107	G
ı	Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip) 9914 Chicago Treasury Warrants (new	99%	Gi
1	Chicago Treasury Warrants (new	COLT STATE	H
1	scrip) 94%	95	Ju
1	Cook County 7s *112	*113	Ju
1	Cook County (short) 78 *101	*101%	122
1	Cook County 5s	*1021/	190
1	City Railway (South Side) 16714	170	30
1	City Railway (West Side) ex-div 165 City Railway do 7 per cents 105%	170	99
1	City Railway do 7 per cents 1054	*10614	119
1	City Railway (North Side) 120 City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds 106 4	125	Pe
1	City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bpds 1064	•107	29
1	Chamber of Commerce 59	60	200
я	Traders' Inangance		150

And interest.

COUN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for co
 Mexican (full weight)
 85

 Sovereigns
 4.80

 Napoleons
 3.80

 Twenty marks
 4.70

 Five france
 85

 Prusain thalers
 65

 Hosland guelders
 38%
 39

 Kroners
 (Swedish)
 25
 25½

 Mexican and S. American doubloons
 15.50
 15.60

 Russian roubles
 paper
 45

 Aastrian florins
 paper
 40

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st., BUYS AND SELLS NOTES. BUNDS. LOCAL STOCKS.

IRA J. MASON.
Life Insurance Agent,
OFFRES FOR SALE

500,000 50 YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BONDS.
500,000 25 YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BONDS.
500,000 15 YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BONDS.
500,000 10 YEARS ÆTNA LIFE BONDS.

GENERAL BROKER SCRIP TO PAT TAXES. WEST TOWN BONDS, COOK COUNTY BONDS. THIRD MATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFI-

CHARLES HENROTIN 106 East Washington-st. City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.

Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.

Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.

West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of Inlebtedness in sums to suit.

A. O. SLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER. N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago. tocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warranta. Member of New York Stock Exchange. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,

Pays the highest price for CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
COVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold. · UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts., RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 44 per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank. No notice required to draw money. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, WATER BONDS.....

JOHN H. WRENN & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, so Washington-st., corner Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS CITY SCRIP FOR 1879 BOUGHT.

WILLIAM O. COLE, 105 Washington-st., BUYS AND SELLS CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS of ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, AND COLORADO. Offers and inquiries solicited.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 127 LaSalle-st. HAS FOR SALE: CITY BAILWAY STOCK. WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES OF

INVESTMENT BONDS.

Ve are constant buyers and sellers of all the issues of U. S. BONDS. Also, other good Securities. U. 8. BONDS. Also, other good Securities.

WHO OFFER FOR SALE

\$30,000 Hinds 7 per cent 8 chool Bonds.

\$10,000 Hyde Park 7 per cent 8 chool Bonds.

\$10,000 County and Town 7 per cent Bonds.

\$55,000 Fulton County, Ill., 8 per cents.

Deal in Foreign Exchange.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers,

100 Nast, Washington, 25

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Governments were weak and lower.

Railroad bonds were inactive. Columbus.

Chicago & Indiana Central firsts, 76; seconds, 28

State bonds dull. Stock speculations irregular and unsettled. At the opening a weak feeling set in, and prices declined 1/2 to 3, Lake Shore leading the downward movement. Toward noon the market took an upward turn, and there was a recovery of 1/4 to 2%, but, money becoming rather tight, there were some free sales of Lake Shore and there were some free sales of Lake Shore and Granger shares, which depressed the entire list, causing a reaction of 4/61/4. Michigan Central fell off from 84% to 83%, railied to 84%, and closed at 84. St. Louis & San Francisco was weak, and declined 4/63 on the day, the latter first preferred. In final dealings there was a fractional recovery from the lowest point in some cases. Transactions were 276,000 shares, 7,800 Erie, 113,000 Lake Shore, 47,000 Northwesterns, 23,000 St. Pauls, 3,000 Obio & Mississippi, 1,800 Wabash, 16,000 Lackawans, 3,000 New Jersey Central, 6,700 Michigan Central, 18,000 Western Union, 3,700 Pacific Mail, 2,000 Hannibal & St. Josephs, 2,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northera common, 1,700 preferred, 2,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Leferger 18, 18,000 Michiganspolis, Cincinnati & Leferger 18, 19,000 Indianapolis & Cincinnati & Leferger 18, 19,000 Indianapolis & Louis and Lackawans, 4, Leferger 18, 19,000 Indianapolis & Louis & Leferger 18, 19,000 Indianapolis & Leferge Kansas City & Northern common, 1,700 pre-ferred, 2,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafay-ette, 2,000 Northern Pacifics, 1,800 St. Louis & San Francisco common, 3,000 preferred, 2,800 first preferred, 1,300 Union Pacific, and 1,100 Kansas & Texas.

Kansas & Texas.

Money active at 3@7, closing at 7. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5.

Sterling exchange weak and dull; sixty days, 481%; sight, 483%.

Silver, at London, is 51%n per ounce. Bar silver, 112%. Subsidiary silver coin, ½@1 per cent discount. The steamship Scythia brought \$265,000 in

gold bars and American eagles.
GOVERNMENTS.
Coupons of 1881 104 New 4 per cents 101 New 5s 102½ Currency 6s 120½ New 4½s
STOCKS.
W. U. Tel. 92% Wabash 38 Quicksilver 14 Quicksilver, pfd. 39% Terre Haute. 6 Pacific Mail 16% Terre Haute, pfd. 15 Mariposa. 104 Mariposa, pfd. 102% C. & A. pfd. 116 Adams Express. 103 Weils, F. & Co. 99% Del. L. & West. 59% Amer. Express. 403 M. & P. Telegraph. 35% U. S. Express. 44 U. S. Express.
N. Y. Central
Erie 27% H. & St. Joe, pfd 43
Eric, pfd
Michigan Central
Panama
Union Pacific 7914 St. L. & San Fran . 1114
Lake Shore

New Jersey Cent 514 U. P. Land-Grants 112; Rock Island
STATE BONDS.
Tennessee 6s, old 32 Missouri 6s 1043 Tennessee 6s, new 29 Virginia 6s, new 27 Virginia 6s, old 28
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 224 Mexican 314
FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Consols, money, 97 9-16@ American securities—Illinois Central, 93%; Penosylvanis Central, 42%; Reading, 21; Eris, 29%; preferred, 53%. United States Bonds—New 5s, 105%; 4%s, 109%; 4s, 104%. Some gold was received from Paris yesterday and bought in the open market for the United States.

Biates.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised the rate of discount to 4 per cent, and interest on advances to 5 per cent.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Rentes, 82f 87%c. REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Aug. 13: Warren av, s w cor of Hoyne, n f. 48x125
ft, dated Aug. 4 (Harry C. Goodrich to S. B. French)
Milwaukee av, 119 ft n w of Kinzie st, n e f. 20 ft to alley, improved, dated Aug.
12 (John Aherns to Theodore F. Law-CITY PROPERTY. 12 (John Aherns to Theodore F. Law-rence).

West Twentieth st. 250 ft e of Lincoln, n f. 25x125 ft. dated Aug. 12 (F. Gnadt to J. Nimmer).

The premises No. 47 Dickson st. dated Aug. 9 (Ernst Prussing to John Camp-beil) 4.000 beil)
Superior st, near the lake shore, n f, 25 x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (B. F. Weber to W. H. White)
North Frankin et, 115 ft s of Eugenie, w f, 27%x261 ft, improved, dated Aug. 12 (Louis Habermann to Caroline Steinheuser)
The premises No. 526 and 528 Warren av, dated July 26 (Thomas Brace to G. B. Jacox)

Morgan st, 462 ft s of Twelfth, e f, 26x 85 9-10 ft, dated Aug. 12 (C. T. and G. W. Kreigh to Hannah Carroll).....

Mohawk st, 96 ft s of Wisconsin, e f, 24 x119 ft, dated Jan. 3, 1878 (Auton Winkler to John Felke)....

North Oakley st, n w cor of Coblenz, e f, 48x100 ft, dated Aug. 12 (H. Hoyt to A. Lemke).... A. Lemke).

Bismarck st, 1534 ft w of Rockwell av.

n f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 11 (German
Savings Bank to Courad Kohler)....

Van Buren st, ne cor of Fourth av. s f,
50x100 ft. dated Aug. 8 (James N.
Banks to Otis J. Dimick)....

Banks to Otis J. Dimick)

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lafin st, 140 ft s of Forty-seventh, e f.
48x124 ft. dated Aug. 13 (Edward
Koch to Thomas Roderich).

Dexter st, s e cor of Sixtieth, w f. 298x
132 ft. dated Aug. 11 (M. D. and W. B.
Cowgill to Thomas W. S. Kidd).....

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for August delivery on the ading articles for the last two business days:

	Limits	Tuesday.	Wednesday
	Mess pork	8. 2714	8.32
	Lard	5.424	5, 50
	Dooniders, boxed	3, 3714	3.40
	Short ribs, boxed	4.45	4.50
H	Whisky	1.05	1.08
	Wheat	8514	854
ď	Corn	3314	33
Н	Oats	23%	234
Ы	Rve	4914	49
	Barley (September)	70	74
4	Live hogs	3 10@3 90	3. 20@4.00
Н	Cattle	2.00@5.30	2.00@5.30
9	The following wer	en the receipts	and chinmant
1	of the leading and	d the receipts	and surbment
1	of the leading arti	cles of produce	in this city
1	during the twenty-i	our bours endi	ng at 7 o'clock
1	Wednesday morning	or with compan	facnos
1	words and morning	K, WIGH COMPAN	mous:

RECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS. 1879. | 1878. 1878. | 1879 12,294 4,346 4,88-120,822 193,550 317,972 331,822 193,550 317,972 342,85,344 155,850 23,744 27,078 2,750 27,171 2,250 70,185 500,280 194,240 5,185 500,280 194,240 383,225 48,108 1,005,100 383,225 48,108 1,005,100 6,807 15,137 5,856 2,160 340,000 224,044 297,575 167,884 242 1,884 257,775 167,884 5,537 7,105 03,022 4,123 680 1,300 828 352 3, 484 3, 703 1, 257 1, 316 1, 257 1, 316 87, 700 56, 890 50 191, 490 372, 870 Wool, ibs.
Potatoes, bu.
Coal, tons.
Hav. tons.
Lumber, mft.
Shingles, m.
sait. bris.
Poultry, ibs.
Eggs, pkgs.
Cheese, bxs.
G. apples, bris
Beans, bu. 1,753 3,662 530 5,114

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city onsumption: 3,500 bu wheat, 1,001 bu corn, 712

The following grain was inspected into stor in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 41 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected (72 winter); 1 car No. 2 mixed; 1 car No. 2 hard, 63 cars No. 2 spring, 33 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (107 spring); 174 cars high-mixed corn, 1 car new do, 1 car new mixed, 350 cars and 6,100 bu No. 2 corn, 46 cars rejected (573 corn); 1 car No. 1 cats, 33 cars No. 2 white, 32 cars No. 2 mixed, 35 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (103 oats); 12 cars No. 1 rye, 35 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars rejected (56 rye); 1 car No. 3 barley. Total (912 cars), 415,000 bu. Inspected out: 14,412 bu winter wheat, 242,887 bu spring do, 404,519 bu corn,

3,602 bu oats, 349 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were mostly higher yesterday, with rather more business doing; rye being the chief exception, it declined be. But other grain scarcely maintained the early advance, wheat and oats both declining from the top. Mess pork closed 5c per bri higher, at \$8.391/4@8.35 for September, and higher, at \$8.32½@8.35 for September, and \$8.37½ for October. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs higher, at \$5.50 for September, and \$5.50@5.52½ for October. Short ribs closed 2½c higher, at \$4.30 for September. Spring wheat closed ½c higher, at 85½c for September, and 85½c for October. Winter wheat was ½c higher, at 93½c for No. 2 red. Corn closed ½c higher, at 44½@ \$44.60 for No. 2 red. Corn closed ½c higher, at 44½@ \$44.60 for No. 2 red. 34%c for September, and 34%c for October Oats closed firmer at 23%c for August or Sep tember. Rye declined 1/c, closing at 49c cash, and 48%c for September, Barley was higher, selling at 74c for September. Cattle were active were active and strong at 5c advance, light self-

ing at \$3.80@4.00, and heavy at \$3.20@3.75.

It is thought probable that there are not more than about 600,000 bu of old No. 2 spring wheat here, out of the 1,363,706 bu No. 2 spring re ported as in store here at the end of last week. But no present means of knowing suggests itself to those who would most like to know. The weekly statement enables us to ascertain the respective quantities of new and old in store in Chicago a year ago, but not for now. Would it not be well for the Registrar of Grain to give to the trade an idea of about how the case stands? It would certainly be of great interest to the trade.

The daily reports of the Detroit grain mar-kets sometime contain chunks of intelligence which are very interesting. For instance, we read in last Tuesday's report that "Cash extra (wheat) was very mum, \$1.02% asked and no bids heard," and that "New (oats) do not get bids themselves, and unsettle the price of old." Oh! for a new grammar of Commercial The British markets were easier on wheat, but

our winter wheat points reported a firmer feeling, and the rain, with light receipts, induced a better demand for futures. Some rather large previous afternoon under the influence of an excitement which is believed to have originated on the east side of Clark street. The tenor of the weekly report made by the Mark Lane Express was, however, in favor of higher prices, as it in-dicated that the easier feeling in Europe is solely due to the rapidity with which supplies are being forwarded from this side of the Atlantic. The French crops do not appear to have suffered so badly as reported, but those of England are

seipts continue liberal, but not much lumber stops at the sale-docks. A fleet of moderate di-mensions is due. Drugs and chemicals were tendy. Hay was quiet and firm, the offerings stendy. Hay was quiet and firm, the offerings being light. Hides were stronger in tone in consequence of an improved feeling East and prospect of a better demand from tanners. Salt was steady. Lower quotations were made for broom-corn, which has been dull for some time past, and the new crop will soon be coming forward, a few samples of it being aiready on the way. Timothy seed was in good demand and firmer, with few sellers in the market. Flax was steady. The sales of notatoes were light on was steady. The sales of potatoes were light on the street, and prices were not materially differ-ent from those obtained for several days past. Green fruits were in good supply and easier.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

Week ending Aug. 9, 1879.
Flour, sacks. 100, 000@105, 000 40, 000@45, 000
Wheat, qrs...395, 000@400, 000 125, 000@130, 000
Cora, qrs....255, 000@260, 000 285, 000@290, 000 *Barrels. MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and shi 8hipped 317, 97: 19, 75: 28, 00: 117, 00: 74, 00: 145, 00: 139, 80:

.. 855, 212 IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY.

Avo. 13 .- Receipts-Flour, 17.917 brls; whest, 270,100 bu; corn. 275,950 bu; oats, 29,564 bu; corn-meal, 345 pkgs; rye, 4,950 bu; malt. 725 bu; pork, 1,098 brls; beef, 10,964 tcs; cut-mests, 2,599 pkgs; lard, 10,878 tcs; whisky, 538 brls. Exports-Fortwenty-four hours-Flour, 12.000 brls; wheat, 145,000 bu; corn 55,000 bu; rye,

at Chicago Custom House, Aug. 13: J. C. Olsen & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 5 cases dry goods; Fuller & Fuller, 27 pkgs druggists' sundries; Burley & Tvrrell, 51 pkgs earth-enware. Collections, \$7,217.90. PROVISIONS

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—were rather quiet, but stronger all round, though pork was 6d lower in Liverpool. Lard and meats were, however, quoted steady on the other side of the Atlantic, and our steady on the other side of the Atlantic, and our receipts of hogs were small, accompanied by a firmer feeling at the Stock-Yards. The local production has now fallen off to a low point, but yesterday's shipments also showed a decrease.

MESS PORK—Advanced 7½c per brl, and closed 627½c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 3, 750 brls seller September at \$8,25@8.36; 8,500 brls seller October at \$8,30@8.40; and 250 brls seller the year at \$8,00. Total, 12,500 brls. The market closed firm at \$8,30@8.35 for cash, \$8,30@8.32½ for August, \$8,32½ @8.35 for September, and \$8,37½@8.40 for October. Seller the year closed nominal at about \$8.00. Prime mess and extra mess were entirely nominal.

88.00. Prime mess and extra mess were entirely nominal.

LARD—Advanced 5c per 100 lbs from the latest prices of Tuesday. There was some inquiry for shipment, but nothing doing, as spot stuff was generally held at October prices. Sales were reported of 500 tcs seller August at \$4.47%, 3,500 tcs seller Sentember at \$5.45@5,52%, 10.000 tcs seller Cotober at \$5.45@5,52%, 10.000 tcs seller Cotober at \$5.45@5,52%, 10.000 tcs seller the year at \$5.45% at 5.50%, 5.50%, for seller January at \$5.42%. Total, 15.500 tcs. The market closed firm at \$5.50@5,55.5pct, \$5.50@5,52% for seller August, \$5.50@5,55.5pct, \$6.50@5,52% for celler August, \$5.50@5,55.5pct, \$6.50@5,52% for seller August, \$5.50@5,55.5pct, \$6.50@5,52% for seller August, \$5.50@5,55.5pct, \$6.50@5,52% for seller August, \$6.50@5,52% for September, and \$5.52% and January at \$5.45.

Mears—Were in moderate demand, and advanced about 5c per 100 lbs, which checked the export movement, as buyers seemed to be limited to previous prices. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of \$7.750,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.25 spot, \$4.25@4, 30 seller September, and \$4.30@4.32% seller October. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows:

Loose \$3.20 \$4.30 \$4.35 \$4.45 Do, August. \$3.20 \$4.30 \$4.35 \$4.45 Do. September. \$22\% 4.32\% 4.37\% 4.47\% August, boxed. \$3.40 \$4.50 \$4.55 \$4.65 Long clears quoted at \$4.22 loose, and \$4.45 boxed; Cumberlands. 44@5c boxed; long ont hams. 82@84c; sweet-pickled hams. 74@74c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages. 64@7c; green shoulders. 3@334c.
Bacon quoted at 44@44c for shoulders. 44@46c for short ribs. 55@5c for clears, 84@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

nams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 44@5c for white, 4@4½c
for good yellow, and 3½@4c for browp.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$9.75@10.00 for mess.
\$10.75@11.00 for extra mess, and \$17.00@17.50
for hams.

TALLOW—Was nominal at 5½@5½c for city and
5½@5½c for country, with sale of 600 bris on private terms.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and little better than nominal, but was quoted weak by some, though there was almost nothing on sale. Some of the dealers report that none of their mills are running, though they expect to be at work again soon. There was some inquiry on the part of exporters, but their views seemed to be generally about 25c per bril below the views of holders. Sales were reported of 200 bris winters, partly at \$5.00: \(1.700 \) by sorriges. bris winters, partly at \$5.00; 1,700 bris springs, partly at \$4.50@4.85, and 110 bris spring extras on private terms. Total, 2,010 bris. The follow-

on private terms. Total, 2, 010 brls. The following were the closing quotations:

XX old winter \$4.75 \$6.5.75

XX new winter 4.50 \$6.5.50

XX Minnesota spring 4.00 \$6.5.00

XX Western springs 4.00 \$6.5.00

XX export in sacks 3.75 \$64.75

X springs 3.25 \$64.00

X export 3.70 \$64.00

Superfines 3.25 \$63.50

No grade 2.25 \$63.00

Patents 5.00 \$68.00

Rye flour 2.90 \$63.10

Bran-Was more active and a shade former

Bran-Was more active, and a shade firmer, though not selling so high as the previous day. Sales were 200 tons at \$7.874/@8.00 per ton on track, and 7.874/@8.00 free on board cars.

Conn-Mral—Sales were 10 tons coarse at \$12.00 per ton on track, and 10 tons do in sacks at \$12.50.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at \$10.25.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$9.00.

Shorts—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$9,00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was more active and stronger. The market for next month advanced %c, and closed %c above the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets were dull and easier, but our interior winter markets were generally firmer, and the receipts at this point were rather that with relatively large shloments, while the

ing forwarded from this side of the Atlantic. The French crops do not appear to have suffered so hadly as reported, but these of Enriand are weeks behind hand, in addition to being stort. We note, too, that through freighters were discriminating against sail vessels yesterday in favor of steam room more than usual. This was said to be because boats on the Eric Canal could not wait for sail carroes, but it is not impossible that the English demand had something to do with it. Corn was pretty steady throughout, except near the opening, and oats opened strong only to fall back into dullness simuse I must distely. There was not much doing in provisions, but prices tended unward because of a small supply of hors. Barley remained dull, no one showing any disposition to open the ball for the season. There was yesterday a solitary sale for September at 746.

Lake freights were quiet and nominally unchanged on sail, at 56 for corn to Buffalo was reported at 5%, to be supposed to be an odd lot. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 13% for corn and 13% for wheat. Rail freights were quoted as 50% for wheat. Rail freights were quoted as 50% for wheat as 8c, and wheat by steamer to Buffalo was reported at 5%, to make a strong. Grower and the fall season will very son be fairly under way. There was a moderate inquiry for boots and shoes, and the market was strong. Groceries met with a lioeral general demand, and, excepting Rio coffees, in which there was a decline of \(\frac{1}{1} \) the quoted prices. Cheese remained quiet and insettled. No changes were reported in the leather, bagging, tobacco, oasl, and wood markets. Old were quiet, with aller and sperm quoted love. The lumber market was firm. Common lumber was quoted stronger at the sale-docks, and the ward orices are retained find insettled. No changes were reported in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. One was quoted stronger at the sale-docks, and the ward orices are retained find insettled. No changes were reported in the leather, b

No. 2 were taken to make up fives for delivery. Angust ovened at 24c and closed at 234(223%c, and closed at the inside. October sold at 234(223%c, and closed at the inside. October sold at 234(223%c, and closed at 234(223%c, and closed at 234(223%c, and closed at 234(223%c, and closed at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 by No. 2 at 234(23%c; 10.800 by a smmle at 22c for no grade, 22(24%c) for mixed, and 23(25) for white, all on track; also, 44,400 bn at 22(25) for white, all on track; also, 44,400 bn at 22(25) for old, all free on board. Total, 45,800 bu.

RYE—Was moderately active, and 1%c lower. Some of the offerings were withdrawn after the declins. Cash rye sold to shippers at 49%c, and August closed at 49(249%c, selling early at 49%c, september sold at 48(2 at 16) at 16,200 bu. Nos. 1 and 2 at 49c; 4,800 bn by sample at 48(25) at 48(25)

Morning Call.

Mess pork—Sales 1,000 bris at \$8.27\% for September, and \$8.30 for October. Lard—750 tes at \$5.47\% for September, and \$8.30 for October. Lard—750 tes at \$5.47\% for September, and \$5.50 for October. Short ribs—400,000 lbs at \$4.25 seller September, and \$4.27\% 64.30 seller October. Winter wheat—5,000 bn at 93\% c for September. Wheat—330,000 bu \$84\% 685\% for October. Corn—45,000 bu at \$3\% of for August, and \$4\% 3\% of for October. AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat was steady, with sales of 145,000 bu at 85%@85%c for September and 85% for October. Winter wheat—5,000 bu at 93%c for August. Corn was fruser, with sales of 80,000 bu at 33%c for August and 34%@34%c for September. Outs—5,000 bu at 23%c for September. Mess Pork—Sales 2,750 bris at \$8,32%@8.35 for September, and 8,37% for October, closing with sellers at the inside. Lard—4,250 tes at \$5.50 for September, and \$5.50@5.55% for October.

Wheat sold at 85½@85½c for September, and closed at 85½c. October sold at 85½@85½c, and closed at the outside. Corn closed at 34½@34½c for September and 34½c for October. LATEST.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was dull and lower. Quota tions are reduced about %c. Samples sas corn are expected shortly: Fine green carpet brush, # B... Green harl Red-tipped hurl Fine green, with harl to work it. Red-tipped do... BUTTER-For fine table-butter the market ma tains an unqualifiedly firm tone. Other grades are moving slowly, and prices show some irregularity.

There was a fair local and Western demand and COAL—Remains steady. Only a res ness was doing. We quote: Lackawanna, all sizes

Axle-grease, % doz..... Borax, refined, D...... Cream tartar, pure, for Cochineal, Honduras,

Soap, Castile, gen., B. 8446 10
Sulphur B. 3346 5
Sassafras bark. 10 6 12
Canary seed, 9 B. 4 6 5
Hemp seed, 9 B. 4 6 6
Sulph. cinchonidia 1.25 61.30
EGGS- Were steady at 94995c, and strictly fresh were quoted at 10c.
FISH-Were quoted quiet, with prices ruling fairly steady as previously given. We repeat our list:
No. 1 whitefish, 9 4-brl 2.256 2.50
Family whitefish, 4-brl 2.256 2.50
Trout, 4-brl 3.606 3.75
Mackerel-No. 1 shore, 4-brl 10.25610.50
No. 1 bay, 4-brl 7.006 7.25
No. 2 bay, 4-brl 5.506 5.75
No. 2 bay, 4-brl 4.506 4.76
Large family 4.507
Large family 1.507
Family kits 7.56 1.00
George's codish, 9 100 lbs 4.506
Summer-cursed cod. 9 100 lbs 4.75
Summer-cursed cod.

Pitted cherries 16 0 16%

Pitted cherries 94% 10
Almonds, Tarragona 18 6 18%
Naples walnuts 12 6 13
Brazils 74% 8
Pecans 8 9 9
Wilmington peanuts, new 64% 7
Tennessee peanuts, new 64% 7
Tennessee peanuts, new 64% 67
GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and easy. The receipts of peara, peaches, and berries were fair, and former prices were shaded a little. A few Michisan cranberries have been received:
Blackberries, \$case of 16 qts \$1,40\$ 1.70
Apples, \$bri 1,50% 2.00
Wustermelons, \$100 5.00% 8.00
Muskmelons, \$crate. 40% 1.00
Peaches, \$box or basket. 50% 75
Eastern peaches, per box. 1.50% 2.00
Grapes, \$b 6% 7
Tomatoes, \$b ba. 6% 7
Tomatoes, \$b ba. 50% 60
Lemons, \$box 50% 600 7.00
Oranges, \$box 6000 7.00
Oranges, \$box 6000 7.00
Oranges, \$box 6000 7.00
California pears, per box 8.5000 7.00
California grapes, \$15
GROCERIES—Coffees were quiet and easy, with Rlo styles quoted a ½c lower, Sugars, rice, spices, etc., ruled about steady, A fair demand existed at the prices given below:

Carolina 7 & 8
Louisiana 7 & 8
Louisiana 7 & 8
Louisiana 7

Carolina Louisiana Rangoon, prime Rangoon, fair COPPER.

7.50@ 8.50 6.00 ket strong under light receipts:
Light cured hides. \$\mathbb{B}\$ D.

Heavy do. \$\mathbb{B}\$ D.

Calf. \$\mathbb{B}\$ D.

weighing 1, 150 to 1, 3 edium Grades—Steers weighing 1, 050 to 1, 20 nichers Stock—Poor 10 and common to choice

ighter, weighing 8

CATTLE

Av. Price ..1, 535 \$5.25 ..1,530 5.25 ..1,890 5.15

1,363 4,20 2 1,330 4,20 1 1,123 4,12½ 1 1,220 4,10 1 1,072 4,60 2 1,246 4,10 1 1,237 4,00 1 1,15 3,87½ 1 1,20 3,75

1,230 3.75

.274 .320 .300 .200 .171 .313

Bank oil. 38
Straits. 40
Turpentine. 31
Miners' oil, extra yellow. 52
Miners' oil, white. 55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity. 12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees. 11
Gasoline, 87 degrees. 18
West Virginia, natural, 29 degrees. 30
West Virginia, natural, 29 degrees. 156
West Virginia, reduced, 28 degrees. 156
POTATOES—Were quoted, 21 \$1.00@1.25 per
bri. The orders are usually for small lots. Virginia sweet potatoes were quoted at \$5.00@5.50
per bri. The orders are usually for small lots. Virginia sweet potatoes were quoted at \$6.00@5.50
per bri. POULTRY—Was in good supply and steady, except small springs, which are irregular in price:
Chickens, old, 9 dox. \$2.75@3.25
Soring chickens. 1.50@2.50
Turkevs, live, 9 b .08@ 09
SEEDS—Timothy was in good demand and firmer, under meagre offerings. Spot sold at \$1.45, and closed at \$1.47 bid, and futures were firm at \$1.40.bid for the month and \$1.36 for September, with no sellers on the floor. Flax was steady at \$1.20@1.23 cash, \$1.28 for August, and \$1.29 for September. Prime medium clover sold at \$4.10.
SALT—Was in good demand and steady:
Fine salt, 9 bri. without bags. 2.30@2.60
Ashton and Eureka dairy, 9 sack. 2.75@2.80
TEAS—Met with a good inquiry, and were nomnally steady. Below are the quotations:

HYSON.

Common to fair. .18@30

SHEEP—The supply was late, amounting to about 1. a fair demand at \$2,50@3. mon; at \$3,23@3.50 for m 4.50 for good to choice grad New York, Ang. 13.—Be quality only medium gene market active and firm; purall grades, except extra st was no special call; 20 cars ans, 7@84c per lo; 15 car (674c; poor to brime m very few going for less t none purchased for expossereday, 720 live cattle systerday, 720 live cattle systerday

Superior to fine. . . 40@50

tions of lumber affoat: | Choice strips and boards | \$12.00 | \$13.50 | \$60.00 | \$12.00 | \$13.50 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$ Sales include about 200, 000 ft of Norway piece

Shingles 1.50 @ 1.90

Sales include about 200, Coo ft of Norway piece sinff from Manistee at \$7.00.

The yard market was firm, and fairly active. Good grades are held firmly, and common are tending upward in consequence of the rise in cargo prices:

Third clear, 2 inch. \$30.00

Third clear, 1½ inch \$30.00

Third clear, 1½ inch \$28.00

Third clear, 1½ inch \$28.00

First and clear dressed swing 15.50

First common dressed swing 14.00

Second common sidner, 12.00

Flooring, first common, dressed 22.00

Flooring, first common, dressed 16.50

Box boards, A. 13 in. and upwards. 50.00

Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards. 50.00

Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards. 50.00

Box boards, C, 10.012 in. rough 26.00228.00

B stock boards, 10.0212 in. rough 27.00225.00

C stock boards, 10.0212 in. 16.00217.00

D stock boards, 10.0212 in. 16.00217.00

D stock boards, C, 10.012 in. 16.00217.00

D s

LIVE STOCK. | CHICAGO. | Receipts | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. | Monday | 3, 640 | 6, 143 | 473 | Taesday | 5, 856 | 6, 807 | 436 | Wednesday | 5, 500 | 9, 500 | 1, 150 | Total 14,993 92,440 2.084
Same time last week ... 12,170 20,288 2,762
Shipments—
Monday. ... 1,864 3.154
Tuesday ... 1,257 34,84 163

HOGS-Were in better corresponding increase in were firm at a further adva were firm at a further adva-be. There were more or Tuesday or the day before, did not equal that of the cic Trading was active at \$3.8 prime bacon grades (a.few 04.00), and at \$3.30(23.7 heavy. Heavy packers at 3.50. The market closed of nally steady. Below are the quotations:

WYNON.
Common to fair...17@25
Superior to fine...28@30
Superior to fine...33@40
Extra fine to finest 40@50
Extra fine to finest 40@50
Superior to fine...36@40
Extra fine to finest 40@50
Extra fine to finest 40@50
Choicest......66@70
GUNTOWDER.
Common to fair...18@38 BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—Ca 2, 329; receipts consigned ket active and higher; gc chasers; quality fair to extra steers, \$4.8065.30; 3.75; fair to medium, \$4 ers., \$3.70@4.00; best ers SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts consigned through erately active; prices u fair. sales fair to good Weschoice, \$4.20@4.75; Cambbest grades disposed of.

Hoss—Receipts to-day, signed through, 22 ears; ghade advance; offerings g-shade advance; offerings g-shade advance; offerings g-sales of Yorkers, good-to-chieders, \$3.40@3.55; medium @3.95; common to fair efferings disposed of.

EAST LIBERTY, Ps., ceipts to-day 646 head th this market; total the day local; the supply has be trade active on all grades, a sight advance on good, butchers' stock and comme best, \$4.8025.00; fair to mon, \$3.5024.00.

Hous-Receipts, 1,485 t 3,080, Philadelphias, \$3.7023.75; grassers, \$3.7023.75; grassers, \$3.8027-Receipts, 2,100 8,800; prices ranging 420 Sr. Lours, Ang. 13, — Orices strong; supply of still very light; good to et 4,90; do light, \$4,25,64,63; 25; Indians, \$2,756, shipments, 300.

Hous-Higher; Yorkers, 370; packing, \$2,90,23, \$3,40,63,75; receipts, 50; KANSAS Apecial Dispatch Kansas Citt, Aug. 1 Current reports receipts, 161; pative shippers, \$3,3 and feeders, \$2,25,23, 32, 280; grass Texas, \$2,103,10.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.— tommon, \$ 250gat 30; 18 mg, \$3.35@3.55; butchen 750; shipments, 850. BY TELE

The following were as Board of Trade:
Liverpool. Aug. 13—1:
@11s 3d. Wheat—Wint
7s 10d@ss 9d; White, 8s
10s. Corn. 4s 9d. Pork.
Liverpool. Aug. 13—Wheat dull and easier; re
11d; No. 2 spring. 8s 8d: Mysaroot, Aug. 13—
Wheat doll and easier; re
11d; No. 2 spring, 8a 8d;
fornia, 1d lower. Corntending upward; Americ
4a 9½d. Cargoes off Con
good demand. Weather
M., 48e; raiher more feel
—Long clear, 23s; short c
Longon, Aug. 13.—L
casier; California, 9s 4dd
9s 6d; Western red, 9s 1d
4a 9½d. Mank Daxs—W
Cargoes off coast—Weat
4c No. 2 spring, 42s 9d
Winter, 47s 6d. Corn a s
American mixed, 24s 3d.
Wheat rather easier; cor
average quality of No. 2
average quality of No. 2
shipment during the press
41s. Fair average quality
for prompt shipment by
England clondy. Export
the Coatioent during the 1

97 630	
27 @30 23 @24 spices,	
5 0 5y	
540 54	
fair request and steady. Loose lely, and sells to the city trade at prairie, and \$10.00@12.00 for ag are the figures for pressed have \$11.50@12.00	
ag are the figures for presend have: \$11.50@12.00 10.50@11.00	
9.00@ 9.50 9.00 7.50@ 8.50	
equiry is improving and the mar- ight receipts:	
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tern hops were quoted at 7@12c, at 18@20c. A sample of the exhibited in New York. It is e of the New York farmers and the present indication from the of this State gives promise of a 0 per cent of that of last year; and the weather. In many yards o lack the vitality to climb the all such yards a very licht yield	
of the New York farmers are be per lb. The Cooperstown The present indication from the	
of this State gives promise of a 0 per cent of that of last year; hate may be somewhat varied, —	
o lack the vitality to climb the all such yards a very light yield expected." A London private	
y 26, says: "The late adverse plantations are now fully con- her is still very unsettled, and	
o lack the vitality to climb the all such yards a very light yield expected." A London private y 26, says: "The late adverse plantations are now fully con- ther is still very unsettled, and full crop are quite gone. Even ionally fine weather now the crop he market has gone very firm, have withdrawn their hops from	I .
was quoted ''off" 2c, and sperm	
w quote:	
gal, 150 deg. test 114, 175 degrees test 15% legal test 134	
47 42 65	
ached 50@ 53 1.15	
ctly pure 70 68 49 1 38	
yellow 52	
zed, 63 gravity	
rees. 18 stural, 29 degrees 30 stural, 30 degrees 52 duced, 28 degrees 15@19	J
Vere quoted_at \$1.00@1.25 per	
toes were quoted at \$5.00@5.50 as in good supply and steady. ex- which are irregular in price:	
as in good supply and steady, ex- s, which are irregular in price; doz	
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10@12 in 16.00@17.07
11.00@12.00
9.00@10.00
7.00@ 8.00
mmon 8.00@ 8.50
dry 8.00@ 9.00
20@30 ft 10.00@13.00
6.50@ 7.00
md select 8.00@11.00
dressed, and headed 16.00@18.00 standard to extra dry LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. 1,237 34,84 163

... 3,123 6,638 163

ving out choice and extra grades, was a well-sustained demand and prices yesterday were weak all erally lower. The receipts showed acrease, and, with the prospect of an for Thursday, buyers were infor lower prices. Concessions of sked, and without much difficulty roundings of the market not warm taking too firm a position. At ces, both shippers and the local freely, and during the day a large changed hands. A very consider of the supply was composed of the sales at \$2,000,2,85. The salow at \$2,750,3,35. The extended and the sales at \$2,000,2,85. The salow at \$2,750,3,35. The extended and the sales at \$2,000,2,85. The sales at \$2,505,35. McDonald, March & outside price. Other notable sales included a price.

QUOTATIONS. Iraded steers, weighing upwards. Fine. fat, well-formed g 1, 250 to 1, 450 lbs. . 4 50@4.75

Good Beeres-Well-fattened steers, stags, balls, and scalawag steers... 1.75@2.25
Texas Cattle—Through droves... 2.25@3.00
Veals, per 100 lbs... 3.25@5.00 Av. Price No. Av. Price 1,535 85, 26 210 Colo. 1,125 83, 50 1,530 5,25 15 980 3,60 1,525 5,05 15 14 1,933 3,70 1,522 5,005 15 14 1,933 3,75 1,503 6,15 14 1,228 3,75 1,504 6,15 14 1,228 3,75 1,504 1,728 5,00 28 1,168 3,85 1,728 5,00 18 cowr. 1,257 3,65 1,404 4,90 18 cowr. 1,257 3,65 1,369 4,75 1,360 4,75 3,10 1,376 4,85 19,164 ,975 3,10 1,376 4,85 19,164 ,975 3,10 1,376 4,85 19,164 1,475 3,50 1,367 4,50 17 stock's 894 3,35 1,367 4,50 17 stock's 896 3,00 1,316 4,65 16 1,234 3,25 1,367 4,50 17 stock's 896 2,85 1,367 4,50 109 Texas. 872 2,90 1,316 4,55 40 Texas. 872 2,90 2,85 1,339 4,50 23 Texas. 887 2,85 1,304 4,50 45 14 14 4,50 19 Texas. 880 2,85 1,304 4,50 45 14 Texas. 881 2,80 1,299 4,40 89 Texas. 882 2,85 1,306 4,50 44 Texas. 882 1,280 1,299 4,40 89 Texas. 893 2,75 1,316 4,40 27 stock's 890 2,75 CATTLE PALES.

1. 416 4.50 23 Texas. 867 2.80 1.299 4.40 68 Texas. 938 21 2.80 1.299 4.40 68 Texas. 938 2.75 1.316 4.40 27 stock's 800 2.75 1.214 4.374 23 stock's 680 2.75 1.214 4.374 23 stock's 680 2.75 1.214 4.374 23 stock's 680 2.76 1.296 4.374 19 cows. 880 2.70 1.180 4.25 11. 963 2.85 1.168 4.25 42 1... 887 2.85 1.103 4.25 43 Texas. 899 2.83 1.161 4.25 20 Texas. 851 2.60 1.299 4.25 20 Texas. 851 2.60 1.299 4.25 20 Texas. 818 2.50 1.330 4.20 68 Kan Txl. 901 3.25 1.234 4.124 105 Col Txl. 917 3.25 1.290 4.10 127 Col Txl. 912 3.20 1.193 4.10 21 Col Tx 984 3.25 1.234 4.10 21 Col Tx 984 3.25 1.237 4.00 48 calves. 150 4.25 1.237 4.00 48 calves. 150 4.25 1.290 3.75 15 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 16 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.874 18 1.115 3.

Price. No. 104. 3.95 98 5.95 54. 3.9714 49 3.9714 111 3.95 47.

3.90 3.90 3.90 3.85 3.80 3.75 3.70 3.70 3.70 3.60 3.60 3.55 3.55 3.55

SHEEP—The supply was more liberal than of late, amounting to about 1.150 head. There was a fair demand at \$2.50@3.00 for inferior to common; at \$3.25@3.50 for medium; and at \$3.75@4.50 for good to choice grades per 100 ibs.

NEW YORK.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., Aug. 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 646 head through stock, and 910 for this market; total the day, 646 through and 1,828 local; the supply has been heavy, and all sold; trade active on all grades, especially shipping, at a sight advance on good, and about same on light; butchers' stock and common grades as yesterday; best, \$4.8065, 00; fair to good, \$4.1004.70; common, \$3.5064, 00.

Hous—Receipts, 1,485 head; total for two days, 3,080; Philadelphias, \$3.7063.80; Yorkers, \$3.7063.75; grassers, \$3.4063.60.

SREEP—Receipts, 2,100 head; total for two days, 8,800; prices ranging \$4.646c.

ST. LOUIS.

KANSAS CITY.

CINCINNATI.

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York. Aug. 13.—Grain-Winter wheat quite active, largely on speculative account, open-ing at an advance of about 1/6c, consequently re-ceding to the latest figures of yesterday, and at the close again rallying slightly: business mainly in No. 2 red, though amber and white attracted a fair share 2 red, though amber and white attracted a fair share of attention; spring moderately dealt in for early delivery at about previous figures; cable advices of depression; 28,000 bu No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring reported at \$1.00; 8,000 bu No. 2 Chicago, new crop, deliverable first week in September at \$1.00. Corn remarkably brisk and buoyant. Oats a shade lower on free offerings, leading to a fair degree of activity; No. 2 Chicago, 33%@34c afloat.

Phovisions—Hoz-products exetted, and quoted higher on more liberal dealings, chiefly speculative; Mess. \$9.00 for new; for forward delivery, mess. Mess, \$9.00 for new; for forward delivery, mess

xport, 2,000; American, 5,700.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 48s.
ANTWERP, Aug. 13.—PETROLEUM—1614d.

in slack demand; held at an advance of 15c per bri; August at \$8.90; September, \$8.90 @9.00. Cut meats more sought at unchanged prices. Bacon inactive; long clear at 5c. Western lard sought to a fair extent for early delivery but advanced prices checked business; for forward delivery active and decidedly dearer; August option at \$5.95@5.974; September, \$5.95@ 5.974; October, \$6.00; December, \$5.90 bid. Tallow-Quiet but steady; 85,000 lbs at 5%@ 5%c. Sugars—Fair inquiry reported for raw, includ

stoars—rair inquiry reported for raw, including Cuba Muscovado at 6%c for fair, and 6%c for good refining; refined in rather more demand; cut loaf quoted at 8%c.

WHISKY—Very quiet; offered at \$1.06%. Whisky-Very quiet; offered at \$1.05%.
Fraights-More active movement in grain contracts, but with the advantage in favor of shippers on comparatively free offering of accommodation, chiefly in tonnage for charter; for Liverpool, engagements by steam of 112,000 bu grain, through freight, reported on private terms; 265,000 bu do, through freight, via Boston, September, loading at 70 per bu, equal to 350 tons of previsions in lets at 328 460 378 du no 350 tons of provisions in lots at 32s 6d@37s 6d pe

New York, Aug. 13.—Corron—Steady at 114@ 114cf futures steady; August, 11. 20c; September, 11.14c; October, 10.37c; November, 10.17c; December, 10.17c; January, 10.22c; February, 10.33e; March, 10.45e.

FLOUR-Less active; prices without decided

change; receipts, 18,000 bris.
Grain—Wheat—Spring steady; winter a shade firmer; receivts, 270,000 bu; No. 4 spring, 83c; No. 3 do, 89%@91c; No. 2 do, \$1.00; ungraded winter red, 95c@\$1.09; No. 3 do, \$1.08%@1.07%; winter red, 95c@\$1.09; No. 3 do, \$1.084@1.074; No. 2 do, \$1.084@1.09; No. 1 do, \$1.094@1.094; No. 2 do, \$1.084@1.09; No. 1 do, \$1.094@1.094; No. 2 smber, \$1.084@1.094; No. 2 smber, \$1.084@1.094; No. 2 do, \$1.084@1.09; No. 3 do, \$1.02; No. 2 do, \$1.084@1.09; No. 1 do, \$1.11@1.119; No. 2 red, August, \$1.09@1.094. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2 Western, 64c. Barley dull and nommal; malt quiet and steady. Corn higher; decidedly more active; receipts, \$76.00 but ungraded, 46@47c; yellow Western, 484@485c; No. 2 white, 56c; No. 2 August, 46%c bid; 47c asked; September, 47%c bid; 47%c asked; Cotober, 484@ bid; 48%c asked. Onts—Demand active; receipts, 30,000 bu; mixed Western, 32%@34c; white do, 35%@40c.

48%c asked. Onis-Demand active; receipts, 30,000 bu; mixed Westera, 32%@34c; white do, 35%@40c. Hisy-Strong at 50c. Hors-Demand active and unchanged. Groceries.—Coffee quiet and steady; Riocargoes, 11%@14%c; job lots 11%@16c. Sugar steady; lair to good refining, 6%@6%c. Molasses dell and unsettled. Rice firm, Pringleux—Quiet; united, 67%c; crude, 5@5%c; refined, 6%c.
Tallow—Quiet and unchanged.
RESIN—Steady at \$1.30@1.32%.
TURFENTINE—Steady at 21@25%c.
EGGS—Steady; Westera, 10@13c.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 20@23c.
Woot.—Firm; domestic fleece, 32@45c; pulled, 18@40; unwasbed, 9@28c.
Phovisions—Pork quiet; new mess, \$9.00. Beef steady. Cut meats firm; long-clear middles, 5c; short do, 5%c. Lard nominally unchanged; prime steam, \$5.85@5.95.
BUTTER—Dull and heavy; western 6%@17c.
CHEESE—Firm; Western, 3%@5%c.
Weisky—Nominal at \$1.08%@1.07.
Metals—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged. Ingot lake quiet but steady at 18%d 16%c. 1ron Scotch pix in good-demand at good prices, \$20@23; American pix, \$16.50@21.50; Russis sheeting, 11%@12c; nails, cut, \$2.25; clinch, \$3.56@4.50.

NEW YORK, Ang. 13. BEEVES.—Receipts, 3, 820; quality only medium generally; demand strong; market sctive and firm; prices \(\frac{1}{2} \) per lb higher for all grades, except extra shrippers, for which there was no special call; \(20 \) cars common and fair Texans, 7\(\frac{1}{2} \) sport to Drime native steers, 8\(\frac{1}{2} \) (0.00 to Prime native steers) (0.00 were reserved for British markets; shipments to-day and yesterday, 720 live cattle and 840 quarters of beef.

Sheke—Receipts, 8, 100 for two days; \(\frac{1}{2} \) quick sales at very full prices, closing firm at \(\frac{3}{2} \), 500 for 100 lbs; for sheep, and \(\frac{3}{2} \), 500 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments, 400 live sheep and \(\frac{2}{2} \), 60 per 100 lbs; shipments for two days. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. Md., Aug. 13.—Flour-Quiet and steady; Western super, \$2.75@3.50; do extra, \$3.75@4.50; do family, \$5.00@5.75.

GRAIN-Wheat-Western firm; No. 2 Western res. spot and August, \$1.06%@1.06%; September, \$1.07%@1.07%; October, \$1.08%@1.08%. Corn—Western steady; Western mixed, Swing—Receipts, for two days, 3,700: market spot and August, 46%@46%c; September, 47%@ \$3.00@4.00 per 100 lbs, and dressed, \$4.00@5.40 47%c: October, 47%@48c; steamer, 45@45%c. Oats lower and active; Western white, 33@35c; quiet at 57@60c. HAY-Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$13.00@14.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Aug. 13. —CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 2.329; receipts consigned through. 232 cars; market active and higher; good attendance of purchasers; quality fair to extra; sales choice to extra steers, \$4.80@5.30; good shippers. \$4.50@3.75; fair to medium, \$4.10@4.40; light outchers. \$1.70@4.00; ceat prades disposed of.

SHEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 3.500; receipts consigned through, 22 cars; market moderately active; prices unchanged; quality only fair, sales fair to good Western sheep. \$3.50@4.00; choice, \$4.20@4.75; Canada lambs, \$5.50@5.75; best grades disposed of.

Hous—Receipts to-day, 3.155; receipts consigned through, 22 ears; good demand; prices at a shade advance; offerings generally of good quality; sales of Yorgers good to choice, \$3.70@4.0, grassers, \$3.40@3.55; medium and heavy grades, \$3.50@3.95; common to fair ends, \$3.00@3.25; all offerings disposed of. \$13.00@14.00.

Provisions—Steady. Mess Lork, \$10.25. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 3½c; clear rib sides, 4½c; packed, 4½@55½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4½c; clear rib sides, 5½c. Hams, 11@12c. Lard—Refined, 4ierces, 7c.

BUTTER—Easier; prime to choice Western packed, 12@14c.

EGOS—Steady, at 11@12c.

PETROLEUK—Dull: crude, 5½c; refined, 6½c.

GROCKRIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, 11@14c.

WHISKY—Dull at \$1.05½d.1.07.

FREGERS—To Liverpool, per steam, active and firm; cotion, 5-32d; flour, 2s; grain 8½d.

RECRITES—Flour, 930 bels; wheat, 180,100 bu; corn, 31,500 bu; cats, 6,800 bu.

SAIPMENTS—Wheat, 164,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu. Sales-Whest, 474, 700 bu; corn, 296,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Aug. 13.—Flour-Quiet and weak; superfine, \$3.25@3.50; XX, \$4.00; XXX, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, \$5.25@5.50. GRAIN-Corn quiet; mixed, 46c; white scarce and firm; held at 60c. Oats-Market dull, at 35c. CORN-MEAL—Steady at \$2.75.

HAY—Market dull; ordinary, \$14.00@15.00; prime, \$17.00@18.00; choice, \$21.00.

prime, \$17.00@18.00; choice, \$21.00.

Provisions—Pork steady at \$9.50. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; tierce, \$6.50@6.75; keg, \$7.00@7.25. Bulk meats—Scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 3%c; packed, 3%c; 3%c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, the loose, 3%c; packed, 3%c; 3%c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 5%c; clear, 5%c. Hams, sugar-cured, good demand at full prices: canvassed, 8%@11c, as in size.

With sxy—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05.
@1.10.
GROCERIKS—Coffee quiet, but firm; Rio cargoes, ordnary to prime, quoted at 11%@15c. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm, common to good common, 6@6%c; fair to fully fair, 6%@7c; prime to choice, 7%@7%c; yellow clarified, 7%c. 67%c. Molasses—Nominally unchanged. Bice quiet at 6%@7%c. Sr. Louis, Aug. 13.—Cattle—Demand active; prices atrong; supply of native shipping grades still very light; good to choice heavy atcers, \$4.70 &4.90; do light, \$4.25 &4.65; grass Texans, \$2.40 &3.25; Indians, \$2.75 &3.50; receipts, 2.100; ahipments, 300.

Hoes—Higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.60 &3.70; packing, \$2.10 &3.30; batchers' to fancy, \$3.40 &3.75; receipts, 1.900; shipments, none. Surgr—Steady and unchanged; fair to choice, \$2.75 &3.75; receipts, 500; shipments, 150.

KANSAS CITY.

Rankas City. Aug. 13.—Catyle—The Price Current reports receipts, 1,518; shipments, 1,249; fair; native shippers, \$3,30@4.50; native stockers and feeders, \$2,25@3.35; native cows, \$2.00@2.80; grass Texas, \$2.10@3.00; Colorados, \$2.30.3, 10. PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Ang. 13.—FLOUR—Market dull; Minnesota extra family, medium, \$5.25; do good, \$5.50; do choice, \$5.75; Ohio family, good, new wheat, \$5.25; winter-wheat patents, \$5.75@6.25; Minnesota patent process, \$6.50. Rye-flour steady at \$3.12½@3.25. hoos-Receipts, 1, 620; shipments, 1, 537; firmer; light shipping, \$3.50@3, 60; mixed packing, \$3.30 CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—Hous—Active and firm; tommon, \$2.5093, 30; light, \$3.40@3 60; pack-ng, \$3.363, 55; butchers' \$3.60@3, 70; receipts, 750; shipments, 800.

at \$3.12½@3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat, firmer; Western heated, rejected, 80c@\$1.00; No. 2 red, elevator. \$1.07@1.07%. Corn—Demand active; white Western, 48@49c. Oats steady; old dull; new Western mixed, 34@34½c; white do, old, 35@39c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTKE—Quiet; creamery, extra, 17@18c; New York State and Bradford County (Fa.) extras, 14@16c; Western Reserve, extra. 12@14c.

Egos—Dull and heavy; Western, 11c.

CRESSE—Steady; creamery, 5@5½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and heavy; refined, 6½c; crude, 5@5½c.

current make held at \$5.50. Bulk meals moderately active and higher; shoulders, \$3.25@3.27%; short ribe. \$4.50 cash; \$4.50@4.63% seller September; short clear, \$4.70. Bacon strong and higher at \$3.90@4.00. \$4.90, and \$5.35.

WHINKY-Active and firm at \$1.04.
BUTTZIU-Easler; fancy creamery, 20c; choice dairy, 15c; prime Western Reserve, 13@14c; prime Central Ohio, 11@12c.

Linkerd Oil-Steady and unchanged, 6%@67-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and

TOLEDO.

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Aug. 13.— Grain—Wheat weak:
No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.03: No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.02; amber Michigan, spot, 90%c; August, 79e; September, 98%c; No. 2 do, 97c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 97%c; August, 99%c; September, 98%c; October, 99c; No. 3 red, 95%c; No. 3 Davton & Michigan, 96c; amber Western, 99%c; No. 2 amber Illinoia, \$1.00%. Corn steady; high mixed, 38%c; No. 2, spot, 38c; No. 2 white, 42%c; rejected, 37%c. Rye—No. 2, 53%c. Osta, steady; No. 2, spot and August, 24%c; No. 2 white, 26c.

Closedo—Wheat weak; No. 2 red winter, August, 26%c; Western amber, August, 98%c; No. 2 amber Illinoia, \$1.00. Corn steady; No. 2, September, 37%c.

Receirs—Wheat, 71.000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 117,000 bu. TOLEDO.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKER, Aug. 13 .- FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; opened .%c higher; closed dull; No. 1 Milwankee hard, \$1.02; No. 2 Milwankee, 87c; August, 87c; September, 86%c; October, 86%c; No. 3 do. 78%c; No. 4, 73%c; rejected, 65c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 33%c. Oats steady: shade firmer; No. 2, 23%c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 48%@49c. Barley steady; No. 2 but steady; No. 1, 48%@49c. Bariey steady; No. 2 spring, new September, 68c, Provisions—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet at \$8.25 cash. Prime steam lard, \$5.45. Hoos—Dull and nominal at \$3.00@3.75. Fixioars—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. RECTIFTS—Flour, 3,500 bris; wheat, 5,500 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 50,000 bu.

BOSTON. Boston, Aug. 13.-Flour-Steady; Western springs, \$3.00@4.00; common extras, \$4.25@4.50; Wisconsin extras, \$4.25@5.00; Minnesota do. \$4.75@6.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michido. \$4.75@6.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.00@6.75; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@6.00; St. Louis, \$5.55@8.00; Wisconsin and Michigan patent process (spring wheat), \$8.00@8.00; winter, \$0.00@8.50, Grann-Corp quiet; mixed and yellow, 49%@50c. Oats in moderate demand; old, 30@44c: new, 34@3Sc. Ryc, 68@70c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bris; corp., 25,000 bu; wheat, 56,000 bu.
Wool-Medium wool in demand; commands full prices; considerable juquiry for fine fleeces; Onio fleeces, 30c; medium Ohio and Pennsylvania, 37@40c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 34@35c; medium and No. 1, 30@39c.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13. - Corron - Nominally 114c. FLOUR-Dull and unchanged.

Grank-Whest dull; red and amber, 90@93c. Corn-Quiet; white, 44c; mixed, 39c. Oats-Market dull; new white, 27c; mixed, 25c. Rye quiet at Provisions-Pork stronger and active at \$10.00. Lard stronger; choice leaf, tierce, 7%c; do keg, 8%c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 3%c; clear-rib, \$4.82\\@4.87\\for loose. Bacon active and stronger; shoulders, 3\(\)c; clear rib, \$4.95\(\)6.35; hams, sugar-cured, 9\(\)611c. Wittsky—Market dull at \$1.04.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Aug. 13.-RECEIPTS-Flour, 300 bris; Wheat, 163, 975 bu; corn, 47, 156 bu.
SHIFMENTS—By canal—Wheat, 215, 718 bu; corn, 171, 700 bu.

GRAIN-Wheat-Spring neglected and nominal; winter in light demand: sales of 7 cars red amber and white at \$1.00. Corn call; normally 40% for No. 2: 41c for high mixed. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Franchers—Canal firm and unchanged. Railroad firm and unchanged.

white, \$1.01%; August, \$1.00; September, \$1.00; October, \$1.00%; milling, \$1.00; nominal. Recepts—Wheat, 98.856 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 73,000 bu.

INDIAWAPOLIS, Aug. 13. - GRAIN- Wheat strong No. 2 red, 93@934c; September, 924@934c. Corn strong at 354@36c. Oats firm at 23@25c. Phovisions—Shoulders, 34c; clear-rib, \$4.40. Hods—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 1,200.

OSWEGO. Oswego, Aug. 13.—Grain—Wheat steady; old No. 2 Duluth spring, \$108. Corn nominally unchanged; white Western, 43c. DRY GOODS.

New York, Aug. 13.—Business moderate with commission-house and importers, and jobbing trade improving steadily; cotton goods in steady trace improving steadily; cotton goods in steady but moderate demand, and agents' orices unchang-ed; prints in fair demand; ginghams and dress goods doing well; shawis and skirts more active; men's wear of woolens quiet, and fannels and blankets in light request; foreign goods in good demand.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 13.-PETROLEUM-Quiet

and unchanged.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 13.—PETROLEUM—Market opened dull with 68½ bid; advanced to 68½ c; declined and closed at 68½ c bid; shipments, 49,000; averaging 55,000; transactions, 110,000.

Pitterum, Pa., Aug. 13.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 7½ c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6½ c, Philadelphia delivery. COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 13.-Corron-Market

dull; midding, 10½c; low midding, 10½c; net receipts, 22 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,500; sales, 350; stock, 1,100.

St. Louis, Aug. 13.—Corron—Steady and unchanged; medium, 10½c; sales, 200 bales; receipts, none; shipments, none; stock, 3,140. TURPENTINE.

-Steady at 241/2c.

MARINE NEWS.

TOO MUCH TAX. The following pertinent article from the Nautical Gazette is given in full, and should be read by

class of legislators will see how heavy burdens are imposed upon the steamboat interest of the country, and do something tangible to relieve it of what we believe unconstitutional taxation.

It is but a few days ago that a prominent vessel man, in the course of a conversation, called attention to the unjust discrimination and taxation that vessel property is subjected to. He said he could not see any reason why a vessel should be required to pay a fee to the Collector of the Port every time she cleared, any more than a railroad train should before it left a station. On the lakes and rivers engineers are required to pay a license fee of \$10, while a man in a similar capacity on a locombitive is not required to get out a license nor pay any tax of that sort. It is the opinion of vessel-owners and licensed men generally that some reforms are necessary in the inspection service and in the taxing of vessel property.

A STEAMER BURNED.

Special Dispose to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, as the stmr Excelsior was re-A STEAMER BURNESS.

Bretory, Mich., Aug. 13.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, as the sturr Excelsior was returning from a trip sp-stream with an excursion, the wheelaman saw a bright light on the deck of the sturr J. W. Steinhoff, at Hutchings' Dock, between Griswold and Sheiby streets, and quickly discovered that the vessel was on fire. Sounding her whis le with terrific energy, the Excelsior bore down upon the ill-fated Steinhoff, in hopes of rendering assistance, but, by the time she had rounded to opposite the Steinhoff, the fire became so hot that she could not approach near enough to be of any service. Meanwhile the Fire Department had been roused, and were specific or in the steinhoff of the partment had been roused, and were specific or its fire the steinhoff of the partment had been screen Hutchings warehouse and Brossard's woodyard was torn down to admit the crowd to the dock, where a lone woman, clad in a single night garment, was uttering shrieks and cries for help to save her husband and child from destruction. Kind hands led her to the Central Station, after it had been ascertained that she was Mrs. E. Steinhoff, and that her husband and child were still on board the burning steamer. An attempt was theu made to save Capt, Steinhoff, whose cries for help could be heard through the roaring fiames, apparently coming from the side of the boat farthest from shore. A reporter leaped into a small boat and rowed downstream until nearly opposite the Steinhoff, stern, when he discovered Capt. Steinhoff in the water, half naked, holding on to a pile, with his child in the aver, half naked, holding on to a pile, with his child in his arms. After being removed to the Central Station it was found that the child was uninjured. Capt. Steinhoff was badily cooked, so that the flesh and skin peeled off at the slightest touch. Mrs. Steinhoff had been shockingly burned on the left side of her face and body, and her long black hair was singed close to her head. The crew of the crew jumped overboard. The fire parti

SERIOUS JAM AT POLK STREET BRIDGE.

The water in the river has been a foot below the ordinary stage during the past two days, and that together with shoal places, has caused long detentions to several large vessels, and consequently en-Rye neglected.
FREIGHTS—Canal firm and unchanged. Railroad firm and anchanged.

PEORIA.

PEOR

Grain freigns were active again years and the demand for vessels continued good, with an upward tendency in rates. The following charters were made: To Buffalo—Prop Badger State, wheat and rye through; schra D. E. Balley and D. Stewart, wheat at 5½c. The R. B. Hayes and Antelope, wheat on owners account. The schr A. Mosher, corn to Kingston via Port Colborne at Sc. City of Concord, corn through. Tuesday evening the Whetmore, Brunette, and R. Doud, corn to Buffalo at Sc. Yesterday afternoon the schra Three Brothers and Unadilla, wheat at 5½c, and the M. W. Paige, Lafrinier, Homer, Noyes, and Unconta corn at Sc. all to Buffalo. The prop Annie Young, corn to Eric. Capacity, 213, 000 bu wheat, 324, 000 bu corn, and 15, 000 bu rye.

According to the reports of vessel-owners and agenta, lumber freights are good, and the rate of \$1.37½ was paid to the schr Gilbert Knapp yesterday to fetch a cargo of lumber from Muskegon to this port. On the other hand, shippers' agents reported that they could get vessels at \$1.12½ to bring lumber from Muskegon to this port.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 13.—Passed Up—
Props Roanoke, Avon, Huron City, Forest City
and consort, Bay City and barges, Belle Cross and
barges, Sparta and E. T. Judd, James F. Joy and
consorts; achrs Sysathesit. Camdan Macalichi. rts; schrs Sweetheart, Camden, Moonlight Charles Hinckley.

Charles Hinckley.

Down-Props Oneida, New York, Portage, Sanilac, Prindiville and consort, Vienna and consort,
tug A. J. Smith and barges, Coffinbury and barges,
Wind-South, brisk: weather clear,
Post Hunon, Mich., Aug. 13-10 p. m. -Passed
up-Props Potomac, Yosemite and barges, A. Smith
with Kingfisher and consort, Henry Howard with
Cheney Ames and consort, Schr F. J. Dunford,
Haisted, Stampede, B. C. Crawford.
Down-Props Abercorn and barges, I. Chaffee
and barges, Egyptian with R. Winslow and consort; schr S. J. Tilden.
Wind-Southeast, gentle; weather fine,

BOSS TWEED'S YACHT. The yacht which Capt. Frank Berryman, formerly Master of the achr Emma A. Mayes, is to sail, and Master of the schr Emma A. Mayes, is to sail, and which was originally built for the famous "Bose" Tweed, but which has recently been purchased by the Hon. W. L. Scott, of Erie, arrived at the latter city Saturday. The Erie Dispetch describes the craft thusly: "The Mystic is something over 80 feet over all; breadth of beam, about 20 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet; draws 5½ feet of water, and is registered at 51 tons burden. She is propelled by a compound engine, has a vertical boiler, compact furnace, and uses hard instead of soft cost. She is schooper rigged, and spreads a goodly quantity of canvas, and, with the two forces in play, ought to be an expeditious sailer. The Mystic has a cabin 10x15 feet, finished in the most costly style. She has also a fine suite of rooms back of the cabin, all finished and furnished elegantly."

Up-Schr Hyderabad, Kingston to Chicago, light: O. M. Bond, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Nassau,

The tng Wetzel arrived up from Racine night be-fore last, and yesterday morning took the schr F. B. Gardner in tow, and left port for Milwankee, where the latter will be placed in dry-dock at Wolf & Davidson's ship-yards and receive a rebuild, or a partial rebuild, that will fit her for the grain trade. The work will cost about \$4,000, and will be done as rapidly as possible.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. N. Y., Aug. 13.—Cleared—Potomac (mdse.), Montana (mdse.), Fountain (mdse.), Alaska (mdse.), Chicago, India (mdse.), Dulinth, John Owen, Cheboygan; sehrs, Gallatin (630 tons coal), Pathfinder (1, 100 tons coal), John Wesley (650 tons coal), Jessis Hovt (590 tons coal), Bollivar (685 tons coal), Chicago; J. E. Gillivar (685 tons coal), Chicago; Chicago;

more (600 bris mit), J. E. Bailey Lyman Casey, C. B. Benson, Toledo; R. Harmon (405 tons ore), Cleveland; T. S. Barker (529 tons coal), Port Huron; barges Venus, Detroit; Ragi-naw, T. K. Orton, R. Cosen, Saginaw Charters—Bont Blanc, coal, to Duluth, on pri-vafe terms; H. D. Root, cement, to Detroit, Sc per bri free.

MILWAUKEE. Bretkel Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwauksz, Aug. 13.—During a violent squall last night, the schr George L. Seaver, bound from Muskegon to this port with lumber, sprung a leak and became waterlogged. She was towed into port this morning by the tug Hagerman minus her deck load.

ad. Nothing done or doing in grain freights. THE CANAL.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPONY. III., Aug. 13.—Arrived—Elizabeth, Ottawn, 6,000 bu corn; Josie, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 1,100 bu tye; Essex. Buffale Rock, 5,900 bu corn.

Cleared—North America, Willow Springs, 19,000 feet lumber, 160,000 shingles, 5,000 lath: Elizabeth, Lockport, 5,020 bu wheat; Venus, Ottawa, 32,244 feet lumber.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 13.—Schr C. J. McGill has been chartered for two trips with ore from Marquette to Cleveland at \$2; prop Swain and consort, ore from Escanaba to Cleveland.

NAVIGATION NOTES. A schooner knocked the fantail of the tug Prindi-ville out of shape resterday at Polk street bridge. The schre T. W. Ferry and Annie O. Hanson are in Miller Bros. 'dry-dock to have their pottoms calked.
The schr Kate Hinchman is receiving a thorough

The soft Kate Hinchman is receiving a thorough overhauling and new spars at Miller Bros.' ship-yard, and will come out in good shape for the lumber trade, so Capt. Tom Miller says.

The new canal soft Leadville, whose wales had to be cut down to admit of her passage through the Welland Canal, was expected in this port last night or early this morning. She has a cargo of coal from Oswego.

Capt. Brown. of the steam yacht Welcome, libeled the barge Argonaut before the latter left port, and the vessel was bonded and released. Damages are laid at \$500. The suit grew out of the accident in C slip Saturday night last.

ELSEWHERE.

the accident in C silp Saturday night last.

ELSEWBERE.

The sehr Ogarita will be repaired at Detroit, and Capt. Isaac May, owner of the barge Waubanshene, which collided with the Ogarita, has agreed to pay the expenses of raising the latter.

According to good authorities the lakes all around are several inches lower this year than last, with the exception of Lake Superior, which does not show as much falling off as the others.

Sault Sto. Marie News: "Capt. Spalding has just received instructions from the State Board of Control to make arrangements to put in guard gates below the locks during the coming winter."

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sall-ings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: ARRIVALS.

Prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street. Prop J. Fisk, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street. Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street. Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street. Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries, State street.

Prop Africa, Montreal, sundries, Adams street.

Prop Columbia, Collingwood, sundries, Wells street.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.

Prop City of Concord, Cleveland, sundries, Wells

Prop City of Concord, Cleveland, aundries, Wells street,
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street,
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street,
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street,
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street,
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street,
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, light, A. & Dole's,
Schr I. M. Mason, Manistee, lumber, Market,
Schr L. M. Mason, Manistee, lumber, Market,
Schr Ett, White Lake, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr Tempest, Bay du Noc, poles, C., B. & Q.
Schr T. W. Ferry, St. Joe, light, Miller's DryDock. Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber, Twenty-

second street.

Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen Slip.

Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr C. D., Grand Haven, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr G. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber, C. B. & Q.
Schr Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber, C. B. & Q.
Schr Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr C. R. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr C. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Unadilla, Milwankee, light, A. & Dole's.
Schr Unadilla, Milwankee, light, A. & Dole's.
Schr Lotus, Cedar River, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr Lotus, Cedar River, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr Lincoin Dall, Muskegon, lumber, Evans Slip.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. I. Case, Milwankey, light, Rush street. ACTUAL BAILINGS.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Alpens, Muskegon, sundries.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

Stmr Corons, St. Joséph, sundries.

Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Schr B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, grain.

Schr Rising Slar, Kingston, grain.

Prop E E. Thompson, White Lake, light.

Schr Leite Bello, Kingston, grain. came down in the evening with part cargo on board and attempted to go through she also got stuck in the mud, and after remaining fast for some time backed out and laid to along with the other detailed vessels. At 9 c'lock last night the Russia was still so hard on she listed to starboard, and no efforts were being made to release her, the Captain evidently waiting for a change of wind and rise of water.

The Button was drawing about 14 feet aft and the Martin 13%.

Street travel that way was, of course, block-aded, and a great inconvenience resulted to many persons.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were active again yesterday at 5c on corn and 5%c on wheat to Buffalo, and the demand for vessels continued good, with an upward tendency in rates. The following charters were made: To Buffalo—Prop Budger State, wheat and rye through; schrs D. E. Balley and D. Stewart, wheat at 5%c. The R. B. Hayes and Antelope, wheat on owners account. The sechr A. Mosher, corn to Kingston via Port Colborne at 8c; City of Concord, corn through.

Amendment to Rule 1 of the Rules Governing the Inspection of Grain in the City of

No. 1 WHITE WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 WHITE WINTER WHEAT shall be pure white Winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 WHITE WINTER WHEAT shall be white Winter wheat, sound, and reasonably pure and reasonably clean. Chicago, to Take Effect Aug. 29, 1879. clean.

No. 1 AMBER WHEAT shall be pure amber Winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 1 Lono Red Winter Wheat shall be pure red winter wheat, of the long-berried varieties; sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Lone Red Winter Wheat shall be of the same varieties as No. 1. sound and reasonably clean. No. 1 RNP WINTER WHEAT shall be pure red Winter wheat of both light and dark colors of the shorter-ber-ried varieties; sound, plums, and well cleaned. No. 2 KED WINTER WHEAT shall be red Winter wheat of both light and dark colors; sound and reason-soly clean. ably clean.

No. 2 WINTER WHEAT shall include all mixtures of the different varieties of Winter wheat, and shall be sound, reasonably clean, and of good milling quality.

No. 3 WINTER WHEAT shall include Winter wheat not clean and plump enough for No. 2. but weighing not less than 54 bounds to the measured bushel.

REJECTED WINTER WHEAT shall include Winter wheat damp, musty, or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3.

This rule shall be in force on and after Aug. 39, 187a, but it is provided that all wheat in store on said date inspected in as Winter wheat, under the rule hereby amended shall be inspected out in accordance with the provisions of said rules as Winter wheat.

W. SMITH.

M. M. SMITH,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
JUHN H. OBERLY,
Kailroad and Warshouse Commissioners.
CEUCAGO, Aug. 8, 1879. EXTRACT OF BEEF.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, FINEST AND CHEAPES'
MEAT PLAVOURING STOCK POI
SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful.". See "Medical Press." "Lamost," "British Medical Journal," Ac. CAUTION. — Genuine only with the fac-simile of Raron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink scross the Label.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

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For sale, situated to San Benito County, 90 miles
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composed of ribality or bottom, gently-rolling or
high fill land. The land is mearly all virgin soil, and in
each land is most failed in mearly all virgin soil, and in
capable of preducing aimost all kinds of crops. The
capable of preducing aimost all kinds of crops. The
calmate is most fairty seemals springs. It is thickly
dotted with one timber; is all well fenoed and has also
cross fenoes dividing it into seven or eight parcels.
The ranch has just been surveyed into suitable tracts
and a coest very low. It would hardly be possible to
elect a more autisable tract for a colony. Further
particulars furnished by jotter or in person, by applying to P. A. De LAVENGA, Owner, northeast corner
of Market and Front-sta, or to THOMAS MAGEE, 210
Montgomery-st., San Francisco.

BIRDS Mocking Bird Food,

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MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY,

MORGAN PARK, COOK CO., ILL. Boys prepared thoroughly for all American Colleges, West Point, Annapolis, or for business. Location st-tractive. Educational facilities unsurpassed. Seasion begins Sept. 8, 1879. For full information and for

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MRS. ADAMS, 275 Huron-st. DROOKS' SEMINARY for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 17. Superior location; best opportunities for culture in all departments, and refining associations. For particulars address EDWARD WHITE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. PERKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Send for Illustrated 50 page circular—1879.

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STATE LINE To Glargow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. T., every Thursday, First Cabin, 880 to 875, according to accommodation, Second Cabin, 840. Steerage, 828. 72 Broadway, N. Y. and 166 Randolph-st., Chicag JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

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Notice is hereby given that bids will be received for the repairing of the Court-Honese at Carroliton, Greene County, till. and building Fire-Proof Vanita according to the plans as one of the county-Honese as prepared by James Stewarn, and the summer of the county of

PROPOSALS FOR HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

dis Broadway, Milwankee, Wia. Aug. 14, 1879. 5
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with the received at this office until 12 octock nooh, "Inureday, Aug. 28, 1879. for the improvement of the following Harbors, viz.: Milwankee Harbor, Wisconsin, —Dredging, Raches Harbor, Wisconsin, —Crib Work.

Reches Harbor, Wisconsin, —Crib Work.
For all information apply at this office. Proposals will be indorted on the envelope: "Proposals for Kilwankee (or other) Marbor," and addressed as the contest of the conte

D. C. HOUSTON, Major of Encineers.

PROPOSALS FOR HARBOR
IMPROVEMENTS.

UNITED STATES EXCUSINES OFFICE
SEALED PROPOSALS is duplicate will be received
at this office until 12 o'cleek note. Thursday, Aug. 26,
1679, for furnishing the necessary material, constraining and piscing about 200 linear feet of crist, in extension of the North First of Calmuse Harbot, Ill.

For specifications, binarie for previous, and all information, apply at this office.

SAILEDAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 82 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and th

| Company | Comp

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cage and Council Bluffs, on the train teaving Chicage at 10:30 a.m. Moother road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicage, a-Depot corner of Weils and Kinzie-sta, b-Devot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta. OHIOAGO. BURLINGTON & OUINOY RAILROA? Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av. and State-oth-st., and Canal and State-outh-sta. Ticket Offices, 50 Clara-st. and at depots.

Aurora Passenger. 2:15 pin 7:25 am Mendota & Ottawa Express 2:30 pin 10:40 am Aurora Passenger. 5:30 pin 6:55 am Downer's Grove Accommodation 6:15 pix 7:15 am Preport & Dubuque Express 9:30 pin 6:35 am Omaha Night Express 9:06 pin 6:35 am Kansas City & St. Joe Express. 9:06 pin 6:35 am Kansas City & St. Joe Express. 9:06 pin 6:35 am Kansas City & St. Joe Express. 9:06 pin 6:35 am

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATLEDAD Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tieses Uffice, 53 South Clark-st. and at depot.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND
KANSAS CITY & DESVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot. West Side, near Madison st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. Se South Clark-St.

Kansa City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:25 vm 2:30 vm 3:30 vm Ransa City Night Expres 19:00 vm 7:00 vm 7:00 vm 8: Louis Springfield Texas 2:00 vm 7:25 vm Moijle & New Orieans Expres 2:00 vm 7:25 vm 8: Louis Springfield Texas 3:00 vm 7:00 vm 7:00 vm Peoria Burlington | Fast Expres 2:00 vm 2:000 vm 2:00 vm 2:00

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-stTicket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast covaer of Raa.
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House, | Leave. | Arrive. Mail (vis Main and Afr Line)... 7:00 s.m. 8:50 p.m.
Day Express... 7:00 s.m. 7:40 p.m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation... 4:00 p.m. 10:30 s.m.
Atlantic Express (daily)... 5:15 p.m. 2:00 s.m.
Night Express... 4:010 p.m. 17:100 s.m.

PTTTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot. corner Canal and Magison-sta. Ticke: Officea & Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. | Leave. | Arrive.

PALITIMORE & OHTO,
Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second
st. Tecket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grant
Facine totel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

PITISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS L. E. (Cincinnati Afr-Line and Kokomo Line.) Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Cincinnsti, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day
Express. 2:40 a m 2:10 p m
Xight Express. 3:40 a m 7:10 a m

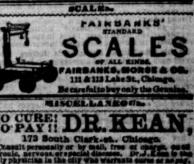
Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty sacond st.

Leave. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville bay Express. 9:40 a m * 8:00 p m
3:00 p m 1 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAHLBOAD.

"Darville Ronce."
Daville Ronce.
To Clark st., 123 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Leave. | Arrive.



NO PAY! DR. KEAN 173 South Clarkes. Chicago. Consult personally or by said, free of charge. Chironic, pervous or spacial disease. By J. Kennessy physician in the city was various cause or a Dr. A. G. OLIN Still. Chart Street, Change, Brill in treating all Chronic, Nervous and Spring Diseases of the profession. Nervous and Spring Diseases of the profession, including Pleasest and Spring Send, two stamps for "Guide to Manth." Office hours, is a me to i p. m., i Sundays He to it a. m. PRESCRIPTION PREE

Jerome's Lack of Ambition --- His Mother Opposes His Marriage with Pen and Tongue.

Under No Obligation to Her Family, Because of Their "Most Cruel and Brutal" Treatment of Her.

" My Ambition, My Beauty, and My Intellect Unatted He for the Life Led in

New York Herald.

From the "Life of Mme. Bonaparte," recentpublished by Messrs. Charles Scribber's ers present this remarkable woman in a new nd brilliant light we publish them as a valua-

auce of modern history.

Mme. Bonaparte had exhausted her talents and ingenuity in endeavoring to make a splen-did European match for her only son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. This was her one amlous object in life after the despotic mandate Napoleon had excluded her from the Conti-ntal courts and sent her back to the detested we reached her at Florence that Jerome was most destroyed her reason for a time.

When the intelligence first grrived, Mme.

WASHES HER HANDS OF THE MATCH.
DEAR SIE: I received your letter of 24th July, am at present too unwell to reply to it at any night, not being able to write more than three ords at a time. You and the son of Prince Jerome onsparte had been told so often by me that I condered a marifage between him and any American oman so much beneath him that I would never, if any consideration, consent to it.
I can only repeat that, if it takes place, I shall clare publicly that I was not consulted; that my ment was not nisked;, and that my opinion always was and miways will be that he ought to live agic unless ne marries suitably to his connections

WITH GREAT BITTERNESS:

daty of a parent. I feel that when I gave birth to a chuld incurred the charge of maintaining him. I am ready and willing to support him.

The inciphew of Napoleon has no equal in America. He might marry greatly in England, where they knew how to value his name. If he were a minor I would go to America and avail myself of the laws of the country to prevent or dissolve the marriage he has listened to. I might have made twenty better marriages than the one proposed to him, but I never forgot that I had the honor of having made one which rendered it impossiole for me to marry a low person. Poverty, solitude, and insulation,—three things I most abhor,—have at different times been my lot; but they never bent my spirit to the meanness of marrying unsultably. I never can consent, I never will consent to Jerome's marrying Miss Williams, or any other American miss. If he is still single let him employ every means in his power to remain so. Let him employ my name in any way or every way to break off the engagement. Let him return to Europe. Let him say that he is obliged to consult this relations here. Let him do anything rather than make such a snatch. A year's reflection would show him the folly of chaining himself to the Williamses. I will never acknowledge it. If this marriage should have been hurried on to prevent my interference,—for I feel persuaded that every one of them knows that I have too much sense and too much pride ever to give my consent.—I will then declare in the face of the whole world that I atterly disclaim all participation in it. My, instructions to Miss Spear (if he has married her) will be to send me by the first vessel sailing to Leghorn all the house-inen, plate, and wearing-apparel I left in Baltimore. The box of jewels, of which Jerome has take key, could be sent by some one coming here, with an inventory of its contents. I have funds here to last me one year, and at the expiration of that time, she must remit me the interest accurage from my property, after paying taxes, etc. I nave written

Baltimore.

If he were starving it might be excused. If she and \$500, 000, and could be taken away from her family and enable him to live in Italy, it might do; not to live upon \$0,000 a year where she is can rever be made advisable with his advantages. It have, my dear sir, calmiy and dispassionately given roa my candid sentiments on this subject, and have only to hope that this marriage will never aske place; and to repeat that my consent to it can rever be given.

you my cannot sentiments on this marriage will never take place; and to repeat that my consent to it can never be given.

I hope to hear nothing about affections being engaged, because that is a poor excuse. We all know that mun's or women's affections may be got over, and that only fools marry for anything but connections or great wealth. Immense wealth is better than rank, but it ought to be great indeed to excuse a young man of rank forming a mesalliance, or, indeed, any alliance. Fortunes in Baltimore are very precarious, particularly those in the stocks, and a family of children are a great inconvenience. At shis time Mme. Bonaparte's letters followed each other in rapid succession. Jerome's engagement affected her more seriously than anything had eyer done since the desertion of he. Insband twenty-four years before. She claimed that she had always fulfilled every duty toward her son; that her love of money had never plinded her to his true interests,—that she had usurly starved herself to give him an education suitable to his rank. The whole tenor of her correspondence shows that, had she possessed the power that Nanoleon had in 1805, she would have used it to break off the engagement outracted by her aon against her wishes. In her next letter she calls her father to account for encouraging this marriage, and speaks of her beauty and intellect.

Sign kinew sign was avaricious.

Sarr. 15. 1829.—Dran sign: This is the third lime that I write in answer to your letter of the 24th of Jaly. It is my quiy that no means should be neglected to prevent the marriage which you propose to ime for my son. I never will give my consent to it. The opinions you have heard me arreas for twenty-four years. "that he never ought to marry in America, and that with my ap-

probation he never should, "continus unchanned, and will never vary while I live. When he returned, at your request, to Baltimore, I felt persuaded that you would never sanction any marriage there, because you, and all the family, and himself were perfectly aware that such a marriage would be in direct opposition to my wishes. I confidently presumed that, where you perceived any inclination on his part to set my authority at defiance in this most important particular you would lay your commands on him to change his conduct until you could receive my answer to the communication you would make to me on this subject. I have conscientiously fulfilled all my duties to my son. I tried to give him the education his name and situation demanded. I have nearly starved myself, at the same time that I was resolved that no expense should be spared on his education, and at the time that I told him that he should neverhave my avarice to offer as an excuse for had conduct. I am avarictous: this quality was forced on me by my insulated stration and by my necessities; but my love of money never bilinded me to the true interests of my son, or made me shirk from the duty of providing for him, and to advance him in the world I was willing to make great sacrifices. By my exertions I procured him a pension (without me he never would have got it) from his family. Had I left him in America he would never have received that or the legacy from his aunt. I have tolied to gain him advantages of every kind. I have solicited the interest of many in his favor, and have spared myself in no way to enrich him or promote his advancement.

My ambition, my feeauty, and my intellect unfitted me for the life led in America, and after my marriage all those who desired my happiness must naturally have wished me to be established in Europe. It became the proper residence for me and for my son. My position and his bore no resemblance to that of American wives and American sons, and only stupidity and meanness of feeling on our part could have rendered Ba

The residence of Baltimore never was agreeable to me, and after this marriage you must all naturally be convinced that my presence there would be a reproach to all concerned in it, and at the same time very painful to myself. It is natural that I should prefer remaining with strangers when my own family appear to think so much less of me. Here I pass for a person of sense and proper conduct; there I am looked upon as a ridculous old fool. It only to sew and say my prayers. I have certainly oeen more respected and more admired everywhere than in my own country. I am consulted by strangers on their private affairs, and my relations think me incapable of judzing for myself. My son is much too young to know whether the mode of life proposed for him will make him happy, and I am perfectly certain that in six months he would bitterly regret having riveted himself to the cares of a wife and family. There is not half money enough to compensate for such a sacrifica. It is perfectly absurd to marry him to any one in Baltimore.

COMPLAINS OF MISS WILLIAM'S "DOT."

to the cares of a wife and family. There is not half money enough to compensate for such a sacrifice, it is perfectly absurd to marry him to any one years of a residence, sooner or later, in the ought never to marry, unless it be me of the great European families, and if I event it, if the authority of a mether can he never shall destroy his prospects for no fless than \$500,000. That would be acough to excuse you and me for aiding him rying beneath his rank. In your provide for him proportionately mesns, and I will never sarink from the a parent. I feel that when I gave birth to I incurred the charge of maintaining him eady and willing to support him. In merica after having married the brother of an empty marry greatly in England, where its might marry greatly in England, where its the cares of a wife and family. There is not half money enough to compensate for such a sacrifica, It is perfectly absurd to marry him to any one years in Baltimore.

COMPLAINS OF MISS WILLIAM'S "DOT."

In her next letter Mine. Bonaparte reproves her father for not making a better bargain for her son, and accuses the former of hurrying the marriage to prevent her interference. She also marriage to prevent her interference of hurrying the marriage to prevent her interference. She also marriage to prevent her interference of hurrying the marriage to prevent her interference. She also marriage to prevent her interference of hurrying the marriage to prevent her interference. She also marriage to prevent her interference of hurrying the marriage to prevent her interference. She also marriage to prevent her interference of hurrying the marriage to prevent her interference. She also marriage to prevent her interference of hurrying the ma

DEAR STR: I received the duplicate of yours of the 24th of July a few days since; in the postscript you announce to me that my son's marriage was appointed to take piace in the month of October, which, of course, means this month. I had foreseen that it would be precipitated to prevent my interference, because you, he, and the whole world know that my views for him were entirely different, and widely opposed to his marrying an American woman. I find, too, that he has been fool enough to marry her vitton even getting hold of her fortune; that the principal, if he dies, belongs to her, and that consequently her children will be left dependent on her. She will of course marry again, and they will then depose budger on duction of the course of the course of the course of the principal of her fortune ought at least to have made a better bargain. The principal of her fortune ought at least to have been secured to her children if my son died before her, and the half to him if she died before her husband, as well as the whole income for life.

The whole proceeding has been badly conducted, and the actors in it, afraid of my appearance, have been hurried into losing the only advantage (money) which such a marriage could afford.

The Williams' have completely outwitted you, and no doubt have been to happy that they had not me to bargain with. I consider my son completely sacrided. If he could content himself with living in Baltimore the fortune of these vulgar people ought, at least, to have been secured to him and to his children. When he recoived unon marrying I ought to have been thromed of it, and my advice asked about the terms to be made with them. I feel that he has not my tastes, and I see he has no amoution. If, indeed, he is so humble minued, there is nothing to be said; he woll a least, he has been hurried to prevent my interference. I certainly could not have prevented it; therefore it would have been wiser to write to me and ask my opinion as to the terms to be made with these poole. Of course if he feels th

let alone in Baltimore.

REGRETS HER VIOLENCE.

In a letter dated Florence, Oct. 17, 1839, Mme. Bonaparte seems to have come down from her "pride of place" for a moment, and even expresses regret that she had spoken so riolently when she first heard of her son's engagement. She says she will no longer oppose the marriage, but urges upon her father to make the best terms to secure the fortune of Jerome's intended for himself and children;

Dean Sir: After much reflection and much irresolution I have begun to think that you and Jerome were, perhaps, right in making the marriage with Miss Williams. With my feelings and my ideas it was impossible for me to advise him to marry in America, but I feel the injustice of expecting another person to place his happiness in things which alone could make me happy. If he thinks he can be happy by this marriage I shall no longer oppose it, or, rather, I suppose it has taken place, as you wrote to me that it was expected to occur in this month. His and your judgment are, perhaps, better than mine on this occasion. If he has not yet married her, pray make the best terms for him that you possibly can, and try to secure part of her fortune to his children in the event of

his death before hers. You, of course, will take the advice of a good lawyer, and ascertain that the papers are quite right. I am sorry that in the first shock I felt when I read your and his letters I was hurried into the expression of feelings which may have appeared extraordinary to you, but when you recollect the attachment I have to miy son you will not be surprised.

In the postscript of the letter you say that my son's marriage was expected to occur in this month. The letter that I wrote to you and to him in answer to yours cannot, therefore, have influenced it any way. I wrote at the moment my feeling on the subject. Six weeks' reflection has resulted in the belief that I have no richt to oppose the marriage, as the girl has money. With my deas of a Baitimore life known to you and to him always, you can neither of you be surprised at the violence of my opposition. And you both believed when you made toe match that I would never consent to it. That was the reason you neither of you wrote to me about it until it was near taking place.

When my son left Europe I told him never to marry in America, and I have repeated the same thing in every letter to him since. I certainly never would nave married any one there after having married the brother of an Emperor, and when I found that I was likely to live there, I would have committed saicide if I had not been too great a coward.

I have no other idea of comfort in any other

I found that I was likely to live there, I would have committed suicide if I had not been too great a coward.

I have no other idea of comfort in any other mode of life than in courts and living with people of rank and going into company every day. I have retirement and domestic life, and have sacrificed through life everything to my ambition; therefore it could not be expected that I should ever advise my son to marry in Baltimore.

In expecting him to place his happiness in the things which can alone make me happy I have been wrong I feel the unreasonableness of expecting him to think as I do, and perhaps you and he were right in marrying him.

American women worse than Europeans.

She then goes on to speak of his want of ambition, and says she is thankful under the circumstances that he did no worse.

I was unreasonable ishe continues] in expecting my son to be as ambitious as I have been, and shall always be. I, however, hope that, as he has married an American, he will not bring her to gurope, because, if he does, she will nover be content in America. The American women who have come here have turned out much worse than the European women, and not one of them of any age has ever been satisfied in her own country after having living here. I shall try to get the \$1,200 per annum continued by the family, and if anything can extort money out of them it will be the fear of my tongue. They know that there is not a ball or a meeting of any kind given without me, and that I visit and know every one of every nation, and that my whole nights and days are spent in company. They know, too, that I am very intimate with all the foreign Ministers, and that I am regular in my attendance at court, and very highly respected by every one. I shall in future spend my income.—buy wood, candles, and eating, and try to make myself more comfortable than I have hitherto done. My home has certainly not abounded in what is called the comforts of heat, light, and eating, and druking, all which things I have got out of the public, as well as books, newspapers, etc. I believe that I have pushed the system of economy as far as any one ever did. I shall in future buy a comfortable dinner, and write my notes on fresh paper, instead of the backs of letters, which I have hitherto done to my friends. It is necessary for me to have a copy of the deeds respecting this marriage. Very truly, dear sir, yours.

REPROACHES HER FAMILY FOR CRUELTY. REPROACHES HER PAMILY FOR CRUELTY.

In the next letter, which is the last of the series, Mme. Bonaparte fires a farewell shot at her father for the wrongs, real or imaginary, which she had suffered from him and his family. Some passages in this letter are exquisitely sarcastic, and might have been written by Byron in his most savage mood. Although her son has so cruelly disappointed her by marrying the daughter of a Baltimore merchant instead of a European Princess, she declares her intention of leaving him her whole fortune:

so cruelly disappointed her by marrying the daughter of a Baltimore merchant instead of a European Princess, she declares her intention of leaving him her whole fortune:

FLORENCE, 11th November, 1829.—"Orght you to blame him when you look back on your own conduct in relinquishing your family and country," etc., etc. This part of your letter requires a few words of comment. When I returned to my family twenty-four years ago I was treated in the most cruel and brutal manner by several members of it. God may forgive this, but you cannot imagine duyself very independently of my family. I am under no obligation whatever to them, and had as good a right to expatriate myself as you had. In this least instance of my sou's marriage my family were perfectly aware that it was beneath him, and that wen they advised him to marry they expected that it would separate him from me, and that I never would consent to it. Edward was one among the few members of my nearest relatives who did not insuit and ill-treat me twenty-four years ago, when it was the duty of all to protect me. He is the only one of you who has given my son proper advice in the instance of his marriage, or who has shown any desire to have me respected by him.

I really woulder that a person of as much acase as yourself can ever affect to blame me for leaving a family who neither admired nor liked me, and, above all. I wonder at, your ever having written it to me, because it forces me to tell you that I come, sider myself as having been always most unjusily and cruelly tested by some persons in my family. The less said acout my leaving the country the better,—after my marriage it was absurd to expect that I could descend from a Prince to a trader, and you ought to have seen me to Europe if I had not come. America was no longer a rendence for me, and certainly the cruel treatment bestowed upon me in the bosom of my family did not contribute to reconcile me to living there. I think that the subject of having left my family ought never to be touched upon between

wait for it. I now say, moreover, that it is possible your judgment has been better than mine.

NAPOLEON THE ONLY GREAT BONAPARTS.

I wanted Bo to make a figure in the world and to live with the great. He has neither ambition nor industry, and the efforts I made to push him on were like rolling a stone up a hill. You had acuteness enough to perceive that he was deficient in most of the qualities which cuable men to shine. I knew it, but my affection for him made me struggle against this conviction and against his humble nature. I tolled for years to convert him into a man of talent, and to inspire him with the elevated sentiments which ought to distinguish the nephew of the greatest genius who ever lived.

This great mae bequeathed to his family only a great name. His genius, his ambition, his energy were buried in his tomb; not a single spark of these were inherited by his relations. They are a poor, tame, unambitious race, calculated only for the obsourity of animal existence,—"to draw matrition, propogate, and rot."

Considering again and again that my son has no ambittion, and that he can content himself with animal existence, I have only to repeat that perhaps you and he showed more judgment than I did. I hope the result may prove that I was wrong and that you were right. I wish him all the happiness consistent with the lot of humanity, and I wish you the repose of conscience which some persons might not feel after having advised the only son of an only daughter, who had been unfortunate through life, to marry against her approphation.

In short, I am willing to hope and believe that you were both quite right in neither consulting my opinions or my happiness when you disposed of him to the Williams family, but I beg you never to talk of my improper conduct in living away from my family. My money at my death shall go to my my family. My money at my death shall go to my natural heirs, but my time ought to be spect where I am most likely to forget the many fortune. The hour lawyer of disposing of it as he lik

suything else to this.

Mine. Bonaparte's son died nine years before his mother, whose immense fortune was divided between her two grandsons, Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and Charles J. Bonaparte.

Scarlet-Fever.

New York Fribune.

Dr. Janeway, of the Board of Health, furnishes the following statement of the proper treatment of scarlet-fever patients. This must be followed in every particular in order to prevent contagion:

in a separate room, on the top floor if possible. This is of the very first importance. After this there are various precautions to be taken. The carpet should be taken from the room unless immediately fumigated. All discharges are to be received into a disinfecting fluid, and all bedding or clothing should be placed in boiling water before being carried away from the room. During the sickness the patient should be anointed with cold cream. This greents the fragments of skin from scattering. When recovered a thorough bath should be taken before going into the company of others, and clothing should be worn which was not worn during the sickness. The room must be thoroughly scrubbed, whitewasped, and fumigated with sulphur. This last operation is often carelessly and ineffectually performed. The proper way is to place the sulphur makes it burn easily. There must be no air stirring; windows and doors must be closed. The room should afterward be exposed to the air and left unoccupied for several days. Persons who have charge of the sick should change their garments and wash their hands before going out. In every case where scaflet-fever proves fatal there should be a private funeral.

Dr. Janeway thinks that hot weather is less favorable for the increase of the disease than cooler weather. This he has noticed year after year. The reason is, that during the hot weather houses are more thoroughly ventiliated, and the air, having free circulation, acts as a disinfectant.

SILVER.

Mr. Evarts, Germany, and the Bi-Metallic

Standard.

Disputch to St. Louis Globs-Democrat WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.-Previous to his eparture for Europe, Judge Kelley had a lengthy interview with Mr. Evarts on several questions touching our foreign relations, among the most important of which was the esta blish-ment of the bi-metallic standard by the commercial nations of the world. In view of Mr. Kelley's familiarity and knowledge of this intricate question the Secretary very freely stated his own views and those of the Adminiseration on the subject, and indicated that it would tend very much to the setlement of this problem if he, in his intercourse with prominent statesmen of the countries through which he might travel, would gather all the information such opportunities would all the information such opportunities would afford. In order to facilitate his inquiries he was furnished with official letters to our members abroad, directing them to put him in communication with such foreign officials as were likely to be conversant with the subject. Among the instructions to Minister Wnite was embraced a conference with the German Government, with a view to the open ng of the sliver question and the securement of its co-operation with the United States for the establishment of the double standard. In this Mr. White reported to Mr. Evarts a favorable inclination on the part of the German Government. Upon Mr. Kelley's arrival at Berlin, through Minister Wnite, at the suggestion of Mr. Evarts, he was at once put in communication with the German Chancellor. Private advices received here indicate that Prince Bismarck was much interested in Mr. Kelley's elucidation of this necessary movement in behalf of the commercial interests of the world, and there seems to be no doubt that his explanations had weight with the German Chancellor in finally determining him to join this Government in the final consideration and adjuatment of this question. The step the German Government has taken is regarded bere as of paramount importance, and, in a financial sense, will inevitably draw with it the co-operation of the other nations of Europe. In its material effects upon the business interest of the United States it will be one of the most successful measures ever inaugurated by any Administration, all of which is sure to redound afford. In order to facilitate his inquiries he

successful measures ever inaugurated by any Administration, all of which is sure to redound to the credit of the Republican party.

New Fork Tribuns, Aug. 11.

Mr. Thurlow Weed was risited by Secretary Mr. Thurlow Weed was risited by Secretary Evarts, previous to the latter's departure on Saturday for his farm at Windsor, Vt. The two eminent; men conversed for several hours on State politics, on the vacancies in the foreign missions, on the commerce of the country, and on the relation in regard to coinage of gold and silver. Mr. Weed complied with the request of a Tribuns reporter yesterday that some details might be given of the conversation: "What did Mr. Evarts say about the vacant foreign missions?"

"He said that the matter was being cousidered with unusual care. Especial pains will be

"He said that the matter was being cousidered with unusual care. Especial pains will be taken in recard to the mission to England, as the next Minister will have to manage important negotiations concerning the Canadian fisheries. No names were mentioned by either Mr. Evarts or myself as candidates for the position. Mr. Evarts said that some foreign mission would be given to Galusna A. Grow, of Pennsylvania."

"Was there anything said on the silver prob-

"Yes; we had a long talk about that. Mr. Evarts referred to the changed attitude of Bismarck on the question of a single or double standard of value, and said that there would unstandard of value, and said that there would undoubtedly be another Congress shortly, to learn if some agreement cannot be reached as to the proportionate relations to be maintained between silver and gold colp. Mr. Evarts said also that he thought that the views recently expressed by ex-Secretary McCulloch concerning a double stindard were right." double st indard were right."

"Did Mr. Evarts say anything about his plan for increasing the trade of this country with foreign countries?"

"He said that his plan had worked admirably; that the veconts of the described had bed to the

"He said that his plan had worked admirably; that the reports of the Consuls had led to the introduction of a large amount of American manufactures in foreign countries, especially in South America. He referred to the compettion with England in its own markets, and also in Australia. He throught that the effect of the work done by the Consuls would be to largely increase the export trade of this country."

THE WHEAT-BOOM.

Heavy Exports from Philadelphia-Profits on European Shipments.
Philadelphia Press.

ness this year from the port of Philadelphia than ever before," said Collector-of-Customs Tutton yesterday. "To be more explicit, and as a fair. sample of the tonnage sent abroad," he continued, "there were exported from this port during the month of July, 1878, 265,790 bushels of wheat; for the same month, 1879, the amount had increased to 1,064,549 bushels, or more than four times as much as during the previous year. Vessel-owners are in such a hurry to reload that

Continental port.—Cork, Portsmouth, Fal-nouth, or Plymouth for orders.

"Suppose they carried more than 30,000 bush-

"Then the rate is generally lower; but it is about the same whether they carry 30,000 bushels or less."
"To any port?"

"To any port?"

"On, no; distance has something to do with it. The price is greater to the norts of Spain, Portugal, and those on the Mediterranean coast than to Antwerp, Bordeaux, or The Hague."

"How many days will an average salting vessel consume in going from Philadelphia to Liverpool and back?"

"Barring accidents, seventy days; ten of

sel consume in going from Philadelphia to Liverrood and back?"

"Barring accidents, seventy days; ten of which will be devoted to loading and unloading, and sixty to ber trip across the ocean."

"The broker doesn't own the cargo!"

"No; he simply acts as middleman between the speculator and the owner of the vessel. If a bargain is made, a contract cements the obligations of both. Once clear of this port, the broker has nothing further to do with the vessel. Everything is under the Cantain's orders, subject to the conditions of the contract."

"Is this activity likely to be prolonged?"

"I think so. However, that question can be more satisfactorly answered when the status of the foreign wheat crop is more a matter of fact than of speculation."

"Then Mr. Keene, the great wheat cornerer, has not been the only fortunate adventurer in wheat?"

"Not by any means. While he has been the

"Not by any means. While he has been the "Not by any means. While he has been the most extensive, there are other millionaires who have also profited to an agreeable extent. Lucrative business? You can make the calculation for yourself. Here are to-day's 3 o'clock Liverpool quotations: California wheat averages 8s 6d to 9s 7d; red Western spring, 7s 10 to 8s 9d; red winter, 9s 2d to 9s 3d. In other words, wheat sold in Liverpool recorder at the seal of the seal o 9d; red winter, 9s 2d to 9s 3d. In other words, wheat sold in Liverpool vesterday at from \$2.04 to \$2.22. Here the average is from \$1.08 bid to \$1.083% asked. Take 6s as the average cost of transportation per quarter, which would be about \$1.44 for eight bushels, or 18 cents a bushel. This would make wheat delivered in Europe cost \$1.26 for every four pecks,—about 96 cents a bushel profit by that calculation. Of course, there are other items of expenditure that will reduce the figure, but not a great deal,—not below 85 or 86 cents, I should think."

hink."
"A wheat cargo is liable to all kinds of ac-"A wheat cargo is liable to all kinds of accidents, ship foundering, heating the grain, etc., is it not?"

"Of course, there is a risk that the ship will founder. But that may happen whenever an incompetent officer, a rough sea, and sharp rocks come together. But this is not taken largely into account by mariners. The great lear is that the wheat in bulk will heat, and, instead of selling for No. 2 red Western, go on the market as damaged, and only fit for the distillers." "Can America compete with Russia in the

"Can America compete with Russia in the European grain trade?"

"That depends. I think she can. If, however, Russia this year raises a crop of wheat beyond her own demands, ahe will, of course, look out for some other market. How far she will carry her search for this other market depends upon the amount of stock she has on hand. The United States, because of the immense crop of this year elsewhere unsalable, can afford to risk largely in finding an outlet for her cereals." And thus, from information obtained, there-

fore, it appears that not only the fron and sugar markets are on a boom, but also that the wheat market, like this year's growing crop, is heading

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

Death of Mr. Keith Johnstone, the Leader of the English Expedition to Explore Lake Nyassa-News from Other Explorers. New York Herald.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—African exploration has de-

manded another victim. Dr. Kirk, the British Consul General at Zanzibar, writes to his Govrument that Mr. Keith Johnstone, the leade of the English expedition to explore the of the English expedition to be bead of Lake Nyassa, died of dysentery the 28th of June, at Be on the 28th of June, at Be-robero, 130 miles inland from Dar-es-Salaam. [Mr. Keith Johnstone was the son of the em inent English cartographer. He was selected as the leader of the expedition sent out by Fuga, the capital of that country. He returned to Zanzibar in April, but was prevented from beginning his expedition by exceptionally heavy rains and swollen streams. On May 15, however, he started with 138 followers and crossed over to Dar-es-Salaam, on the mainland, in the Sultan's steamer Star. The object of his expedition was to reach the north end of Lake Nyassa by a new and direct route from the coast, and then explore the unknown tract between that lake and to the south end of Tanganyika. Let-ters from Zanzibar up to the 2d of June reportters from Zanzioar up to the 2d of June reported the final start of the explorer and his party from Dar-es-Salaam on the 18th of May. The expedition was to pass up the valley of the Lufigi and its affluents to Ubena, and thence to Nyassa and Tanganyika. Mr. Johnstone was accompanied by Mr. Thomson as geologist, and Chulma. Livingstone's favorite companion, was among his followers. Letters from Zanzibar, dated the 26th of June, reported that Mr. Keith Johnstone, when last heard of, had been making successful progress, having reached a village on the border of a deserted country through which he would have to travel for six days without meeting cultivation. He was hen occupied in collecting food to take the party across this desert to Beho-beho, a cooulous village in Kutu, not far from the Rusha, one of the two rivers which unite to form the Lufigi. Up to the time of writing he had experienced no difficulty from his porters, but had been delayed by the frequent and heavy rains, which this year have continued longer than usual. Two days later the explorer appears to have succumbed to dysentery, brought on by the missma produced by Mr. Thomson. ed the final start of the explorer and his party

of wheat; for the same month, 1979, the sumbt had increased to 1,045,59 bushels, or more than four times as much as during the previous year. Yessel-owners are in such a hurry to reload that they have asked this office for the privilece of unloading at night."

The substance of Collector Tutton's remarks was corroborated by shiptorkers. Some of them admitted that there were not enough vessels in port to sunply the demand for wheat shroad,—a demand that was due to the failure of the wheat crop in France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Portural. In the first-mentioned country alone the Minister of Commerce estimated that the expenditure of £20,000,000 will be recuired to make good the deficiency in the waster trop. Many of the ressels, also, that usually anchor at this oor have gone to New York and Batternore, where, it is said, a larger sum is stock of last year's crop on hand, and the "scarcity is increased" by a sab shee said, failures in the croo, and, although the latest advices are more cherful rearroing the hervest on the Conting of th THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION. The object of the Keith Johnstone expedition was for the purpose of gaining geographical knowledge of a large, unexplored country, and

and join the Bagamoyo Road. At Mpwewa he and Capt. Popelin will in all probability meet again and work together. This experiment is a most important one, but preliminary, of course, to an attempt being made to utilize the African species. The movements of Stanley are the cause of considerable curiosity in England. The London of Globe said, two weeks ago: "Mr. H. M. Stanley is about to start on mother expedition from the West Coast (he was in the Mediterranean the other day in his little steamer, having returned from Zansibar and from prospecting the East Coast, and was bound, we presume, for the West), and with the removal of the heavy duties from the Zambesi ports, a new and valuable field for trade is thrown open which will not be likely to remain long unutilized. Even as we write we hear of two steam launches about to be dispatched to a Portuguese merchant at Quillmane, ordered by him for the conveyance of passengers and for towing lighters with goods on the River Zambesi." The Pall Mall Gastie said, two days later: "Mr. Stanley was last heard of at Mombass, but since them no intelligence of his movements has transpired. It is supposed that he has gone to the Cougo. Others say that he will land on the coast and march inland to join Cambien, at Unyangure, in Manyema. The impression is that he has finally left Zanzibar. The secrecy which has been observed as regards this expedition has done it no good, for people suspect that it has objects in view which are not altogether what they ought to be."

NORDENSKJOLD.

Letters from His Expedition. A Stockholm paper states that a private lette was received in the latter part of June, over land, from Lieut. Polander, the commander of the Vega, stating that all was well on board of the steamer. The mouth of the Lena River was passed on the 27th of August, 1878. In the beginning everything was favorable, although the Arctic explorers had to contend with ice and shallow water. They succeeded in reaching Cape Jakan, but here for three days further progress was stopped. That point was left on the 11th of September, and after many difficulties they arrived, on the 18th, at Cape North, where they were shut up in ice until the 18th. After that the Arctic voyagers were only able now and then to advance, owing to the compact ice. On the 28th of September they arrived at their present position in latitude 67 degrees 6 minutes north and longitude 173 degrees 30 minutes west. Had that point been reached two days earlier the steamer would have been able to pass through Behring Strait.

The Vega is not anchored in any harbor, but near a very shallow sand-beach, and moored to solid ice. All hands are well and provisons plenty; coal sufficient for a 2,000-mile cruise. One or two villages of Tschutsches had been passed. These natives were believed to originate from Greenland, and, judging from their appearance, appeared to be related to the Esquimant. Their complexion is brownish yellow, hair and eyes jet black. They are dressed in reindeer robes, dwell in tents of hides, and live on the fat of the seal. They are, moreover, friendly-disposed and accommodating. The women's faces are tattooed, the men's not. Their language is very difficult to understand, but the Swedish explorers have, nevertheless, acquired it, and compiled a Swedish-Tschutschean dictionary embracing over 300 words. Three camps of Tschutsches are on the shore in the vicinity of the Vega's anchorage.

During September the temperature was never below three degrees, and five degrees Celsins where they were shut up in ice until the 18th.

Three camps of Tschutsches are on the shore in the vicinity of the Vega's anchorage.

During September the temperature was never below three degrees, and five degrees Celsius was the coldest at any time. On the 21st of December, the darkest day of the year, the sun was still above the horizon. The letters had been sent from the Vega's va visiting native chief residing in the neighborhood of Anadyrsk. The Polar explorers calculated to extricate themselves by the 1st of July, and to reach Japan by the 15th of August.

The Stockholm paper also prints the following extract from the famous Arctic explorer's last letter to his family. The letter gis dated: "On board the Vega, leebound on the north coast of Siberia, just east of Koljuschin Bay, latitude 67 degrees 7 minutes, longitude 173 dedrees 15 minutes west of Greenwich, the 6th of October, 1878.—Since I last wrote from the mouth of the Lena River the Vega has pressed forward, though with no little difficulty, to the vicinity of Behring Strait,—i. e., to a Lart of the Polar Sea which is every year visited by whalers from the Pacific Ocean and trading vessels belonging to the American Alaska Company. These vessels have frequently left these waters as late as the middle of October. As a result from the northern and northwesterly winds blowing in these reforms the reform the spectoms of the polymer of the sections of the polymer of the sections during the whole of September, it inent English cartographer. He was selected as the leader of the expedition sent out by the Royal Geographical Society with the African Exploration Fund. He left England in November last, and reached Zanzibar Jan. 5. He first made a short expedition to the Usambara Mountains. north of the Kingain River, and visited Fuga, the capital of that country. He returned ands, which we passed on the 3d of September. Since then we have gone forward through dense masses of floating ice so slowly that we did not reach the eastern coast of Koljuschiu Bay until the 27th of September

"The night of the 23th the ocean was covered

the 27th of September

"The night of the 28th the ocean was covered between the glacial fragments with new formed ice, so that we were forced to abindon further attempts to proceed, but temporarily lay to, alongside some large floes of solid ice about naif a mile from the beach. Three days later we were able to walk ashore on the new formed ice. Consequently everthing is as satisfactory as possible, in the event of our being obliged to spend the winter here. The coast is inhabited by Tschutsches, with whom we are in communication on most friendly terms, although, as these natives do not understand or speak Russian, we have some difficulty in making ourselves mutually intelligible. Lieut. Nordqvist, however, has made a good beginning in learning their language. They declare unanimously that the ice will again break up; but in the event their prediction should fail I send this letter by a Tschutsch chief, who happened to visit the village near our place of anchorage. It is most uncertain whether we will succeed in making him understand the meaning of the papers we hand him, and it is doubtful whether they ever will reach their destination. All hands are well, the vessel in pericct condition, and the supplies of coal and provisions are apundant. The Tschutsch chief, who has appointed me to be the Ispravnik in Ochotsk, was pulled to the vessel, when he paid us his state visit, in a sieigh drawn by two of his dwarfed subjects." American Vines-Excitement in the Wine-

drawn by two of his dwarfed subjects."

American Vines—Excitement in the WineProvinces of France.

London Wione.

A great deal of excitement is being exhibited in the vine-growing provinces of France in the experiments now in course of being tried with American vines. The most learned protessors are devoting their attention to the subject, and with good reason, for the object is of a constantly-increasing importance, being no less than resistance to the dreaded phylloxera by means of a fresh stock of plants. It seems to have been pretty well established that some, at least, of the varieties imported from the other side of the Atlantic are proof against this remorseless foe. The most celebrated of these are the river grape, the ash grape, the summer grape, and the heart-leaved grape all of waitch have been studied in great detail by M. Millardet, Professor at the Faculty of Sciences in Bordeaux. The first of these has been hitherto the most popular, and has already been extensively planted in the Bordeaux and Languedoc districts. It has the advantage of growing readily on all sorts of soil, so that the work of experimenting with it is comparatively cheap and easy. The ash vine is a good species when kept apart from them, but is very apt to become crossed with other varieties, and especially with the **tis* advance* of classic fame, which is extremely susceptible to the at tacks of the phylloxera. The same fault is alleged against the heart vine, which is a plant of astonishing vigor, climbing easily to the summit of the highest trees when once attached to them. It is recommended to bring the specimens of these sorts from the Valley of the Mississippi and other places where they are not brought into contact with other more susceptible sorts of vine. The summer vine is the most arid soils and in the driest atmosphere. As to the mode of propagating and cultivating the new importations, M. Pellicot, President of the Agricultural Committee of Toulon, recommends the use of seeds which can be sown at any time betwe

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